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CENSUS OF PARTIAL EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONS: 1937

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FINAL REPORT ON TOTAL AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Volume IV

THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK CENSUS

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FOREWORD

The National Unemployment Census was taken in conformity with an act of Congress, approved August 30, 1937, for the purpose of providing information "To aid in the formulation of a program of reemployment, social security, and unemployment relief for the people of the United States."

The act authorized the creation of a temporary organization with full authority to take the census and, in connection therewith, to call upon other departments or agencies of the Federal Government for information relating to, and for assistance in connection with the census. Unlike previous census legislation, this act did not provide that the giving of information by individuals should be compulsory.

After consideration of possible methods of taking the census, it was decided that the most feasible method to secure immediate data was through a national registration conducted with the assistance of the Post Office Department. To supplement and check the data secured in the voluntary registration an enumerative census was conducted in sample areas. The time required to prepare for a complete enumeration, and the proximity of the 1940 decennial census, made a general enumeration impracticable.

The National Unemployment Census, therefore, consisted of two distinct phases: The voluntary registration throughout the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, effected through the use of the unemployment report card prepared for this purpose; and the enumerative check census, a house-to-house canvass by regular postal carriers, conducted in selected areas throughout the United States.

This report presents the data from the enumerative check census, and an analysis of unemployment in the United States as revealed by this method, together with a general comparison of the enumerative check and the voluntary registration. The text in this report is presented as a guide to the valuable statistics given in the tables rather than as an exhaustive analysis of the findings of the census. Unlike volumes I, II, and III of the final report of the unemployment census, which present State, county, and city detail, volume IV presents tabulations only for the United States and for geographic divisions. The enumerative check was designed to secure accurate data for only these larger areas, and the results of the check are not sufficiently representative of particular local or State conditions to provide statistics for these areas.

The enumerative check census was planned and conducted under the supervision of a technical staff organized for this purpose. This staff designed the check schedule in consultation with experts from a number of Federal agencies and with the advice of the Technical Committee on the Unemployment Census of the Central Statistical Board. The instructions for the field enumeration and for the field checking of information were prepared in cooperation with the Division of Post Office Service of the Post Office Department; the enumeration was also under the general supervision of this Division and was conducted by regular postal carriers. The enumerative check schedules were edited and tabulated in the Bureau of the Census under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell and Dr. Philip N. Hauser, both of whom also assisted in preparing the instructions for this phase of the work and were consulted on many other aspects of the project.

It is impossible to give personal credit to all who contributed to the success of this pioneering statistical venture. The report was written by Morris H. Hansen and by Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick who, as chief of the technical staff of the unemployment census, directed this project. They were assisted by Thelma A. Dreis and Dr. A. Jane Moore. The development and application of the sampling technique for postal routes were supervised by Thomas B. Rhodes with the assistance of Eugenia Pope. The advice of Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer and Frederick F. Stephan, who were consulted frequently on the sampling aspects of this census, and of the many others whose counsel contributed to the success of this aspect of the census is deeply appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Foreword		III
Frontispiece. Location of 1,640 Postal Routes included in the Enumerative Check		X
Introduction		1
	Definition of Terms	2
	Scientific Testing of the Data	4
Chapter:		
I.	The Enumerative Check Census and the Registration	5
II.	Estimated Number and Age of the Unemployed	9
	Estimated Number of the Unemployed	9
	Age of the Unemployed	10
	Emergency Workers	15
	Comparison of the Unemployed with Current Estimates of Unemployment	16
III.	Employment and Availability for Employment	19
	Estimated Number of Persons in Each Functional Class, by Sex	19
	Age and Sex Composition of the Population in Enumerative Check Areas	21
	The Relationship of Age to Employment and Availability for Employment	25
	Functional Classes	29
IV.	Employment by Race	35
V.	Employment by Farm and Nonfarm Residence	41
VI.	Employment in Rural Territory and Urban Places	51
VII.	Employment by Geographic Divisions	77
VIII.	Changes in Employment Availability	109
Appendix:		
A.	Supplement to Chapter I—The Enumerative Check Census and the Registration	115
B.	Methods of Estimating United States Totals	133
C.	Registrations in Sample Areas Compared with Those for the United States	137
D.	Sampling Errors	149
E.	The Postal Route Sample	159
F.	Schedules and Instructions	163
Index to Data Presented in Tables		185

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER I. THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK CENSUS AND THE REGISTRATION

Table — Page

1. Completeness of voluntary registrations, by unemployment class and sex — 6
2. Completeness of voluntary registrations, by unemployment class, age, race, and sex — 8

CHAPTER II. ESTIMATED NUMBER AND AGE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

3. Estimated number of persons in each unemployment class, by sex, with limits of sampling variation — 9
4. Estimated number of persons in each unemployment class, by sex and age — 12
5. Emergency workers estimated from the enumerative check, compared with persons employed under the Works Program — 16

CHAPTER III. EMPLOYMENT AND AVAILABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

6. Estimated number of persons in each functional class, by sex, with limits of sampling variation — 20
7. Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and age — 22
8. Percent distribution by functional class of the population and of the workers, by age and sex, in enumerative check areas — 23
9. School attendance for males, by age and occupational status, and for females by age, occupational status, and marital condition, 1930 — 28
10. Persons enumerated in check areas as partly unemployed or as part-time workers by sex and hours worked during the week of November 14–20, 1937 — 31
11. Persons enumerated in check areas as partly unemployed or as part-time workers, by age, sex, and hours worked during the week of November 14–20, 1937 — 32
12. Persons enumerated in check areas as not available for employment, by sex, usual work status, desire for work, and ability to work — 33

CHAPTER IV. EMPLOYMENT BY RACE

13. Gainful workers, 1930, and workers in enumerative check areas, 1937, by sex and race as percentages of population — 35
14. Persons enumerated in check areas by race and by functional class, sex, and age — 38
15. Percent distribution by functional class of the population and of the workers, by race, age, and sex — 39

CHAPTER V. EMPLOYMENT BY FARM AND NONFARM RESIDENCE

16. Percentage of population classified as gainful workers by age, sex, and farm or nonfarm residence, 1930 — 46
17. Persons enumerated in check areas by farm or nonfarm residence and by functional class, sex, and age — 47
18. Percent distribution by functional class of the population and of the workers by age and sex by farm or nonfarm residence — 49

CHAPTER VI. EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES

19. Percent distribution by functional class of the population and of the workers, by sex, in enumerative check areas — 54
20. Percentage of population in each unemployment class, by sex, with limits of sampling variation — 54
21. All persons enumerated in check areas by sex and race, and by sex and age — 58
22. Persons enumerated in check areas as workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age — 58
23. Persons enumerated in check areas as totally unemployed, by sex and race, and by sex and age — 59
24. Persons enumerated in check areas as emergency workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age — 60
25. Persons enumerated in check areas as partly unemployed, by sex and race, and by sex and age — 61
26. Persons enumerated in check areas as part-time workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age — 61
27. Persons enumerated in check areas as fully employed, by sex and race, and by sex and age — 62
28. Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and age, and persons who registered in check areas, by unemployment class, sex, and age — 63
29. Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and race, and persons who registered in check areas by unemployment class, sex, and race — 71
30. Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and farm or nonfarm residence, and persons who registered in check areas by unemployment class, sex, and residence — 74
31. Persons enumerated in check areas as part-time workers or partly unemployed, and persons who registered in check areas as partly unemployed, by sex and hours worked — 75

CHAPTER VII. EMPLOYMENT BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Table		Page
32.	Percentage of population in the unemployment classes, by sex and farm or nonfarm residence in enumerative check areas	77
33.	Percent distribution by functional class of the population and of the workers, by sex in enumerative check areas	80
34.	Percentage of population in each unemployment class by sex, with limits of sampling variation	81
35.	Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, or urban residence; and persons who registered in check areas by unemployment class, sex, and residence	83
36.	All persons enumerated in check areas by sex and race, and by sex and age	88
37.	Persons enumerated in check areas as workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age	89
38.	Persons enumerated in check areas as totally unemployed, by sex and race, and by sex and age	90
39.	Persons enumerated in check areas as emergency workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age	91
40.	Persons enumerated in check areas as partly unemployed, by sex and race, and by sex and age	92
41.	Persons enumerated in check areas as part-time workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age	93
42.	Persons enumerated in check areas as fully employed, by sex and race, and by sex and age	94
43.	Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and age; and persons who registered in check areas by unemployment class, sex, and age	95
44.	Persons enumerated in check areas by functional class, sex, and race; and persons who registered in check areas by unemployment class, sex, and race	103
45.	Persons enumerated in check areas as partly unemployed, by sex and hours worked during the week of November 14–20, 1937	106
46.	Persons enumerated in check areas as part-time workers, by sex and hours worked during the week of November 14–20, 1937	107

CHAPTER VIII. CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AVAILABILITY

47.	Percentage of females 16 years of age and over gainfully occupied, 1870–1930, and percentage of workers in 1937	110
48.	Percentage of females classified as gainful workers, by age: 1910, 1920, and 1930	110
49.	Gainful workers in 1930, and workers in 1937, adjusted to a comparable definition of workers, by age and sex	111

APPENDIX A. SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER I

Completeness of Registration in Check Areas by

50.	Unemployment class, race, sex, and age	115
51.	Unemployment class and sex, with limits of sampling variation, for rural territory and urban places by size	117
52.	Unemployment class and sex, with limits of sampling variation, for geographic divisions	117
53.	Unemployment class, by sex and race, and by sex and age, for rural territory and urban places by size	117
54.	Persons totally unemployed, by sex and race, and by sex and age, for geographic divisions	118
55.	Emergency workers, by sex and race, and by sex and age, for geographic divisions	119
56.	Persons partly unemployed, by sex and race, and by sex and age, for geographic divisions	119

Registration in Check Areas by

57.	Unemployment class, sex, race, and age, for the United States	120
58.	Unemployment class, sex, number of other workers in family, number of dependents, amount of income, hours worked during the week of November 7–13, 1937, weeks worked last year, and farm or nonfarm residence, for the United States	121
59.	Partly unemployed, by sex and hours worked during the week of November 7–13, 1937, for geographic divisions	122
60.	Unemployment class and occupational group, sex, race, and age, for the United States	123
61.	Unemployment class and occupational group, sex, race, and age, for urban places of 10,000 or more	124
62.	Unemployment class, sex, and industry group, for the United States	125
63.	Unemployment class, sex, and industry group, for urban places of 10,000 or more	126

Registration in the United States by

64.	Unemployment class, race, age, and sex	127
65.	Unemployment class, occupational group, age, and sex	128
66.	Unemployment class, sex, number of other workers in family, number of dependents, amount of income, hours worked during the week of November 7–13, 1937, weeks worked last year, and farm or nonfarm residence	129
67.	Unemployment class, sex, and industry group	130
68.	Unemployment class, sex, and geographic divisions	131

APPENDIX B. METHODS OF ESTIMATING UNITED STATES TOTALS

69.	Estimated population, November 1, 1937, by sex and age, for the United States	134

APPENDIX C. REGISTRATIONS IN SAMPLE AREAS COMPARED WITH THOSE FOR THE UNITED STATES

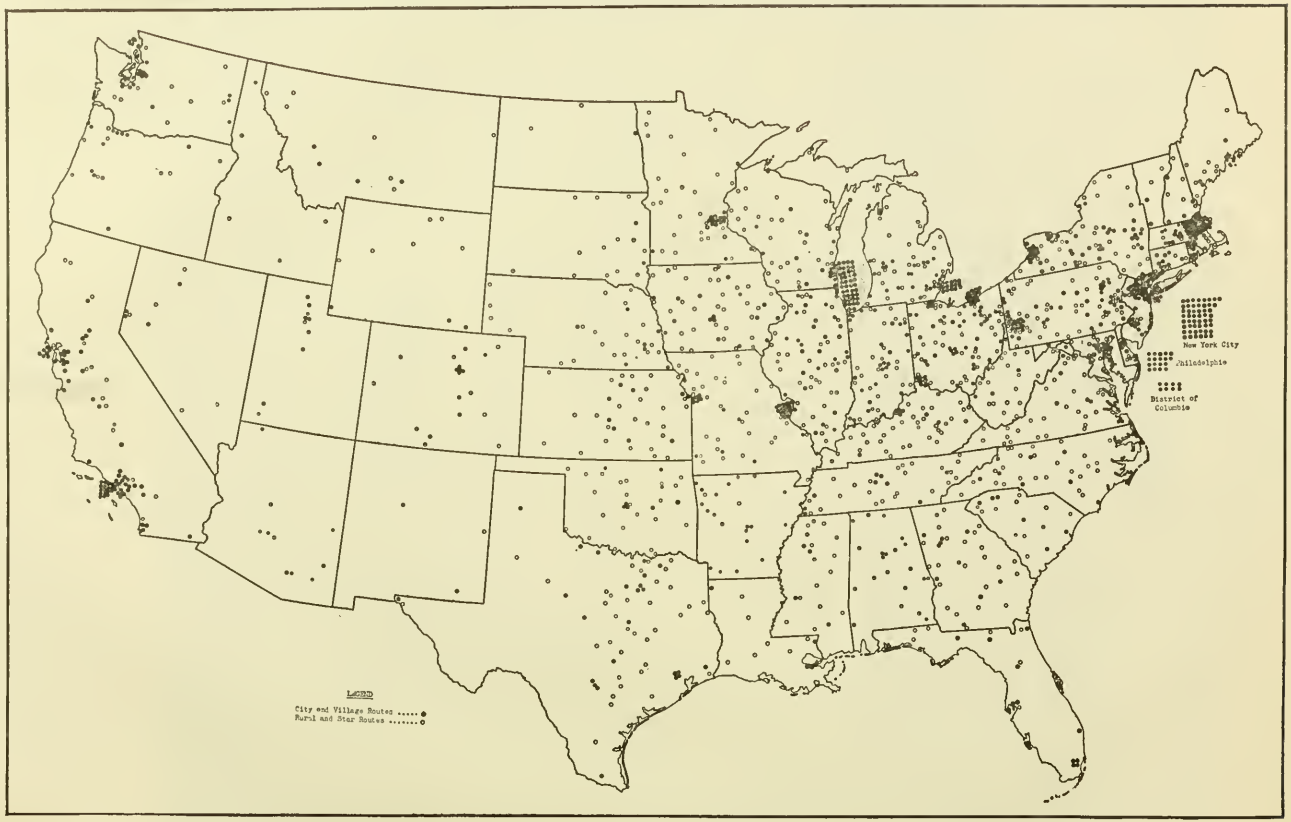
70.	Comparison of statistics from the registration in enumerative check areas with statistics from the complete registration, for urban places of 10,000 or more, by geographic divisions	138

Table		Page
71.	Comparison of actual number of registrants with number estimated from the enumerative check	139
72.	Registrants in enumerative check areas per thousand of all registrants, by unemployment class, sex, race, and age, for the United States	141
73.	Registrants in enumerative check areas per thousand of all registrants by unemployment class, sex, race, and age, for urban places of 10,000 or more	141
74.	Registrants in enumerative check areas per thousand of all registrants, by unemployment class, sex, race, and age, for geographic divisions	142
75.	Registrants in enumerative check areas per thousand of all registrants, by unemployment class, sex, and occupational group, for geographic divisions, and for urban places of 10,000 or more within geographic divisions	144
	APPENDIX D. SAMPLING ERRORS	
76.	Number of postal routes included in sample, by geographic divisions, and by type of route and size of city	152
77.	Standard errors and fiducial limit coefficients of (1) percentages of population, (2) percentages of workers, and (3) percentages of completeness of registration, by sex for specified functional classes, for the United States	153
78.	Standard errors and fiducial limit coefficients of (1) percentages of population, (2) percentages of workers, and (3) percentages of completeness of registration, by sex for specified functional classes, for geographic divisions	154
79.	Standard errors and fiducial limit coefficients of (1) percentages of population, and (2) percentages of completeness of registration, by unemployment class and sex, for rural territory and for urban places by size	156
80.	Computation of variance between geographic divisions of the percent of the male population unemployed	157

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.	Percentage of completeness of registration in enumerative check areas, by unemployment class, age, and sex	7
2.	Unemployment classes as percentage of the population 15 to 74 years of age and as percentage of total persons employed or available for employment, for the United States	11
3.	Number of persons in unemployment classes, by sex and age, for the United States	13
4.	Percentage of the population in enumerative check areas unemployed (including emergency workers) or partly unemployed, by age and sex	14
5.	Percentage of the workers in enumerative check areas unemployed (including emergency workers) or partly unemployed, by age and sex	14
6.	Estimated number of persons 15 to 74 years of age by functional class and by sex, for the United States	21
7.	Comparison of the age and sex distributions of the 1930 population of the United States, the estimated 1937 population of the United States, and the population enumerated in check areas in 1937	24
8.	The functional classes in enumerative check areas in each age and sex group as percentage of the total population 15 to 74 years of age	26
9.	Percent distribution of the population in enumerative check areas in each age group, by functional class, by sex	27
10.	Percent distribution of the white and Negro population in enumerative check areas in each age group, by functional class, by sex	36
11.	Age distribution of the farm and nonfarm population in enumerative check areas, by sex	41
12.	Percentage of the farm and nonfarm populations in enumerative check areas unemployed or partly unemployed, by age and sex	43
13.	Percentage of the farm and nonfarm workers in enumerative check areas unemployed or partly unemployed, by age and sex	44
14.	Percent distribution of the farm and nonfarm population in enumerative check areas in each age group, by functional class, by sex	45
15.	Unemployment classes in enumerative check areas for rural territory, farm and nonfarm, and for urban places by size	52
16.	Percentage of population in enumerative check areas employed or available for employment, and percentage employed full time, for rural territory, farm and nonfarm, and for urban places by size	55
17.	Percentage of population in enumerative check areas not available for employment, for rural territory, farm and nonfarm, and for urban places by size	55
18.	Percentage of population employed or available for employment, adjusted for differences in age distribution of the population, for rural territory, farm and nonfarm, and for urban places by size	56
19.	Percentage of population not available for employment, adjusted for differences in age distribution of the population, for rural territory, farm and nonfarm, and for urban places by size	56
20.	Map of the United States showing geographic divisions	76
21.	Percentage of the population 15 to 74 years of age in enumerative check areas unemployed (including emergency workers) and partly unemployed, by sex, for geographic divisions (maps)	78
22.	Percentage of the population 15 to 74 years of age in enumerative check areas unemployed (including emergency workers) and partly unemployed, by sex, for geographic divisions	79
23.	Percentage of the workers in enumerative check areas unemployed (including emergency workers) and partly unemployed, by sex, for geographic divisions	79
24.	Estimated number of persons unemployed (including emergency workers) and partly unemployed, by sex, for geographic divisions	80
25.	Percentage of the nonfarm and rural-farm population 15 to 74 years of age in enumerative check areas unemployed (including emergency workers) and partly unemployed, for the four geographic regions of the United States	82
26.	Comparison of percentage of population employed or available for employment in enumerative check areas, 1937, with gainful workers, 1930, by age and sex	110
27.	Workers in the United States, 1930, compared with workers in enumerative check areas, 1937, classified by a comparable definition as "workers for pay or profit," as percentage of population, by age and sex	110

LOCATION OF THE 1,640 POSTAL ROUTES INCLUDED IN THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the unemployment census was to show the number, characteristics and distribution of the employable unemployed and to provide knowledge of unemployment which might serve as a guide in the planning and administration of programs for reemployment, social security, and unemployment relief.

At the outset it was realized that no definition of unemployment would satisfy all the users of unemployment data; and further, that no one method of securing these data could meet all of the desirable conditions such as promptness of reporting, economy, ease of compilation, and accuracy. After weighing the relative importance of these various factors, a voluntary registration was decided upon, to be conducted under the immediate supervision of local postal employees and to be checked and supplemented by an enumerative census in selected areas. This combination of methods offered the possibility of securing quickly and at a minimum of expense national, State, and local data for the preponderant majority of the unemployed and the partly unemployed, and at the same time provided a measure of the significance of the information so secured.

The enumerative census in selected areas throughout the United States was intended to check the relative completeness of the voluntary registration, to give an independent measure of unemployment and partial unemployment, to supplement the data secured on the unemployment report cards, and to present an employment picture of the entire population included in the sample areas. Thus, the so-called check census was much more than a method for testing the validity of the registration. As a matter of fact, the most important permanent result of the enumerative check census is its contribution of a reliable picture of the employment status of the population at the time of the voluntary registration, by giving data not only on unemployment and partial unemployment but also on employment, part-time workers, and that portion of the population which was not available for employment.

Just as the national voluntary registration was a new method for securing unemployment data for localities, States, and the country as a whole, so the sample census breaks new ground in statistical procedures. It not only makes new applications of sampling techniques to the problem of securing national data quickly and economically, but in the analyses presented in the following chapters each important estimate is accompanied by a measure of its statistical validity.

Method of conducting the enumerative check census.—For the 509,989 households with 2,011,412 persons (approximately 1½ percent of the total population of the United States) the check census was not essentially different from the usual canvass by enumerators at the time of the decennial census. The house-to-house canvass was conducted by regular postal carriers during the week from November 29 to December 4, 1937. At the time of the voluntary registration and the subsequent field checking of data on unemployment report cards by local carriers, the identity of the postal routes to be selected for complete enumeration was not known to any local official. Indeed, the identity of the sample areas was not determined until November 19.

The postal routes to be enumerated were selected as follows: The 93,728 postal routes in the United States were listed by location, by type, and by city size for urban routes. Prior to the drawing of the sample, 2,132 routes located in the business areas of large cities were eliminated and the remaining 91,596 postal routes were grouped into blocks of 50 each. From each of these blocks a single route was selected by lot, thus giving a 2 percent sample of all residential postal routes. On November 19, the Vice President of the United States drew the number "42" which determined the route in each block of 50 to be used in the sample.

A special household schedule which provided information as to the number of persons in the household and individual data for all persons 14 years of age and over was used in the census. This schedule was very simple, and except for inquiries on residence, age, sex, and color, was entirely devoted to the securing of information concerning employment status.

All unemployment report cards returned by persons residing on the check routes were segregated in local post offices just before the report cards were forwarded to Washington. The cards for the sample routes were separately identified in such a manner as to permit parallel tabulations for persons who registered as partly or totally unemployed, or as emergency workers,

and for those who were so classified on the basis of information secured in the enumerative check.

This sampling technique presented one major difficulty: Persons not residing on postal routes could not be covered by the enumerative check. Approximately 82 percent of the total population of the United States are served by direct postal delivery; the remaining 18 percent reside largely in those towns and villages which do not have postal delivery service, in undeveloped city suburbs, and in remote rural areas.[1] Allowance has been made wherever possible in this report for these conditions affecting the selection of the sample.[2]

The unemployment report card and the enumerative check schedule.—The unemployment report card was designed by a committee created by the Unemployment Census Act for this purpose alone. The members of this committee were the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Works Progress Administrator, the Chairman of the Central Statistical Board, the Chairman of the Social Security Board, and the Director of the Census. The report card was intended to be simple enough for the self-registration of all unemployed and partly unemployed persons, including those with a very meager education. The questions were limited to those which could be most easily answered without technical definitions. Of the 14 questions on the report card only 3 required an answer other than a check or a number. The unemployment report card determined the general form of the enumerative check schedule.

The enumerative schedule, on the other hand, was designed as a record sheet upon which the enumerator (the postal carrier) could record the answers to a few questions concerning the individuals in each household. As on the report card, the questions were relatively simple and direct; 10 of the 12 questions were answered by "yes" or "no," and were in such form that the answer could be given by nearly any member of the household. Concise instructions for each question were printed on the back of the schedule. The names of all persons 14 years of age and over in each household were listed on the enumerative check schedule and data on age, sex, and color were recorded for each of these persons regardless of whether he was employed, unemployed, or not available for employment. The further classification of each individual depended upon the answer to the question: "Was this person working for pay (or profit) during the week of November 14–20, 1937?" If this question was answered in the affirmative, the next inquiry was, "Was he working full time?" If he was not working full time, questions were asked regarding the number of hours he had worked during the week of the registration and whether he wanted more work. If, on the other hand, the person was *not* working for pay (or profit) during the week of the voluntary registration, his usual work status and his desire for work were ascertained, and in case it was indicated that he was not working but wanted work, questions were asked concerning his ability to work and whether he was actively seeking work. A final question on the schedule, answered for all persons, revealed whether the person was an "emergency worker."[3]

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The approach in the enumerative check to the problem of measuring unemployment has made necessary the adoption of a terminology somewhat different from that found in most census reports, or even in volumes I to III of the reports of the Unemployment Census which present data from the general registration. The initial terminology of both the registration and the enumerative check was determined by the unemployment report card which provided a basis for differentiating the totally unemployed, the partly unemployed, and the emergency workers.

Unemployment classes.—The following terms descriptive of the unemployment classes were borrowed directly from the voluntary registration, and in each case the classifications have been reproduced as nearly as possible in the enumerative check. In some instances the exact parallelism may be open to question because of differences in the technique of securing the data, but every effort has been made to attain comparability. Only persons from 15 to 74 years of age, inclusive, could qualify as unemployed in either the enumerative check census or in the registration.

(*a*) **Totally unemployed.**—This group includes those persons who were not working during the week of the voluntary registration, but who were able to work and were actively seeking work at that time. In addition to persons who are normally employed it includes those who were looking for their first jobs, and those who were actively seeking work after a period of absence from the labor market. The voluntary registration, on the other hand, did not contain a question as to whether the person was actively seeking work but only asked, "Are you totally unemployed and want work?"

(*b*) **Emergency workers.**—All persons who were listed (in answer to question 12 on the enumerative check

[1] See appendix B.

[2] A more complete explanation of the sampling technique for postal routes is presented in appendix E.

[3] Facsimiles of the enumerative check schedule and of the unemployment report card, and the instructions accompanying each form, are given in appendix F, p. 163.

schedule) as working on WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work during the week of November 14–20, 1937, were considered emergency workers.

(*c*) **Partly unemployed.**—In the check census the partly unemployed group includes persons who had some work during the week of November 14–20, 1937, but who were not working full time and who wanted more work. The number of hours worked during the week of the registration was ascertained for this group as well as for the part-time workers who did not want more work. (See definition of part-time workers.)

Other classifications in the enumerative check.—In addition to the above three classes, several other classifications were possible because employment status and population data were secured for all persons 14 years of age and over. The more important of these additional classes are:

(*a*) **Part-time workers.**—Those persons who were reported as working but not as fully employed during the week of the registration, and who either indicated that they did not want additional work or failed to answer this question, were classified as part-time workers.

At best the differentiation between persons who are partly unemployed and those who are part-time workers (i. e., those who are partly employed but do not want more work) is a rather tenuous one. It depends upon the expressed desire of the worker. Among the partly unemployed are found those who normally work full time and are seeking full-time employment. Among the part-time workers are found those who are able to work only a few hours or a few days each week because of certain family conditions or because of their own physical limitations, and those who desire only part-time employment in order to supplement the family income. Borderline cases between the partly unemployed and the part-time workers are very difficult to classify. These consist of such persons as normal part-time workers who, because of unemployment in the family, may now be seeking full-time employment; or workers who because of physical conditions are able to work only part time at their present jobs but are seeking other work in which their handicaps would not prove a deterrent to full-time employment.

(*b*) **The fully employed.**—In this class are found all those who answered affirmatively both questions 3 and 4 on the enumerative check schedule, indicating that they were fully employed during the week of November 14–20, 1937.

(*c*) **Ill or voluntarily idle.**—This group includes those persons who usually work but who were not working and did not want work during the week of the registration. Presumably, it includes workers who were temporarily ill, on vacation, or others who were voluntarily idle (either with or without pay).

Persons who were employed or available for employment.—The above-mentioned classes form a general group designated "persons who were employed or available for employment." This group corresponds in general to the definition of "gainful workers," used in the decennial census, except that (*a*) new workers and others who are seeking employment but do not usually work at a gainful occupation are included among the "employed or available for employment" but not among the census gainful workers and (*b*) unpaid family workers are included as gainful workers but are presumably excluded from the "employed or available for employment" group.

This group is very important for purposes of the unemployment census. It provides a base for the calculation of unemployment percentages and ratios and, if certain adjustments are made, this group may be compared with the 1930 gainful worker group in order to measure significant changes since 1930 in the composition of the working population.

Persons not available for employment.—After each of the above groups has been defined and classified, a residual group remains consisting of persons not available for employment. Here are found the housewives, young people in school, retired persons, cripples, chronic dependents, and all others who are removed from the labor market because of personal or social conditions.

Functional classes.—The enumerative check provides, for the first time, the data necessary to classify the entire population of working age in the United States according to major "functional classes." By this term is meant the classification of population not only by degree of employment but by availability for employment. From the enumerative check it has been possible to secure data concerning those who were reported as fully employed, as part-time workers, as partly unemployed, as working at emergency work, as totally unemployed, and as ill or voluntarily idle—the major categories of those who were employed or available for employment—and also data concerning those who were not available for employment. This classification into broad groups is considered, for purposes of this census, a functional classification of the population.

Racial classification.—The racial classification adopted for the voluntary registration and the enumerative check differs somewhat from that used by the Bureau of the Census in 1930 in that persons of mixed blood born in Mexico or of Mexican parentage are classified as white instead of as Mexican. This racial classification is in keeping with the present practice of the Bureau of the Census. Throughout the enumera-

tive check tabulations, only two racial groups are recognized: White, and Negro and other races.

SCIENTIFIC TESTING OF THE DATA

Every effort has been made in the enumerative check to evaluate scientifically the relative degree of accuracy of the statistics. While it has not been possible to do this as thoroughly as in a laboratory experiment or in a project extending over a much longer period of time and with a much finer tabulation detail, nevertheless, statistical tests indicate the relative reliability of the enumerative check data which are presented in this volume.

The evaluation of sampling reliability is somewhat unusual in a large enumeration of this type but is essential in order to assure the general reader that the estimates and generalizations in this report are not mere statistical accidents but are facts derived by careful scientific procedures which can be checked by those who are interested in this phase of the report. Several tables in this report give the limits of sampling variation for the statistics estimated from the enumerative check census. In each instance the limits indicate the maximum differences reasonably to be expected between the statistics estimated and the figures that would have been found by taking a complete census. For example, the chances are 99 to 1 that the difference between the estimate of 71.9 percent completeness of registration of totally unemployed males and the true percentage in all areas having postal delivery service would not be more than 2.1 percent; that is, that the true percentage would be between 69.8 and 74.0 percent.[4] (See table 51.)

[4] The chances are 50 to 50 that the difference between the estimated and the true percentage for these areas would not be more than 0.5 percent, or between 71.4 and 72.4 percent. Appendixes B, C, and D give a relatively complete statement of the scientific tests applied to these data together with the limitations of these states.

CHAPTER I

THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK CENSUS AND THE REGISTRATION

In his first letter to the President transmitting the preliminary results of this census the Administrator reported (*a*) the total number of unemployment registrations in the United States and (*b*) the number of registrations per 100 persons enumerated as unemployed in the 1,455 check areas then available.[1] The final results of this comparison between the voluntary registration and the enumerative check census for a total of 1,640 check areas are presented in this chapter and in appendix A.

A study of the findings of both the voluntary registration and the enumerative check gives an appreciably more complete picture of unemployment in the United States than is obtainable from either method alone. A brief explanation of the reason for using these two methods for securing unemployment data is found in the following paragraph from the first report (January 1, 1938) referred to above:

"A voluntary registration of the unemployed was undertaken because it offered the possibility of getting the essential information more promptly and at less cost than a nation-wide enumerative census. However, as you know, we recognized from the outset that sole reliance could not be placed upon this or any other voluntary registration. Therefore, we conducted an enumerative test census of 1,950,000 people representing a cross section of the United States in order to appraise the completeness and accuracy of our voluntary registration. This combination of voluntary and enumerative methods seemed to be the best procedure available within the limits of time and cost."

The enumerative check census as a test of "completeness" of the registration.—If used with due scientific caution, the enumerative check census provides a basis for measuring the relative completeness of the voluntary registration. But in view of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of concisely defining unemployment in terms which could be self-applied by registrants and similarly used in a classification based on information secured by enumerators, neither method can be said to provide a perfect measure of this relation. The enumerative check census is accepted as the relatively more satisfactory measure of unemployment because of its completeness of coverage of the population in all check areas. Its acceptance as a basis of comparison does not signify that the results of this census provide an ideal standard of comparison. On the contrary, it will be shown that the enumerative check may have included as unemployed some persons on the borderline between the unemployed and the nonworker group (especially among women, and young persons of school age). There is little doubt, however, but that the great majority of females, and very nearly all males, who were classified as unemployed on the basis of information given in the enumerative check were eligible to register in the voluntary registration. The extent to which they did not register is shown by the statistics on completeness of registration.

The estimates of completeness of registration presented in the following tables are based on a comparison of the data secured from the enumerative check census and those secured from the voluntary registration in each of the 1,640 check areas. Data were obtained by both methods in these selected areas. No attempt was made to compare data for identical individuals except for a small sample of the check routes.

Where direct comparisons are made between the results of the voluntary registration and estimates based on the enumerative check, the estimates have been derived by applying the age specific factor of completeness for each age-sex class in the check areas to the total registration for this group in the United States.

Comparison of totals.—The completeness of the voluntary returns of the unemployment report cards was exceptionally high and the care with which the cards were filled out surpassed all expectations. The returns were in a large measure the result of the very intensive educational campaign conducted throughout the Nation in the press, on the radio, in theaters, and by every possible medium of public information. Very intensive work was done in many communities by local committees organized for the purpose of assisting in preparations for the general registration. The com-

[1] See vol. 1, pp. XIV to XVIII.

pleteness of returns in the registration is a tribute to the cooperativeness of the American people in a great national venture. The following data indicating the completeness of response should not be interpreted as reflecting upon the truth of the facts reported by those who registered. They serve rather as a warning that the registration data do not overstate the amount of unemployment but somewhat understate the total number of persons who were available for employment in the United States in November 1937.

The results of the registration show that persons on emergency work registered much more completely than those who were totally unemployed, and that the totally unemployed registered more completely than the partly unemployed. Also, males registered to a greater extent than did females in the several unemployment classes, and persons in the older ages registered more completely than those in the younger ages. That these tendencies are remarkably uniform is shown in the tables and figures that follow.

TABLE 1.—COMPLETENESS OF VOLUNTARY REGISTRATIONS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

CLASS AND SEX	Total registrants [1]	Enumerative check estimates	Percent of completeness
Unemployed, including emergency workers	7,645,016	10,963,000	71.4
Male	5,616,975	7,416,000	78.4
Female	2,028,041	3,565,000	56.9
Totally unemployed	5,833,401	6,926,000	65.3
Male	4,143,194	5,761,000	71.9
Female	1,690,207	3,167,000	53.4
Emergency workers	2,011,615	2,055,000	97.9
Male	1,673,761	1,657,000	101.0
Female	337,854	398,000	84.9
Partly unemployed	3,219,502	5,550,000	58.0
Male	2,657,917	4,058,000	65.5
Female	561,585	1,492,000	37.6

[1] See table 3, p. 9.

(1) **The unemployed, including emergency workers.**—As indicated in table 1 the enumerative check estimate of the number of persons who were unemployed, including both the totally unemployed and the emergency workers, was 10,983,000 for the United States as a whole, and the total number of registrants so classified was 7,845,016. A comparison of these two figures gives a completeness index of 71.4 percent for the unemployed group. The male registration is estimated to have been 78.4 percent complete, and the female registration 56.9 percent complete.

Because these percentages of completeness are derived from the complete enumeration of population residing on but 1,640 of the 91,596 residential postal routes in the United States, some allowance must be made for chance fluctuations in the sample. It is very reliably estimated that if the enumerative check had been conducted throughout all areas of the United States the enumerated total unemployment would not have differed from the estimate here presented by more than 3 percent. This scientifically demonstrated fact gives considerable confidence to these relationships.[2]

Separate comparisons for persons classified as totally unemployed and for those classified as emergency workers are desirable for many purposes. An estimated 65.3 percent of the totally unemployed registered, while 97.9 percent of the emergency workers returned unemployment report cards. The completeness of registration among totally unemployed females was 53.4 percent, compared with 71.9 percent for the totally unemployed males.

Nearly 100 percent of the emergency workers responded in the voluntary registration. Several factors were operating to insure a nearly complete registration of this group. All persons working on Federal emergency projects were notified through project supervisors at the time of the registration that they should fill out and return an unemployment report card. Because of these instructions, it is possible that many of them felt that registration might be made a requirement in order to maintain their jobs. In addition, this group had had considerable previous experience in registering the fact of their unemployment, and in most instances, of their need for relief. Thus, the incentive to register was very strong in the emergency worker group.

The incentives to register were not as strong among those who were totally unemployed. While considerable numbers had undoubtedly registered with governmental or private employment offices at one time or another, on the whole, the totally unemployed had not become accustomed to the regular registration of their unemployment. It was to this group that the intensive educational campaign was directed particularly. For nearly three-fourths of all males in this group, and more than half of all females, the fact of registration indicated their serious, and sometimes almost tragic, need for employment.

(2) **The partly unemployed.**—The partly unemployed who responded to the voluntary registration were 58 percent of the estimated total number of partly unemployed persons as classified from data on the enumerative check. For males the indicated completeness of registration was 65.5 percent and for females 37.6 percent. Several factors, anticipated in advance of the registration, operated to reduce the completeness of registration of the partly unemployed group. Many

[2] The note appended to table 3 explains the limits of sampling variation.

of these persons undoubtedly felt that a reduction in hours of work or even a furlough which had not been of very long duration or which was part of the regular seasonal employment in their occupation or industry, did not warrant their registration as partly employed and wanting more work.

The method of classifying the partly unemployed from the data on the enumerative check schedule probably resulted in a less comparable definition of partial unemployment between the two methods than for the emergency workers or the totally unemployed.

Differences in classification.—The percentages of completeness of registration do not imply that out of a given 100 individuals who were classified by the enumerative check as totally unemployed, 65 registered voluntarily. An individual voluntarily reporting on an unemployment report card *classified himself* as either totally unemployed or partly unemployed, possibly on the basis of his relationship to an employer, rather than on the degree of employment during a specified period of time. For example, he might be employed 10 days out of every month and register as partly unemployed. In the enumerative check, however, whether he was classified as partly unemployed, totally unemployed, or working full time, depended entirely upon his activity during the week of November 14 to 20. If that was an "off week" and he was seeking other employment, he would have been classified as totally unemployed. But if he was working full time that week and not seeking other employment, he would have been classified as fully employed; and if he worked only part of that period, and wanted more work, he would have been classified as partly unemployed. On the other hand, a person might classify himself as totally unemployed on the voluntary registration merely because he did not have a permanent job, even though he was working rather extensively at odd jobs of one type or another. The enumerative check classified such an individual according to the extent that he was actually working rather than his relationship to a particular employer. To the extent that part-time employment is part time within each week, on a more or less permanent job, the two definitions should agree.

The enumerative check has the advantage of being a tangible statement of the extent of employment or unemployment, irrespective of contractual relationship or understanding of an individual with an employer. For example, a person on lay-off may think he is partly unemployed when, as a matter of fact, he may receive no further employment. The persons who registered as totally unemployed, then, may have been enumerated as either totally unemployed, partly unemployed, or in some other class of workers.

During the short time that elapsed between the voluntary registration and the date of the check census, some movement of the population had taken place, and a few persons who registered at a certain address no longer lived at that address when the enumerator called. Another person might have been enumerated there instead, in either the same or another unemployed or employed class. This lack of identity of all the individuals who registered in an unemployed class as compared with those enumerated does not detract from the value of the statistics of completeness of registration.

Completeness of registration, by age and by race.—Figure 1 graphically presents the differences in completeness of registration for the unemployed classes and the relationship of age to voluntary response for each. All unemployed classes, of both sexes, with the exception of male emergency workers, and of persons over 65 years of age, show a very definite increase in completeness of response as age increases.

FIGURE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, AGE, AND SEX.

Among emergency workers a high percentage of completeness of registration was found for persons in the younger ages. The procedures followed at the time of the registration were adequate to insure practically complete registration of enrollees in CCC camps, even though registration was not required. On the other hand, the enrollees were away from home and, therefore, were somewhat less likely to be listed when the enumerator called at the home to fill out the enumerative check schedule. A known under-enumeration of emergency workers in the younger ages resulted. The combination of causes which operated to increase the voluntary registrations, and to decrease the number reported in the enumerative check accounts for this apparent reversal of the relationship of age to voluntary response.

The Negro population responded more completely than did the white population. Among the totally unemployed Negroes, 87.7 percent of the males and 62.3 percent of the females registered, whereas in the white population 70.1 percent of the males and 51.4 percent of the females who were totally unemployed registered. For emergency workers, the completeness of registration of Negro males was 109.4 percent as compared with 99.3 percent of the white. Among the females, 100.1 percent of the Negro and 83.0 percent of the white emergency workers registered.

The completeness of registration for each unemployment class by sex and race, as well as by sex and age, is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—COMPLETENESS OF VOLUNTARY REGISTRATIONS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Percentage not computed where base is less than 100]

CLASS AND SEX	Total	RACE		AGE (YEARS)						
		White	Negro and other	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74
Unemployed, including emergency workers	71.4	69.3	80.9	58.0	65.4	70.4	75.2	76.5	83.8	81.2
Male	78.4	76.2	93.3	61.4	73.3	78.5	82.2	83.6	86.8	84.1
Female	56.9	54.8	65.2	49.2	53.1	55.9	61.6	64.0	70.6	62.4
Totally unemployed	65.3	63.5	75.1	50.6	60.9	65.8	69.0	71.9	77.1	79.5
Male	71.9	70.1	87.7	53.4	68.2	74.0	76.4	77.2	80.5	82.3
Female	53.4	51.4	62.3	47.3	50.3	53.4	56.9	59.4	64.2	62.0
Emergency workers	97.9	96.1	107.6	96.7	96.7	92.5	96.7	96.7	104.8	91.5
Male	101.0	99.3	109.4	109.6	103.4	85.1	87.6	100.2	104.4	94.5
Female	84.0	83.0	100.1	72.5	80.8	81.5	93.0	90.8	107.8	
Partly unemployed	56.0	57.3	60.4	40.2	49.1	53.4	60.5	66.8	76.4	71.9
Male	65.5	64.3	76.3	42.2	55.7	61.2	69.1	74.2	81.3	78.6
Female	37.6	37.3	38.9	37.4	36.7	33.7	37.0	41.2	53.6	35.2

The registration in excess of 100 percent among Negro emergency workers may be due to a number of causes. Probably some persons registered as emergency workers who had formerly been working on emergency projects, even though they were not emergency workers at the time of the registration. On the other hand, the enumerative check census may not have properly classified all Negro emergency workers.

The completeness of registration of partly unemployed Negro males was 76.3 percent, compared with 64.3 percent for the white males, and 38.9 percent for Negro women, compared with 37.3 percent for white women. Thus, although registrations were more complete within each class-sex group for the Negro than for the white population, the differences in completeness of response between the sexes, and between the unemployment classes are very similar for both races.

Because the unemployment report card and the enumerative check schedule differed in many respects comparisons of completeness of registration cannot be made for all items on the report card. For example, information on occupation, industry, number of weeks worked last year, income, and dependents were included in the unemployment report card but were not requested on the enumerative check schedule. On the other hand, data concerning employed persons, part-time workers who did not want more work, and persons not available for employment were requested only on the enumerative check schedule.

Appendix A presents further comparisons by age and race, by urban-rural classes, and by geographic divisions between the results of the enumerative check and the unemployment registration. It also presents statistics indicating the sampling reliability of these data. Appendix C presents detailed comparisons between registrations reported for enumerative check areas and the total registrations in the United States.

The following chapters relate entirely to a presentation of the results of the enumerative check census. The unemployed and partly unemployed classes are discussed in chapter II, while the functional distribution of the entire population is presented in chapter III. Subsequent chapters discuss employment and unemployment for different racial groups, for the farm and nonfarm population and rural-urban classes, and for geographic divisions. The last chapter contains a comparison of the working population in 1937 with that in 1930.

CHAPTER II

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND AGE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Estimated Number of the Unemployed

A total of 10,983,000 persons were totally unemployed or working at emergency work during the week of November 14–20, 1937, as estimated from the enumerative check of the unemployment census. The two groups included in this estimate must be thought of as a single group in any reemployment program—the totally unemployed, persons who are able to work, and are actively seeking work; and the emergency workers, persons who are assigned to emergency work relief projects of the Works Progress Administration or National Youth Administration, or who are in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The number of unemployed persons is not to be confused with the number in need of relief, since need was not a factor considered in determining whether or not a person was unemployed. Many persons out of work for only a short period of time have sufficient resources to carry them over a period of unemployment; and a considerable number of the unemployed—it is impossible to say exactly how many—are secondary workers in families in which the primary worker is fully employed.

Of the 10,983,000 totally unemployed and emergency workers, 7,418,000 were males and 3,565,000 were females. Thus, approximately 1 out of every 7 men and 1 out of every 13 women in the United States between the ages of 15 and 74 were unemployed or engaged in emergency relief work. Considered separately these two groups are estimated at 8,928,000 and 2,055,000 persons, respectively. Males constituted two-thirds of the totally unemployed and four-fifths of the emergency workers. (See table 3.)

Although these estimates were made from a sample of postal delivery routes instead of a complete census of the population, they may be interpreted with a rather high degree of confidence as indicating the totals that would have been found had the census been complete. Table 3 shows the limits of sampling variation for these estimates. Thus, the estimate of 10,983,000 unemployed (including emergency workers) may be considered as within 293,000, or 3 percent, of the number that would have been found had a complete census been taken. Likewise, the estimates of 7,418,000 males and 3,565,000 females are within 3 and 4 percent, respectively, of the number that would have been obtained in a complete census.

In addition to the totally unemployed and emergency workers, the partly unemployed should be considered in any discussion of unemployment. The number of persons in this class was estimated at 5,550,000, of whom 4,058,000 were males and 1,492,000 were females. These male and female partly unemployed represented 8.7 and 3.2 percent, respectively, of the male and female population 15 to 74 years of age.

The partly unemployed class includes persons who had some, but less than full-time, employment during the week of November 14 to 20 and who wanted more work. They must be distinguished from part-time workers, who, although partly employed during the week of November 14 to 20, did not want more work. The estimated totals for the partly unemployed, too, may be accepted with a rather high degree of confidence. The limits of sampling variation show that these estimates are probably within 4 percent of the total male and 7 percent of the total female partly unemployed

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, BY SEX, WITH LIMITS OF SAMPLING VARIATION,[1] FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS AND SEX	Estimated total number	Percent of population [2]	Percent of workers [2]
Unemployed, including emergency workers	**10,983,000±293,000**	**11.8±0.6**	**20.2±0.9**
Male	7,418,000±188,000	15.9±0.7	18.6±0.6
Female	3,565,000±145,000	7.7±0.5	24.6±1.2
Totally unemployed	**8,928,000±260,000**	**9.6±0.5**	**16.4±0.7**
Male	5,761,000±166,000	12.3±0.5	14.4±0.6
Female	3,167,000±139,000	6.8±0.4	21.6±1.1
Emergency workers	**2,055,000± 57,000**	**2.2±0.1**	**3.6±0.3**
Male	1,657,000± 44,000	3.5±0.2	4.1±0.3
Female	398,000± 22,000	0.9±0.1	2.7±0.2
Partly unemployed	**5,550,000±234,000**	**6.0±0.4**	**10.2±0.5**
Male	4,058,000±155,000	8.7±0.5	10.2±0.6
Female	1,492,000±106,000	3.2±0.3	10.3±0.7

[1] Each of the estimates given in this table, and in certain other tables throughout the report, are indicated as plus or minus (±) another figure. This second figure represents the maximum difference that one might reasonably expect between the unemployment census estimate and the figure that would have been obtained had the enumerative census covered all areas instead of only a set of sample areas. For example, the estimate for all unemployed persons, including emergency workers, is 10,983,000±293,000. One may be reasonably sure, therefore, that the number that would have been found by taking a complete census would have been between 10,690,000 and 11,276,000. Technically, these limits of sampling variation are fiducial limits and are to be interpreted with 99 percent confidence where the interpretation is restricted to all areas having postal-delivery service. Postal-delivery areas include approximately four-fifths of the population of the United States. For these areas the true figures should fall within the indicated limits, on the average, 99 times out of 100. In extending the estimated totals to include the entire United States this degree of accuracy is not obtained, but the limits may still be interpreted with considerable confidence. For methods of estimating United States totals, see footnote 1, table 6, or appendix B. For sampling variations, see appendixes C and D.

[2] These percentages are made possible because of the complete enumeration of the population in check areas. They differ slightly from those shown in table 4 and elsewhere, because these have been adjusted to allow for the differences in sex and age composition of the population residing in enumerative check areas as compared with the total population in the United States.

that would have been found had a complete census been taken.

The preceding table gives the estimated total number of persons in each unemployed class by sex, the percentage of the population 15 to 74 years of age, and the percentage of all workers represented in each unemployed class. It also indicates the accuracy that may be ascribed to the figures.

The extent of unemployment, as determined by the enumerative check, is clearly indicated in figure 2, which shows the proportion of the male and female population unemployed or partly unemployed at the time of the survey. The upper circles in figure 2 represent the total population 15 to 74 years of age, while the lower circles represent the total number of workers. Workers, as the term is used here, are persons 15 to 74 years of age who are employed or available for employment; that is, who are working or actively seeking work. They include new workers (persons seeking their first job) as well as those who usually work. (For a more complete discussion of this group, see p. 19.) The figure shows clearly that unemployment is much more extensive in the male than in the female population, the totally unemployed and emergency workers together constituting 15.9 percent of the former but only 7.7 percent of the latter group. However, a large proportion of the female population is not in the employment market.

A comparison of those who are classified as workers—and who are thus subject to the risk of unemployment—shows quite a different picture. In this restricted group 24.6 percent of the females, in contrast with 18.6 percent of the males, are totally unemployed or engaged in emergency relief work. Partly unemployed persons, on the other hand, although less conspicuous in the female than in the male total population, are of relatively equal importance in these worker groups, constituting 10.2 and 10.3 percent, respectively, of the male and female workers.

Age of the Unemployed

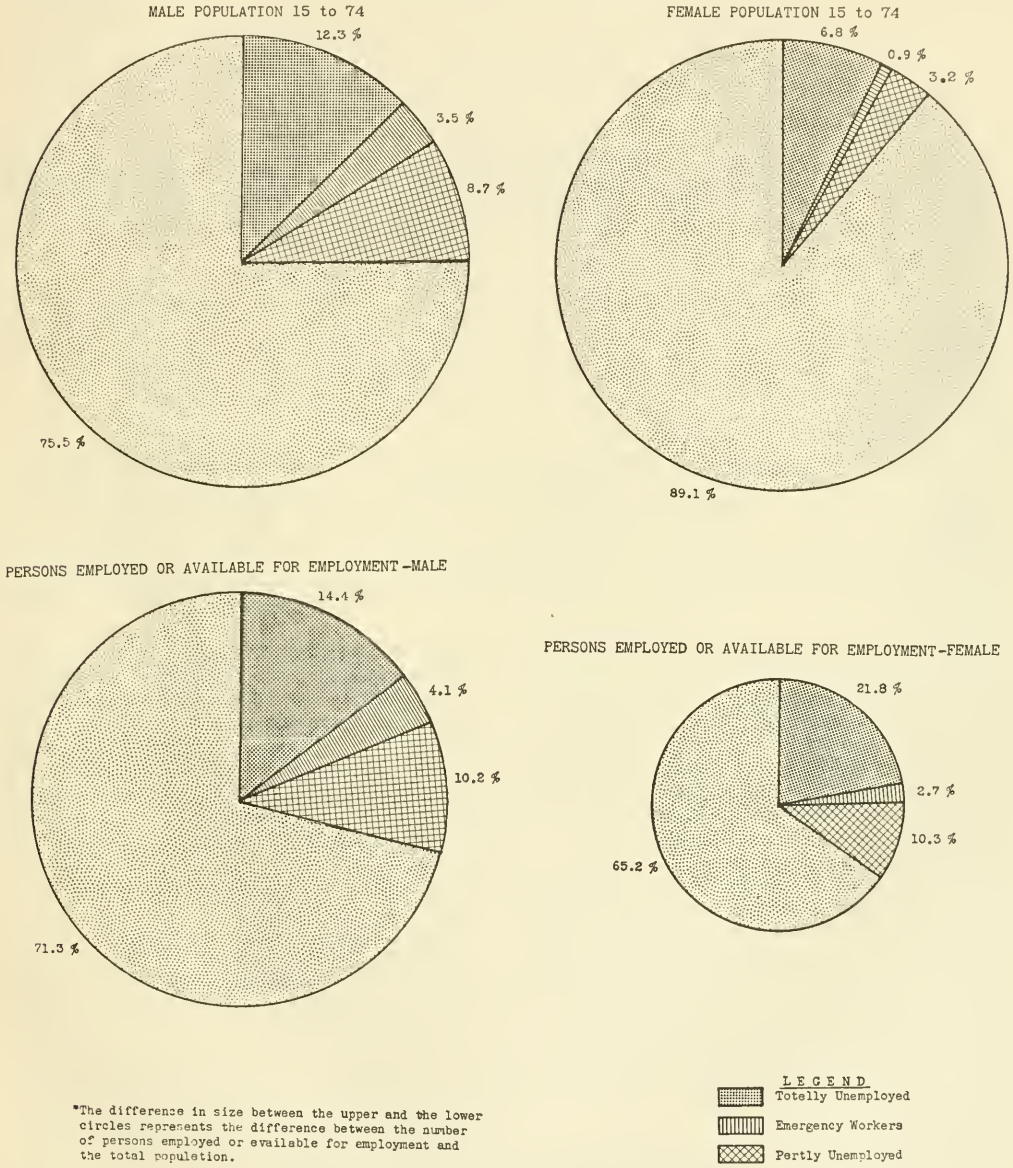
Table 4 gives the estimated total number of persons in each unemployed class by age groups, together with percentages of the population and percentages of workers within each age group. Figures 3, 4, and 5 provide a graphic summary of the ages of the unemployed and of the partly unemployed. Figure 3 presents by 5-year age groups and by sex the estimated total number of the unemployed (including emergency workers) and the partly unemployed. Figure 4 shows the percentage of the population, and figure 5 the percentage of the workers within each age group that are unemployed or partly unemployed, with separate diagrams for males and for females. In figures 4 and 5 each year of age between 15 and 19 is plotted separately instead of in a combined age group. The data for these figures are shown in table 8, chapter III.

Male unemployment—Unemployed males are concentrated in the younger age groups; 43 percent of this class is less than 30 years of age. The proportion of the male population under 18 years of age that is unemployed is small since most persons in these ages are in school and not in the labor market; but among young men of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, many of whom have completed school, an extremely high proportion—more than one-fourth—are totally unemployed and in search of employment or are working in the CCC, on NYA projects, or at other emergency work. Young men 20 to 24 years of age also have a large representation in the unemployed group, 21.9 percent. At no older age is so large a proportion of the population unemployed.

Figure 4 shows that as age increases the proportion of men unemployed drops from 21.9 percent in the 20 to 24 year group to 14.4 percent of all men between 25 and 34, and to 13.4 percent of men between the ages of 35 and 44. The age group 35 to 39 has the smallest proportion of unemployment. In the succeeding age groups the proportion rises, and for men 55 to 64 years of age 16.8 percent are unemployed. For age groups beyond 65 the ratio of unemployment, however, falls off rapidly. This decrease in the proportion of the male population unemployed in these older ages results largely from the increase in the proportion of men who have retired from the labor market.

Figure 5 gives the unemployed within each age group as a percentage of persons employed or available for employment, thus showing the proportion of those persons who are in the employment market but who do not have work. The relationship between unemployment and age for male workers is similar to that found in the preceding comparison for the population, except for the fact that in the youngest and oldest age groups, under 18 and over 65, the proportion of male workers unemployed is much higher than was shown in figure 4. The percentage of male workers unemployed in the young age groups begins at a high point of about 40 percent. It decreases rapidly until a low of 14 percent for men 30 to 34 years of age is reached. From this point the percentages increase up to age 60, at which age about 19 percent of the male workers are unemployed. The percentage does not show the marked drop for workers over 60, as did the percentages of population for the oldest ages.

FIGURE 2.—UNEMPLOYMENT CLASSES AS PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 15 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE AND AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT,* FOR THE UNITED STATES



*The difference in size between the upper and the lower circles represents the difference between the number of persons employed or available for employment and the total population.

TABLE 4.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND EMERGENCY WORKERS			TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
NUMBER OF PERSONS												
Total	10,983,000	7,418,000	3,565,000	8,928,000	5,781,000	3,187,000	2,055,000	1,657,000	398,000	5,550,000	4,058,000	1,492,000
15–19 years	1,934,000	1,124,000	810,000	1,681,000	940,000	741,000	253,000	184,000	69,000	562,000	355,000	207,000
20–24 years	1,989,000	1,245,000	744,000	1,714,000	1,044,000	670,000	275,000	201,000	74,000	946,000	637,000	303,000
25–34 years	2,225,000	1,473,000	752,000	1,852,000	1,152,000	680,000	353,000	321,000	72,000	1,399,000	1,025,000	374,000
35–44 years	1,839,000	1,245,000	594,000	1,413,000	897,000	516,000	426,000	348,000	78,000	1,122,000	823,000	299,000
45–54 years	1,576,000	1,169,000	407,000	1,181,000	838,000	343,000	395,000	331,000	64,000	891,000	694,000	197,000
55–64 years	1,029,000	835,000	194,000	781,000	617,000	164,000	248,000	218,000	30,000	464,000	389,000	75,000
65–74 years	349,000	304,000	45,000	300,000	260,000	40,000	49,000	44,000	5,000	152,000	125,000	27,000
Age not reported	42,000	23,000	19,000	26,00	13,000	13,000	16,000	10,000	6,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
PERCENT[1] OF POPULATION												
Total	11.7	15.8	7.8	9.8	12.3	7.0	2.1	3.4	0.8	5.8	8.4	3.2
15–19 years	15.8	17.9	13.8	14.0	15.3	12.8	1.8	2.6	1.0	4.5	5.4	3.6
20–24 years	17.3	21.9	13.1	15.2	18.8	11.9	2.1	3.1	1.2	8.1	11.0	5.4
25–34 years	10.9	14.4	7.6	9.1	11.4	6.9	1.8	3.1	0.7	6.6	9.7	3.6
35–44 years	10.0	13.4	6.7	7.8	9.7	5.9	2.2	3.6	0.9	5.9	8.8	3.2
45–54 years	10.4	15.1	5.5	7.9	10.8	4.7	2.6	4.2	0.8	5.8	8.9	2.7
55–64 years	10.6	16.8	4.1	8.0	12.4	3.5	2.6	4.4	0.6	4.7	7.6	1.7
65–74 years	6.2	10.8	1.6	5.3	9.2	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.2	2.5	4.3	0.8
Age not reported	4.7	6.0	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.2	1.3	2.3	0.7	2.3	2.8	2.0
PERCENT[1] OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT												
Total	20.0	18.2	24.7	18.4	14.3	22.1	3.6	3.9	2.8	9.9	9.8	10.2
15–19 years	41.1	40.0	42.6	36.5	34.3	39.4	4.7	5.8	3.2	11.8	12.2	11.2
20–24 years	24.3	24.3	24.3	21.3	20.8	22.0	3.0	3.5	2.3	11.4	12.2	10.1
25–34 years	16.4	14.9	19.9	13.6	11.7	18.1	2.7	3.2	1.8	9.9	10.0	9.5
35–44 years	15.9	13.8	22.7	12.4	10.1	19.8	3.6	3.8	2.9	9.5	9.1	10.7
45–54 years	17.3	15.9	23.3	13.0	11.4	19.9	4.3	4.5	3.4	9.7	9.3	11.3
55–64 years	19.9	19.2	24.0	15.1	14.1	20.5	4.8	5.0	3.5	8.8	8.6	10.0
65–74 years	18.8	18.7	19.8	16.2	18.0	17.5	2.7	2.7	2.2	7.7	7.4	9.4
Age not reported	6.8	6.4	7.3	4.9	4.0	6.0	1.9	2.4	1.3	3.4	3.0	3.8

[1] The percentages in this table differ slightly from those in table 3 because these relate to enumerative check areas while those in table 3 relate to estimated totals for the United States.

Thus, unemployment among male workers is highest in the ages of transition from school to work or from work to retirement. Although some youths have located a job before they finish school, a great many of them search extensively for work and are in the ranks of the unemployed before they locate their first jobs. Similarly, before relinquishing their places in the labor market, many old persons are thrown out of work and are for some time in search of employment.

Ages of partly unemployed males.—The age distribution of the partly unemployed group is distinctly different from that of the unemployed (including emergency workers). A larger proportion of the partly unemployed than of the totally unemployed and emergency workers are in the more productive ages from 20 to 64 years. Of the partly unemployed 8.7 percent are under 20 years of age as compared with 15.2 percent of the unemployed group. Likewise, 3.1 percent are 65 years of age and over in the former as compared with 4.1 percent in the latter group. (See fig. 3 and table 4.)

The partly unemployed males as percentages of persons employed or available for employment again presents an age pattern quite different from that of the unemployed. Approximately 1 out of every 10 workers in each age group is partly unemployed. (See fig. 5.)

Number of male unemployed in terms of jobs to be provided.—Although the number of persons seeking employment may increase out of proportion to the number of jobs lost as soon as the family income is seriously curtailed (see ch. VIII, p. 109), it is evident that few of the unemployed men would be removed from the labor market by the reemployment of other persons upon whom they might be dependent. Any such reduction would be expected only in the older or younger ages.

For the older age groups, the evidence is not clear-cut. Only about 300,000 male unemployed are 65 years of age and over. A comparison with 1930 census figures shows the proportion in the labor market to be smaller in 1937 than in 1930. (See ch. VIII.) It appears, therefore, that men 65 years of age and over are shifted out of the unemployed class principally from reemployment or retirement, and that few of them withdraw from the labor market as a result of the reemployment of other persons. Many of the older men have retired under old-age assistance programs which generally were not in effect in 1930.

FIGURE 3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT CLASSES, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

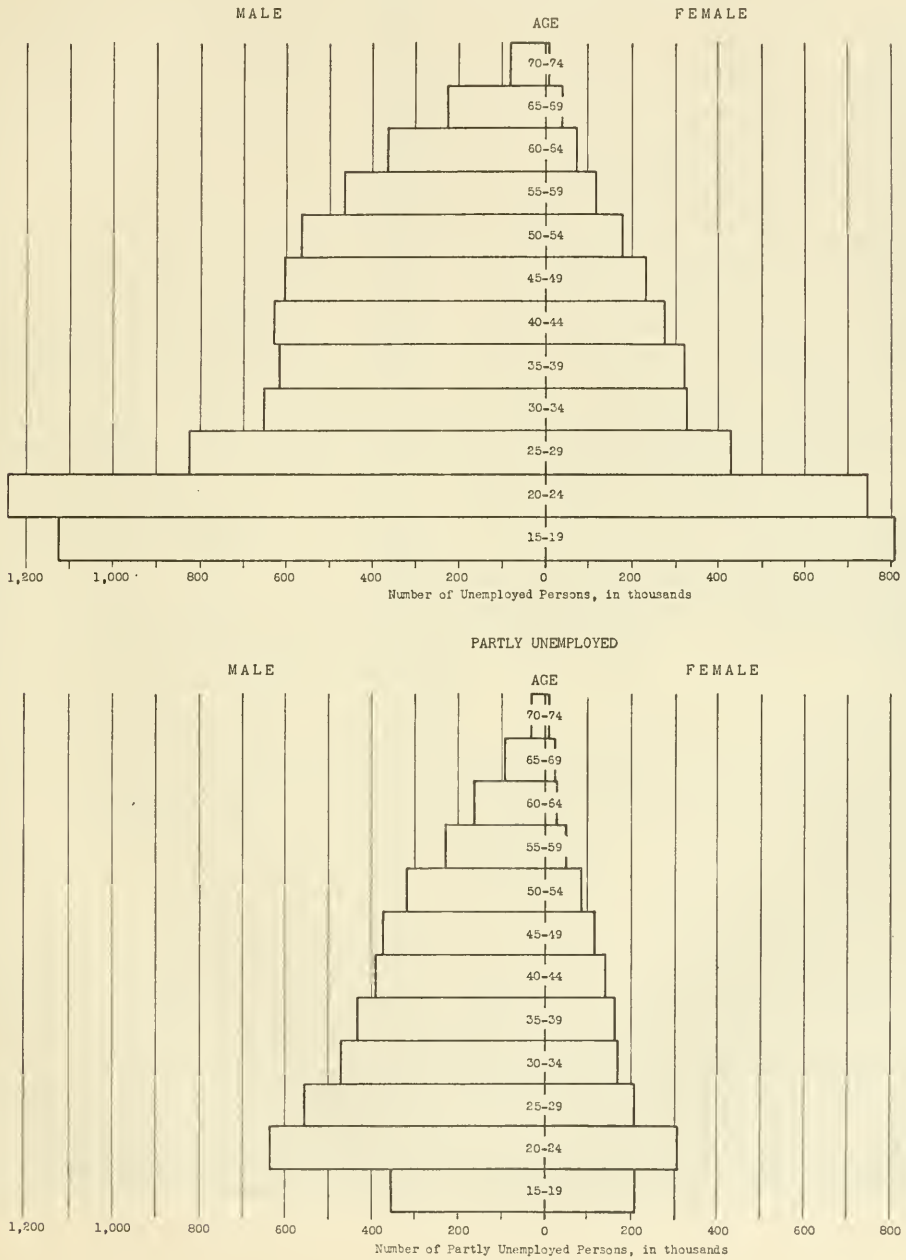


FIGURE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) OR PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX.

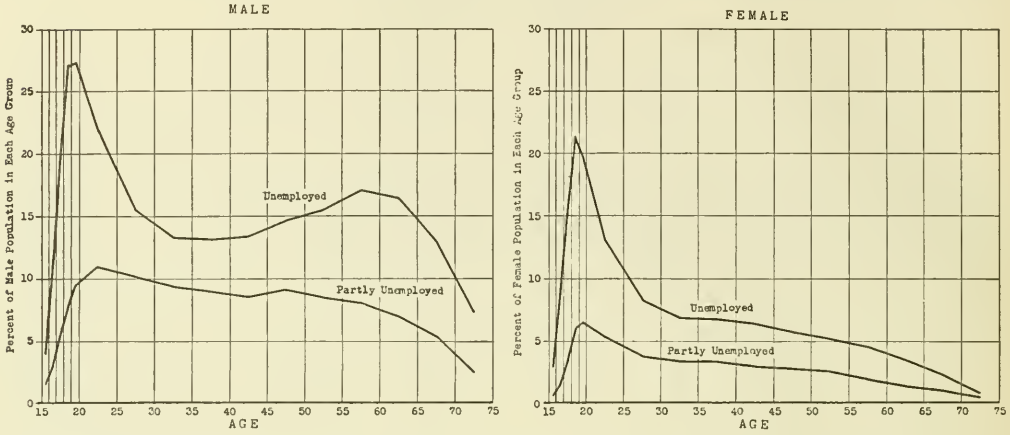


FIGURE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF THE WORKERS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) OR PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX.

For the younger persons, quite a different situation is presented. Undoubtedly, many of these are secondary workers in families and some of them would remain in or return to school if the family income were adequate to meet this expense. That the return to school would be very extensive, however, appears doubtful in the light of the comparison of these data with 1930 figures on the gainfully occupied, and on school attendance. (See ch. III, p. 28, and ch. VIII, p. 111.)

Female Unemployment.—A very large proportion of the unemployed women are in the younger age groups, an even larger proportion than of unemployed men. Fifty-five percent of all unemployed females (including emergency workers) are under 30 years of age. (See fig. 3.) The number of unemployed women between 15 and 24 years of age is twice as great as the number in any succeeding ages.

The proportion unemployed of the female population in each age group (see fig. 4) presents quite a different pattern from that for the male population. For the women there is no evidence of increasing unemployment with age. The proportion of women unemployed rises

sharply from ages 15 to 18, reaches a peak of about 20 percent at the ages 18 and 19, and then drops off rapidly to about 8 percent at 27 years of age. Beyond this age the proportion unemployed decreases gradually, falling to a low level of 1.6 percent for the age group 65 to 74.

Although the proportion of unemployed persons in the population is smaller for each age group among women than among men, the proportion of unemployed female workers is noticeably larger for all age groups 25 years of age and over. (See fig. 5.) A larger proportion of female than of male workers between the ages of 15 and 18 are unemployed, although for both sex groups the proportion unemployed in these ages is approximately 50 percent. The proportion of male workers unemployed differs very little from the proportion of female workers unemployed for the ages from 18 to 24.

Ages of partly unemployed females.—Partial unemployment is only half as prevalent among the female population as among the male population in the younger and middle age groups. In the age groups over 55 the proportion of males partly unemployed is nearly five times that of females.

Among female workers partial unemployment presents a pattern very similar to that for males. For both men and women approximately 10 percent of the workers are partly unemployed in all age groups. (See fig. 5.)

Number of female unemployed in terms of jobs to be provided.—The interpretation of statistics on the unemployment of women requires caution, for the wife or daughter who would not normally work may enter the labor market when the breadwinner loses his job or when the family income is reduced. The assumption that an increase in unemployment has occurred as a result of the entry of women into the labor market when the family income is seriously curtailed can be tested by comparing the proportion of females classified as gainful workers in 1930 (when unemployment was much less extensive) with the proportion classified as workers in 1937. This comparison shows clearly that the number of females working or seeking work in 1937 is two and one-half to three million more than the number to be expected from a projection of the 1930 census figures. (See ch. VIII.)

The women who enter the labor market as a result of economic necessity are found not only among the unemployed, though they may enter the worker group through this category, but among all worker classes: The employed, the partly unemployed, and the totally unemployed. Furthermore, even though these female secondary workers may have entered the labor market only under the stress of economic necessity, a serious question is presented concerning the extent to which they will withdraw from the worker group after the urgent need for supplementing the family income has been removed.

It should not be assumed that the large number of women classified as unemployed in this study arises principally from the opportunity provided to express a long-felt desire to work by answering in the affirmative the question, "Did you want work?" This answer was not accepted as indicating unemployment unless it was supported by an affirmative answer to the question, "Were you actively seeking work during the week of November 14–20?" "By actively 'seeking work,'" quoting from the instructions to enumerators, "is meant that the person attempted to secure employment by contacting employment offices or prospective employers through personal visit, telephone or writing. Active registration in an employment office, whether visited during this week or not, should be considered as evidence of seeking work." While it cannot be assumed that this instruction was rigidly applied in the enumeration, its application in the final classification excluded from the unemployed a group of one and a third million persons who wanted but were not actively seeking employment. Of these, 745,000 were women. If this number had been included as unemployed, the number of unemployed women (including emergency workers) would have been increased by 20.9 percent. The remaining 606,000 men in this class, however, would have increased the number of male unemployed by only 8.2 percent.

Emergency Workers

Less than one-fifth of the unemployed were working on emergency projects during the week of November 14 to 20. The emergency work program, with certain exceptions, employs only persons or members of families certified as in need of relief. Employment on WPA projects is usually awarded to the primary worker, the person responsible for the support of the family, and that primary worker is usually a male. The National Youth Administration does not follow this practice, but the CCC program employs male youths only. The figures for emergency workers, therefore, in no way reflect the distribution of relief between the different ages and classes of the population.

Twice as large a proportion of the unemployed males as of the females were working on emergency projects. Many of the females in families are secondary workers and, for that reason, are not eligible for emergency work. A relatively low proportion of unemployed youths were employed on emergency projects, despite the special youth programs, while the proportion em-

ployed on emergency work was highest for persons between 35 and 64 years of age. The low proportion of emergency workers 65 years of age and over may reflect the tendency of these persons to be secondary workers, but, no doubt, it also reflects the influence of the social security program. Persons 65 and over are frequently granted old-age assistance instead of work relief.

Table 5 gives the number of persons employed under the works program on WPA and NYA projects, or in the CCC, as reported by those agencies.

TABLE 5.—EMERGENCY WORKERS ESTIMATED FROM THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK, COMPARED WITH PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM AS REPORTED BY THE SPECIFIED AGENCIES

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND STATUS	Number of persons
Total reported by WPA, NYA, and CCC (including nonrelief)	2,130,315
Certified for relief	1,987,854
Employed on NYA work projects (not including student aid)	121,959
CCC enrollees	291,006
Employed on WPA projects	1,463,324
Employed by other Federal agencies	111,565
Not certified for relief:	
Nonrelief workers on projects of WPA, NYA, and other Federal agencies	142,461
Estimate from Enumerative Check	2,055,000
Percent difference between Enumerative Check estimate and total certified	3.4
Percent difference between Enumerative Check estimate and Grand Total (including nonrelief)	−3.5

SOURCE OF DATA: Figures for CCC enrollees relate to November 20, 1937, and were furnished by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Figures for WPA and other Federal agencies relate to the week ending November 20, 1937. NYA employment is as of the month of November 1937. These figures cover continental United States and were furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

The number of emergency workers estimated from the enumerative check is compared (1) to the number of workers certified for relief, and (2) to all emergency workers on projects, including nonrelief workers. The table shows that the enumerative check estimate is 3.4 percent in excess of the total reported as certified for relief and is deficient by 3.5 percent when compared to the grand total including nonrelief workers reported by the Works Progress Administration. Administrative and some other employees of WPA, NYA, and CCC are not included as nonrelief workers.

The 3.4 percent excess results primarily from including in the census as emergency workers persons on Federal emergency work programs who were not certified as in need of relief. The instructions for the schedule did not state clearly whether or not the nonrelief group should have been included. However, that all nonrelief workers were not enumerated as on emergency work is evident from the fact that the unemployment census estimate is 3.5 percent below the total reported by the emergency agencies.[1]

Projects under the Federal Works Program account for substantially all of the employment on a needs basis in the United States. The volume of employment on work relief projects financed entirely by State and local governments or by private funds is relatively insignificant in comparison with the above figures.[2]

Despite minor inaccuracies in the estimate from the enumerative check, the total figure agrees fairly closely with the number reported by the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.[3]

Comparison of the Unemployed With Current Estimates of Unemployment

The estimated total number of unemployed persons as of a specific period of time cannot represent the current level of unemployment, but it does provide a base to which current estimates can be adjusted. The function which a census should serve in the measurement of unemployment, so far as the total number of unemployed is concerned, is not that of a thermometer which should sensitively reflect each change within the employment market, but rather that of a device by which to calibrate such a thermometer.

A number of nongovernmental estimates of unemployment have been published currently. The most widely used estimates are those by the American Federation of Labor, the National Industrial Conference Board, Robert Nathan (extension of those presented in International Labor Review), and the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The estimates for November 1937 were as follows:

	Millions
American Federation of Labor	8.5
National Industrial Conference Board	7.7
Robert Nathan	7.2
Alexander Hamilton Institute	10.3

The concept or definition of unemployment used in arriving at these estimates is not entirely clear, but the differences between the estimates arise not so much from differences in concept as from differences in the method of estimating, in making allowances for new workers, and in arriving at base figures from which to

[1] It should be noted that persons receiving NYA student aid (as distinguished from those employed on NYA work projects) were not included in the above table for comparison with the estimate. Although the schedule provided for the inclusion of persons receiving student aid, such persons were attending school full time, and probably were not reported as employed. It is logical to expect, therefore, that a majority of them were not enumerated as emergency workers.

[2] Based on unpublished information provided by the Division of Public Assistance Research of the Social Security Board.

[3] The differences result from inaccuracies in enumeration that would have been present in a complete census, as well as from the fact that the estimates were made from a sample.

start. The entire difference between these estimates and the unemployment census figure of 10,983,000 unemployed persons as indicated by the enumerative check is not due to inaccuracies in the methods of estimating. Part of the difference is due to the fact that the current estimates, of necessity, are based on the number of jobs lost, with an additional allowance for the entrance of young persons into the labor market. The estimates cannot take into account the entrance into the working population of groups who were not in the labor market in 1930, such as members of families who permanently enter the labor market as a result of changing social patterns, or members of families who would not normally work but who seek employment when the family income is reduced.

The enumerative check census provides a base to which these estimates may be adjusted. It provides an estimate of both the total number of unemployed persons and of the number of jobs that must be provided in order to employ the same proportion of the 1937 population within each age-sex group that was employed or seeking employment in 1930. The base figures under the two concepts are as follows:

Number of unemployed persons, November 1937	10, 983, 000
Number of jobs to be provided in order to employ the same proportion of the population within each age-sex group that was employed or seeking employment in 1930	8, 243, 000

The difference of 2,740,000 between these two estimates results from an increase of 2,828,000 in female workers since 1930 above the number expected by allowing for the increase in population and the changes in age composition (as well as differences in definition), minus an offsetting decrease of 88,000 male workers. The correction for female workers does not imply that all of the increase in the proportion of females who are in the labor market is a temporary one. Neither does it imply that the female unemployment figures should be discounted to that extent, because many of the temporary entries into the labor market are those with jobs rather than without jobs. The correction for males is of no practical significance but is made in order to comply accurately with the stated conditions. It represents the difference between two or three offsetting factors which are described in chapter VIII in which the method of making these estimates is discussed.

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CHAPTER III

EMPLOYMENT AND AVAILABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

The enumerative check census provides a means for classifying the entire population according to availability for, or degree of, employment. Those who are working are classified according to whether they are fully employed or partly employed, and those who are not working by whether they are or are not available for employment. The partly employed may be classified further by whether or not they want more work.

In the entire population seven functional classes have been distinguished: The fully employed, the partly employed who want more work, the partly employed who do not want more work, the emergency workers, the totally unemployed, the ill or voluntarily idle who usually work, and the persons not available for employment. This classification of the entire population places the unemployed groups which have been discussed in the preceding chapter in a clearer perspective. It presents a complete picture of the population by degree of employment as well as by availability for employment.

Estimated Number of Persons in Each Functional Class, by Sex

Table 6 gives the distribution of the total population between 15 and 74 years of age into the seven functional classes just named. It shows the estimated number in each class, the percentage that each class is of the total population, and the percentage that each of the first six classes is of the population that is working or seeking work. The data given in this table relate to the week of the census, November 14 to 20, inclusive, 1937. The limits of sampling variation are shown for most of the estimated figures in table 6. They may be interpreted with considerable confidence as indicating the maximum differences to be expected between the estimates and the figures that would have been found by taking a complete census.[1] Figure 6 shows graphically the total number in each functional class.

Of the 93,063,000 estimated total population between 15 and 74 years of age in November 1937, an estimated 54,474,000, or 58.5 percent, were either employed or available for employment. Of this total, 39,978,000 were men and 14,496,000 were women. Thus, 85.6 percent of the total male population and 31.3 percent of the total female population were in the labor market. Persons included in the class of employed or available for employment are those who were either working or seeking work, and are referred to frequently in the following analysis as "workers." They may be working either full time or part time, or they may not be working but actively seeking employment. Persons seeking their first employment, and jobseekers without recent work experience, as well as those who have lost their jobs, are considered available for employment. Persons who usually work but who are ill or voluntarily idle, also, are classified as workers. Housewives and other unpaid persons engaged in housework or helping without pay in a family business or store or on the family farm were not included among the workers unless they were actively seeking other employment during the week of November 14 to 20. The line of demarcation between unpaid family workers and workers for pay or profit, and between unemployed persons and persons not available for employment, is not clearcut for women. For male workers, however, the distinction is clear, except among persons in the oldest and youngest ages.

Of the 54,474,000 persons employed or available for employment, 16,533,000 were either unemployed or under-employed, 8,928,000 were totally unemployed, 2,055,000 working at emergency work (and, therefore, available for nonrelief employment), and 5,550,000 partly employed and wanting more work. These unemployed classes were analyzed in the preceding chapter. If the partly unemployed class is considered as working approximately half time,[2] and if emergency workers are considered unemployed, then one-fourth of the available man-power of the Nation was not being utilized for nonrelief work. This loss of manpower is of startling magnitude although the effective loss in terms of production may not be so great because the unemployed classes are less highly skilled and less well trained than the employed group.

[1] See footnote on table 3, p. 9.

[2] For a detailed discussion of hours worked by this class, see p. 30.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES, IN EACH FUNCTIONAL CLASS, BY SEX, WITH LIMITS OF SAMPLING VARIATION [1]

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS AND SEX	Estimated total number	Percent of population [2]	Percent of workers [2]
TOTAL			
Population	93,063,000	100.0	
Persons employed or available for employment	54,474,000±442,000	58.5±0.5	100.0
Totally unemployed	8,928,000±260,000	9.6±0.5	16.4±0.7
Emergency workers	2,055,000± 57,000	2.2±0.1	3.8±0.3
Partly unemployed	5,550,000±234,000	6.0±0.4	10.2±0.5
Part-time workers (not wanting more work)	1,190,000	1.3	2.2
Fully employed	36,079,000±553,000	38.8±0.6	66.2±1.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	672,000	0.7	1.2
Persons not available for employment	38,589,000±442,000	41.5±0.5	
MALE			
Population	46,704,000	100.0	
Persons employed or available for employment	39,978,000±186,000	85.6±0.4	100.0
Totally unemployed	5,761,000±166,000	12.3±0.5	14.4±0.6
Emergency workers	1,657,000± 44,000	3.5±0.2	4.1±0.3
Partly unemployed	4,058,000±155,000	8.7±0.5	10.2±0.6
Part-time workers (not wanting more work)	688,000	1.5	1.7
Fully employed	27,399,000±424,000	58.7±0.9	68.5±1.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	415,000	0.9	1.0
Persons not available for employment	6,726,000±186,000	14.4±0.4	
FEMALE			
Population	46,359,000	100.0	
Persons employed or available for employment	14,496,000±399,000	31.3±0.9	100.0
Totally unemployed	3,167,000±139,000	6.8±0.4	21.8±1.1
Emergency workers	398,000± 22,000	0.9±0.1	2.7±0.2
Partly unemployed	1,492,000±106,000	3.2±0.3	10.3±0.7
Part-time workers (not wanting more work)	502,000	1.1	3.5
Fully employed	8,680,000±284,000	18.7±0.6	59.9±1.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	257,000	0.6	1.8
Persons not available for employment	31,863,000±399,000	68.7±0.9	

[1] The estimated totals for the unemployed classes and partly unemployed were obtained by dividing the total number of voluntary registrations in each age-sex group by the corresponding percent of completeness of registration, as determined from the enumerative check, and by adding together the estimates for each age group thus obtained. The estimates for all other classes were made by multiplying the age-sex specific percentages of population in each functional class by the corresponding total population in the United States. The total population was estimated independently and may be considered highly accurate. Both methods of estimating assume that the percentages within any specific age-sex group are the same in areas that do not have postal delivery service as in postal delivery areas. Appendix B describes in detail the methods of estimating and investigates and evaluates the assumption underlying these estimates.

The limits of sampling variation are 99 percent fiducial limits, and are subject to the same interpretation as the sampling errors in the preceding chapter (footnote 1, table 3). The limits have not been computed for the part-time workers and for the ill or voluntarily idle. No limits are shown for the estimated total populations. These totals were not estimated from the sample, and are not subject to sampling variations (table 69, appendix B).

[2] The percentages of total population and of workers (persons employed or available for employment) in each class differ slightly from those shown elsewhere for enumerative check areas. These percentages are different because they have been adjusted to allow for the differences in sex and age composition between the population residing in postal-delivery areas and the total population in the United States.

A total of 1,190,000 persons were classified as partly employed and not wanting more work. They differ from the partly unemployed because, although working only part time, they are not under-employed; that is, they do not want more work. This group, referred to as part-time workers,[3] accounts for only 2.2 percent of all workers. Of these part-time workers, 688,000 are males, comprising 1.7 percent of all male workers, and 502,000 are females, comprising 3.5 percent of all female workers. The female group, although numerically smaller, makes up twice as large a proportion of the female workers as the male group does of the male workers. Both the partly unemployed and the part-time workers were employed, on the average, approximately half time. The part-time workers reported a few more hours of employment per week than did the partly unemployed.

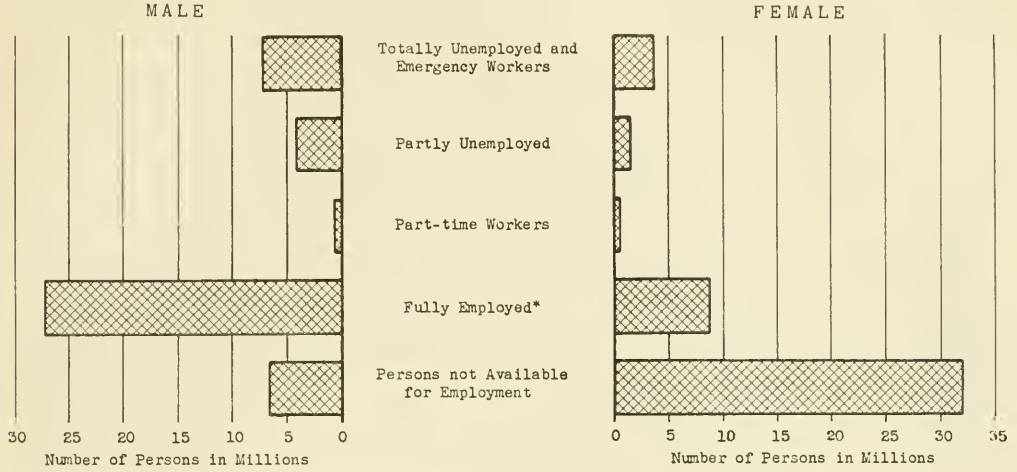
An estimated 36,079,000 persons worked full time during the week of November 14 to 20. Of this total, 27,399,000 were men, representing 68.5 percent of all male workers, and 8,680,000 were women, representing 59.9 percent of all female workers. This fully employed class includes persons who are self-employed as well as those working for another person. No arbitrary number of hours per week has been considered as full-time; but, instead, the individual's own report as to what he considered full-time work has been accepted. Full-time employment may be 35 or 40 hours a week for a person in one industry, and 60 or more hours a week in another.

The group classified as ill or voluntarily idle, shown in table 6, includes persons absent from work because they were on vacation, ill, or voluntarily idle (either with or without pay), and other persons who were reported as usually working but not working during the week of November 14 to 20, and who were not wanting work. The estimated total of 672,000 persons in this category is a little larger than the total of 529,000 persons found in the 1930 census who reported they had jobs but were idle on account of sickness or disability, were voluntarily idle, with or without pay, or were out of a job and not looking for work. The ill or voluntarily idle, however, do not constitute a large proportion of the total worker group.

Estimated number of employed persons.—An estimate of the total number of employed persons in the United States either at a regular job or at casual work, during the week of November 14 to 20, may be obtained by combining the fully employed, the part-

[3] See footnote 9, p. 30.

FIGURE 6.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS 15 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE, BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS AND BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES.



*Also includes persons employed but ill, on vacation, or others who usually work but are voluntarily idle.

time workers, and the partly unemployed groups to obtain a total of 42,819,000. This figure does not include the ill or voluntarily idle, part of whom were receiving pay and should, therefore, be considered as employed. The exact proportion of this latter group that was absent from work but receiving pay cannot be determined; although, it is probably in the neighborhood of one-sixth, and may conceivably be as high as one-half of the 672,000 persons who were ill or voluntarily idle.[4] The estimated number of employed persons between 15 and 74 years of age is, therefore, very nearly 43,000,000. This figure does not include unpaid family workers (as defined in the enumerative check), nor does it include persons employed at emergency work. The figure would be increased to 45,000,000 if persons on emergency work were included as employed.

An estimated total of 38,589,000 persons between 15 and 74 years of age were not available for employment during the week of the unemployment census, of whom 31,863,000 were female and 6,726,000 were male. This group includes 68.7 percent of the female population and 14.4 percent of the male population 15 to 74 years of age. Males classified as not available for employment are principally those in school, retired from the labor market, or unable to work. Included in this group were persons who reported that they were not working, wanted work, but were not actively seeking work. They were counted as not available for employment, even though some of them may have usually worked at a gainful occupation. The females who were not available for employment were, of course, principally housewives, but this group also includes students and others mentioned above.

An analysis of the age and sex composition of the total population in enumerative check areas and more thorough analyses of these functional classes are presented in the following sections and shed light on the nature and incidence of employment and unemployment.

Age and Sex Composition of the Population in Enumerative Check Areas

The total population 15 to 74 years of age enumerated in check areas classified into the functional classes with respect to employment, and by age and sex for each of the functional classes, is shown in table 7. The percent distribution by functional class of the population, as well as of workers in each age group, is given in table 8.

[4] The 1930 census of unemployment reports 529,000 persons who had jobs but were voluntarily idle, idle on account of sickness or disability, or out of a job and not looking for work. This number includes 82,000 who were drawing pay. Source: *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, Unemployment, vol. I, p. 6.

TABLE 7.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION		EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT														PERSONS NOT AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT	
			Total		Totally unemployed		Emergency workers		Partly unemployed		Part-time workers		Fully employed		Ill or voluntarily idle			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,465,524	100.0	657,064	100.0	140,905	100.0	30,467	100.0	64,919	100.0	20,895	100.0	569,392	100.0	10,486	100.0	608,460	100.0
15–19 years	186,054	12.7	71,542	8.3	26,097	18.5	3,338	11.0	8,422	9.9	2,781	13.3	29,949	5.3	955	9.1	114,512	18.8
15 years	35,904	2.4	3,094	0.4	1,230	0.9	48	0.2	380	0.4	372	1.8	950	0.2	114	1.1	32,810	5.4
16 years	39,123	2.7	8,240	1.0	3,780	2.7	337	1.1	907	1.1	552	2.6	2,502	0.4	162	1.5	30,883	5.1
17 years	37,382	2.6	14,037	1.6	5,720	4.1	811	2.7	1,682	2.0	654	3.1	4,963	0.9	207	2.0	23,345	3.8
18 years	37,075	2.5	21,499	2.5	7,572	5.6	1,076	3.5	2,540	3.0	620	3.0	9,157	1.6	234	2.2	15,576	2.6
19 years	36,570	2.5	24,672	2.9	7,495	5.3	1,066	3.5	2,913	3.4	583	2.8	12,377	2.2	238	2.3	11,898	2.0
20–24 years	177,980	12.1	127,026	14.8	27,026	19.2	3,820	12.5	14,462	17.0	2,528	12.1	77,913	13.7	1,277	12.2	50,954	8.4
25–29 years	168,096	11.5	114,646	13.4	16,801	11.9	2,965	9.7	11,595	13.7	2,067	9.9	80,095	14.1	1,123	10.7	53,450	8.8
30–34 years	156,589	10.7	101,895	11.9	12,662	9.0	2,985	9.8	9,785	11.5	1,871	9.0	73,659	12.9	933	8.9	54,694	9.0
35–39 years	150,635	10.3	95,325	11.1	11,866	8.4	3,196	10.5	9,141	10.8	1,739	8.3	68,497	12.0	886	8.4	55,310	9.1
40–44 years	140,789	9.6	87,810	10.2	10,795	7.7	3,337	11.0	8,195	9.7	1,699	8.1	62,871	11.0	913	8.7	52,979	8.7
45–49 years	125,557	8.6	76,453	8.9	9,807	7.0	3,224	10.6	7,617	9.0	1,525	7.3	53,379	9.4	901	8.6	49,104	8.1
50–54 years	109,248	7.5	65,104	7.6	8,630	6.1	2,817	9.2	6,109	7.2	1,281	6.1	45,378	8.0	889	8.5	44,144	7.3
55–59 years	82,144	5.6	45,954	5.4	6,916	4.9	2,212	7.3	4,166	4.9	988	4.7	30,906	5.4	766	7.3	36,190	5.9
60–64 years	68,640	4.7	34,274	4.0	5,218	3.7	1,643	5.4	2,932	3.5	931	4.5	22,823	4.0	727	6.9	34,366	5.6
65–69 years	53,153	3.6	20,426	2.4	3,404	2.4	638	2.1	1,692	2.0	721	3.5	13,317	2.3	654	6.2	32,727	5.4
70–74 years	35,098	2.4	8,608	1.0	1,290	0.9	188	0.5	534	0.6	450	2.2	5,784	1.0	412	3.9	26,490	4.4
Age not reported	11,541	0.8	8,001	0.9	393	0.3	154	0.5	269	0.3	2,314	11.1	4,821	0.8	50	0.5	3,540	0.6
Male	725,064	100.0	622,073	100.0	88,659	100.0	24,444	100.0	60,944	100.0	11,988	100.0	429,435	100.0	6,405	100.0	102,991	100.0
15–19 years	91,863	12.7	41,054	6.6	14,081	15.8	2,361	9.7	5,006	8.2	1,786	14.9	17,278	4.0	542	8.5	50,809	49.3
15 years	17,941	2.5	2,051	0.3	707	0.8	28	0.1	267	0.4	281	2.3	695	0.2	73	1.1	15,890	15.4
16 years	19,328	2.7	5,020	0.8	2,096	2.4	198	0.8	608	1.0	388	3.2	1,641	0.4	89	1.4	14,308	13.9
17 years	18,659	2.6	8,245	1.3	3,038	3.4	618	2.5	1,025	1.7	419	3.5	3,012	0.7	133	2.1	10,414	10.1
18 years	17,947	2.5	11,825	1.9	4,057	4.6	799	3.3	1,392	2.3	361	3.0	5,091	1.2	125	2.0	6,122	5.9
19 years	17,988	2.5	13,913	2.2	4,183	4.7	718	2.9	1,714	2.8	337	2.8	6,839	1.6	122	1.9	4,075	4.0
20–24 years	85,560	11.8	77,182	12.4	16,069	18.1	2,680	11.0	9,430	15.5	1,346	11.2	47,022	10.9	635	9.9	8,378	8.1
25–29 years	80,890	11.2	78,109	12.6	10,159	11.4	2,390	9.8	8,170	13.4	1,055	8.8	55,817	13.0	518	8.1	2,781	2.7
30–34 years	76,349	10.5	74,363	12.0	7,706	8.7	2,430	9.9	7,123	11.7	913	7.6	55,757	13.0	434	6.8	1,986	1.9
35–39 years	73,513	10.1	71,377	11.5	7,144	8.0	2,543	10.4	6,591	10.8	868	7.2	53,744	12.5	487	7.6	2,136	2.1
40–44 years	70,882	9.8	68,281	11.0	6,899	7.8	2,725	11.1	6,110	10.0	913	7.6	51,074	11.9	560	8.7	2,601	2.5
45–49 years	63,793	8.8	61,068	9.8	6,691	7.5	2,704	11.1	5,874	9.6	866	7.2	44,351	10.3	582	9.1	2,725	2.6
50–54 years	56,454	7.8	53,279	8.6	6,328	7.1	2,402	9.8	4,786	7.9	735	6.1	38,413	8.9	615	9.6	3,175	3.1
55–59 years	42,372	5.8	38,518	6.2	5,307	6.0	1,959	8.0	3,396	5.6	636	5.3	26,652	6.2	568	8.9	3,854	3.7
60–64 years	34,769	4.8	29,104	4.7	4,249	4.8	1,450	5.9	2,444	4.0	629	5.2	19,748	4.6	584	9.1	5,665	5.5
65–69 years	26,592	3.7	17,724	2.8	2,884	3.2	569	2.3	1,435	2.4	542	4.5	11,771	2.7	523	8.2	8,868	8.6
70–74 years	17,323	2.4	7,636	1.2	1,166	1.3	125	0.5	447	0.7	353	2.9	5,210	1.2	335	5.2	9,687	9.4
Age not reported	4,704	0.6	4,378	0.7	176	0.2	106	0.4	132	0.2	1,344	11.2	2,598	0.6	22	0.3	326	0.3
Female	740,460	100.0	234,991	100.0	52,046	100.0	6,023	100.0	23,975	100.0	8,909	100.0	139,957	100.0	4,081	100.0	505,469	100.0
15–19 years	94,191	12.7	30,488	13.0	12,016	23.1	977	16.2	3,416	14.2	995	11.2	12,671	9.1	413	10.1	63,703	12.6
15 years	17,963	2.4	1,043	0.4	523	1.0	20	0.3	113	0.5	91	1.0	255	0.2	41	1.0	16,920	3.3
16 years	19,795	2.7	3,220	1.4	1,684	3.2	139	2.3	299	1.2	164	1.8	861	0.6	73	1.8	16,575	3.3
17 years	18,723	2.5	5,792	2.5	2,682	5.2	193	3.2	657	2.7	235	2.6	1,951	1.4	74	1.8	12,931	2.6
18 years	19,128	2.6	9,674	4.1	3,815	7.3	277	4.6	1,148	4.8	259	2.9	4,066	2.9	109	2.7	9,454	1.9
19 years	18,582	2.5	10,759	4.6	3,312	6.4	348	5.8	1,199	5.0	246	2.8	5,538	4.0	116	2.8	7,823	1.5
20–24 years	92,420	12.5	49,844	21.2	10,957	21.1	1,140	18.9	5,032	21.0	1,182	13.3	30,891	22.1	642	15.7	42,576	8.4
25–29 years	87,206	11.8	36,537	15.5	6,642	12.8	575	9.5	3,425	14.3	1,012	11.4	24,278	17.3	605	14.8	50,669	10.0
30–34 years	80,240	10.8	27,532	11.7	4,956	9.5	555	9.2	2,662	11.1	958	10.8	17,902	12.8	499	12.2	52,708	10.4
35–39 years	77,122	10.4	23,948	10.2	4,722	9.1	653	10.8	2,550	10.6	871	9.8	14,753	10.5	399	9.8	53,174	10.5
40–44 years	69,907	9.4	19,529	8.3	3,896	7.5	612	10.2	2,085	8.7	786	8.8	11,797	8.4	353	8.6	50,378	10.0
45–49 years	61,764	8.3	15,385	6.5	3,116	6.0	520	8.6	1,743	7.3	659	7.4	9,028	6.5	319	7.8	46,379	9.2
50–54 years	52,794	7.1	11,825	5.0	2,302	4.4	415	6.9	1,323	5.5	546	6.1	6,965	5.0	274	6.7	40,969	8.1
55–59 years	39,772	5.4	7,436	3.2	1,609	3.1	253	4.2	770	3.2	352	4.0	4,254	3.0	198	4.9	32,336	6.4
60–64 years	33,871	4.6	5,170	2.2	969	1.9	193	3.2	488	2.0	302	3.4	3,075	2.2	143	3.5	28,701	5.7
65–69 years	26,561	3.6	2,702	1.1	520	1.0	69	1.1	257	1.1	179	2.0	1,546	1.1	131	3.2	23,859	4.7
70–74 years	17,775	2.4	972	0.4	124	0.2	13	0.2	87	0.4	97	1.1	574	0.4	77	1.9	16,803	3.3
Age not reported	6,837	0.9	3,623	1.5	217	0.4	48	0.8	137	0.6	970	10.9	2,223	1.6	28	0.7	3,214	0.6

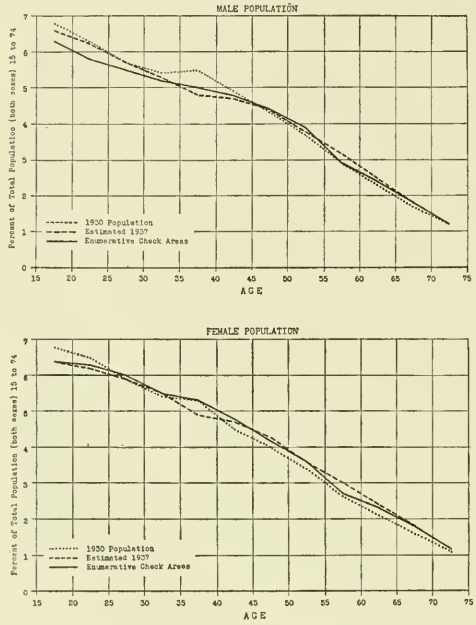
TABLE 8.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY AGE AND SEX IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX AND AGE	PERCENT OF POPULATION									PERCENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT						
	Total population	Employed or available for employment							Persons not available for employment	Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle								
Total	**100.0**	**58.5**	**9.8**	**2.1**	**5.8**	**1.4**	**38.9**	**0.7**	**41.5**	**100.0**	**16.4**	**3.8**	**9.9**	**2.4**	**88.4**	**1.2**
15–19 years	100.0	38.5	14.0	1.8	4.5	1.5	16.1	0.5	61.5	100.0	36.5	4.7	11.8	3.9	41.9	1.3
15 years	100.0	8.6	3.4	0.1	1.1	1.0	2.6	0.3	91.4	100.0	39.8	1.6	12.3	12.0	30.7	3.7
16 years	100.0	21.1	9.7	0.9	2.3	1.4	6.4	0.4	78.9	100.0	45.9	4.1	11.0	6.7	30.4	2.0
17 years	100.0	37.6	15.3	2.2	4.5	1.7	13.3	0.6	62.4	100.0	40.7	5.8	12.0	4.7	35.4	1.5
18 years	100.0	58.0	21.2	2.9	6.9	1.7	24.7	0.6	42.0	100.0	36.6	5.0	11.8	2.9	42.6	1.1
19 years	100.0	67.5	20.5	2.9	8.0	1.6	33.8	0.7	32.5	100.0	30.4	4.3	11.8	2.4	50.2	1.0
20–24 years	100.0	71.4	15.2	2.1	8.1	1.4	43.8	0.7	28.6	100.0	21.3	3.0	11.4	2.0	61.3	1.0
25–29 years	100.0	68.2	10.0	1.8	6.9	1.2	47.6	0.7	31.8	100.0	14.7	2.6	10.1	1.8	69.9	1.0
30–34 years	100.0	65.1	8.1	1.9	6.2	1.2	47.0	0.6	34.9	100.0	12.4	2.9	9.6	1.8	72.3	0.9
35–39 years	100.0	63.3	7.9	2.1	6.1	1.2	45.5	0.6	36.7	100.0	12.4	3.4	9.6	1.8	71.9	0.9
40–44 years	100.0	62.4	7.7	2.4	5.8	1.2	44.7	0.6	37.6	100.0	12.3	3.8	9.3	1.9	71.6	1.0
45–49 years	100.0	60.9	7.8	2.6	6.1	1.2	42.5	0.7	39.1	100.0	12.8	4.2	10.0	2.0	69.8	1.2
50–54 years	100.0	59.6	7.9	2.6	5.6	1.2	41.5	0.8	40.4	100.0	13.3	4.3	9.4	2.0	69.7	1.4
55–59 years	100.0	55.9	8.4	2.7	5.1	1.2	37.6	0.9	44.1	100.0	15.0	4.8	9.1	2.1	67.3	1.7
60–64 years	100.0	49.9	7.6	2.4	4.3	1.4	33.3	1.1	50.1	100.0	15.2	4.8	8.6	2.7	66.6	2.1
65–69 years	100.0	38.4	6.4	1.2	3.2	1.4	25.1	1.2	61.6	100.0	16.7	3.1	8.3	3.5	65.2	3.2
70–74 years	100.0	24.5	3.7	0.4	1.5	1.3	16.5	1.2	75.5	100.0	15.0	1.6	6.2	5.2	67.2	4.8
Age not reported	100.0	69.3	3.4	1.3	2.3	20.1	41.8	0.4	30.7	100.0	4.9	1.9	3.4	28.9	60.3	0.6
Male	**100.0**	**85.8**	**12.3**	**3.4**	**8.4**	**1.7**	**59.2**	**0.9**	**14.2**	**100.0**	**14.3**	**3.9**	**9.8**	**1.9**	**69.0**	**1.0**
15–19 years	100.0	44.7	15.3	2.6	5.4	1.9	18.8	0.6	55.3	100.0	34.3	5.8	12.2	4.4	42.1	1.3
15 years	100.0	11.4	3.9	0.2	1.5	1.6	3.9	0.4	88.6	100.0	34.5	1.4	13.0	13.7	33.9	3.6
16 years	100.0	26.0	10.8	1.0	3.1	2.0	8.5	0.5	74.0	100.0	41.8	3.9	12.1	7.7	32.7	1.8
17 years	100.0	44.2	16.3	3.3	5.5	2.2	16.1	0.7	55.8	100.0	36.8	7.5	12.4	5.1	36.5	1.6
18 years	100.0	65.9	22.6	4.5	7.8	2.0	28.4	0.7	34.1	100.0	34.3	6.8	11.8	3.1	43.1	1.1
19 years	100.0	77.3	23.3	4.0	9.5	1.9	38.0	0.7	22.7	100.0	30.1	5.2	12.3	2.4	49.2	0.9
20–24 years	100.0	90.2	18.8	3.1	11.0	1.6	55.0	0.7	9.8	100.0	20.8	3.5	12.2	1.7	60.9	0.8
25–29 years	100.0	96.6	12.6	3.0	10.1	1.3	69.0	0.6	3.4	100.0	13.0	3.1	10.5	1.4	71.5	0.7
30–34 years	100.0	97.4	10.1	3.2	9.3	1.2	73.0	0.6	2.6	100.0	10.4	3.3	9.6	1.2	75.0	0.6
35–39 years	100.0	97.1	9.7	3.5	9.0	1.2	73.1	0.7	2.9	100.0	10.0	3.6	9.2	1.2	75.3	0.7
40–44 years	100.0	96.3	9.7	3.8	8.6	1.3	72.1	0.8	3.7	100.0	10.1	4.0	8.9	1.3	74.8	0.8
45–49 years	100.0	95.7	10.5	4.2	9.2	1.4	69.5	0.9	4.3	100.0	11.0	4.4	9.6	1.4	72.6	1.0
50–54 years	100.0	94.4	11.2	4.3	8.5	1.3	68.0	1.1	5.6	100.0	11.9	4.5	9.0	1.4	72.1	1.2
55–59 years	100.0	90.9	12.5	4.6	8.0	1.5	62.9	1.3	9.1	100.0	13.8	5.1	8.8	1.7	69.2	1.5
60–64 years	100.0	83.7	12.2	4.2	7.0	1.8	56.8	1.7	16.3	100.0	14.6	5.0	8.4	2.2	67.9	2.0
65–69 years	100.0	66.7	10.8	2.1	5.4	2.0	44.3	2.0	33.3	100.0	16.3	3.2	8.1	3.1	66.4	3.0
70–74 years	100.0	44.1	6.7	0.7	2.6	2.0	30.1	1.9	55.9	100.0	15.3	1.6	5.9	4.6	68.2	4.4
Age not reported	100.0	93.1	3.7	2.3	2.8	28.6	55.2	0.5	6.9	100.0	4.0	2.4	3.0	30.7	59.3	0.5
Female	**100.0**	**31.7**	**7.0**	**0.8**	**3.2**	**1.2**	**18.9**	**0.8**	**88.3**	**100.0**	**22.1**	**2.6**	**10.2**	**3.8**	**59.8**	**1.7**
15–19 years	100.0	32.4	12.8	1.0	3.6	1.1	13.5	0.4	67.6	100.0	39.4	3.2	11.2	3.3	41.6	1.4
15 years	100.0	5.8	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.2	94.2	100.0	50.1	1.9	10.8	8.7	24.4	3.9
16 years	100.0	16.3	8.5	0.7	1.5	0.8	4.3	0.4	83.7	100.0	52.3	4.3	9.3	5.1	26.7	2.3
17 years	100.0	30.9	14.3	1.0	3.5	1.3	10.4	0.4	69.1	100.0	46.3	3.3	11.3	4.1	33.7	1.3
18 years	100.0	50.6	19.9	1.4	6.0	1.4	21.3	0.6	49.4	100.0	39.4	2.9	11.9	2.7	42.0	1.1
19 years	100.0	57.9	17.8	1.9	6.5	1.3	29.8	0.6	42.1	100.0	30.8	3.2	11.1	2.3	51.5	1.1
20–24 years	100.0	53.9	11.9	1.2	5.4	1.3	33.4	0.7	46.1	100.0	22.0	2.3	10.1	2.4	62.0	1.3
25–29 years	100.0	41.9	7.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	27.8	0.7	58.1	100.0	18.2	1.6	9.4	2.8	66.4	1.7
30–34 years	100.0	34.3	6.2	0.7	3.3	1.2	22.3	0.6	65.7	100.0	18.0	2.0	9.7	3.5	65.0	1.8
35–39 years	100.0	31.1	6.1	0.8	3.3	1.1	19.1	0.5	68.9	100.0	19.7	2.7	10.6	3.6	61.6	1.7
40–44 years	100.0	27.9	5.6	0.9	3.0	1.1	16.9	0.5	72.1	100.0	19.9	3.1	10.7	4.0	60.4	1.8
45–49 years	100.0	24.9	5.0	0.8	2.8	1.1	14.6	0.5	75.1	100.0	20.3	3.4	11.3	4.3	58.7	2.1
50–54 years	100.0	22.4	4.4	0.8	2.5	1.0	13.2	0.5	77.6	100.0	19.5	3.5	11.2	4.6	58.9	2.3
55–59 years	100.0	18.7	4.0	0.6	1.9	0.9	10.7	0.5	81.3	100.0	21.6	3.4	10.4	4.7	57.2	2.7
60–64 years	100.0	15.3	2.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	9.1	0.4	84.7	100.0	18.7	3.7	9.4	5.8	59.5	2.8
65–69 years	100.0	10.2	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	5.8	0.5	89.8	100.0	19.2	2.6	9.5	6.6	57.2	4.8
70–74 years	100.0	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.2	0.4	94.5	100.0	12.8	1.3	9.0	10.0	59.1	7.9
Age not reported	100.0	53.0	3.2	0.7	2.0	14.2	32.5	0.4	47.0	100.0	6.0	1.3	3.8	26.8	61.4	0.8

Figure 7 shows a comparison of the age and sex composition of the population in 1930 with that estimated for 1937,[5] and with the population enumerated in check areas. Each age and sex group is shown as a percentage of the grand total of both sexes for all ages; and, therefore, figure 7 presents sex as well as age differences.

FIGURE 7.—COMPARISON OF THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE 1930 POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ESTIMATED 1937 POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE POPULATION ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS IN 1937



That the population of the United States is growing older is well known. The downward trend in the birth rate together with the increasing length of life means that the proportion of persons in the middle and older age groups is becoming larger, with a corresponding decrease in the younger age groups. This trend has brought a greater proportion of the population into the employable ages.

The estimated 1937 figures as compared with those for 1930, in figure 7, show some effect of this aging of the population. This effect is shown by the smaller proportion of the population found in the younger age groups in 1937. On the other hand, the comparison of the 1937 estimated figures with the population enumerated in check areas indicates differences due in part to minor variations in estimating and sampling, but primarily to differences between the age-sex composition of the population residing in postal delivery areas and the total population of the United States.

The sample population has an excess of females over males, in comparison with the total population as estimated for 1937, and a deficiency of males in the younger age groups. (See fig. 7.) This result may be attributed to the fact that the areas not represented in the sample (that is, those not having postal delivery service) are primarily rural areas, and that rural areas have a considerable excess of males over females. For example, the 1930 census shows only 98 males per 100 females in urban territory, 105 males per 100 females in rural territory not living on farms, and 111 males per 100 females in rural-farm territory. The loss of males in the younger age groups is partly due to the exclusion of enlisted men in the Army and Navy, and of residents in institutions, from the enumerative check population. Jails and penitentiaries were not included in the check areas. The prisoners are predominantly males who are in the younger age groups. As a result of these differences in population, as well as of sampling variations, there are only 98.0 males per 100 females 15 to 74 years of age in enumerative check areas, compared with 100.6 males per 100 females of the same ages in the estimated total population of the United States.[6]

The detailed statistics presented in the following pages, except when specifically stated otherwise, relate to the population in enumerative check areas, without adjustment to the age-sex composition of the entire population of the United States. In a number of cases, comparisons are made on the assumption that these statistics are representative of the entire United States, since differences obtained by adjustment are not large.[7]

[5] For the estimated total population in the United States, by age, for November 1937, see table 69, appendix B.

[6] Percentages derived from table 69, appendix B, and table 7.

[7] The differences between the population in enumerative check areas and the total population of the United States have but little effect on age-sex specific rates, that is, on percentages based on the population within a specific age-sex group. This is true because any differences will tend to appear both in numerator and denominator of the fraction from which the percentage is computed. For example, the number of females unemployed makes up a greater percentage of all unemployed in enumerative check areas than in the entire United States. Similarly, the female population is a greater proportion of the total population in check areas than of the total population in the United States. Therefore, the ratio of the female unemployed to the total female population, that is, the percent of the female population unemployed, will not be very different for check areas from that for the entire population. Differences such as those in sex composition do have an influence, nevertheless, on such ratios as the percentages of the total that are female, or the percentages of the total in a specific age group. Before making this latter type of comparison, adjustment should be made for the differences in age-sex composition between the population in check areas and the total population in the United States.

The Relationship of Age to Employment and Availability for Employment

The relative number of persons in the various functional classes, by 5-year age groups and by sex, is shown graphically in figure 8. The figure shows the percentage *of the total population of both sexes* in each sex and age group, and the further subdivision of each age group into different degrees of employment. A summary picture of the distribution of the total population by functional classes may be obtained from this figure. The total age pyramid represents the 93,063,000 estimated population between 15 and 74 years of age in the United States and its distribution by age and sex. The functional classes are also clearly shown, as is the transition of the population from one functional class to another at different age levels.

Figure 9 shows the relative distribution of the population *within each age group* between the different functional classes. This figure is especially interesting in that it shows the age group 15 to 19 by single years. During these ages many persons enter gainful occupations, and the figure clearly brings out the degrees of employment and availability for employment during this transition period. Furthermore, it shows the composition of each age group on a percent of total basis, so that the relative proportion of the population in each of the functional or employment classes may be readily compared at different age levels. Figures 3, 4, and 5 in chapter II, pp. 13 and 14, portray graphically the ages of the unemployed classes alone, in total numbers, as percentages of the population, and as percentages of persons employed or available for employment.

Two bases of comparison have been used throughout this report in analyzing the incidence of employment. The unemployed, for example, have been compared with the number of workers, and also with the total population. The former comparison, the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of workers within any particular class, is the more significant because it compares the number unemployed with the total number exposed to the risk of unemployment. It is particularly useful as applied to the male population 20 to 60 years of age. The comparison with workers is less significant when applied to females and persons of either sex in the ages under 20 and over 60. For these groups the comparison on the basis of population, that is, the ratio of the unemployed to the population within a specific age group, has some advantages. The principal disadvantage of the former ratio as applied to these particular groups is that the number among these groups determined as employed or available for employment may be seriously affected by the entrance into the labor market, during periods of unemployment, of persons who do not normally work. Also, the group that is borderline between workers and nonworkers is relatively large among the females and among young persons of both sexes, and for these groups variations in definition or in the application of a definition may seriously affect the number classified as workers. The ratio of unemployed to workers, therefore, may reflect changes in the number classified as workers, that is, changes in the denominator of the ratio, as well as changes in the number of unemployed—the numerator of the ratio. The ratio of the unemployed to the population within any specific age-sex group, on the other hand, is practically unaffected by instability of the base, but more specifically by variations in the number of unemployed, the phenomenon to be measured. Thus, comparisons for these smaller, less stable groups may be more useful on the population base from one period of time to another, from one area to another, or, more particularly from one census to another. Both of these bases of comparison have analytical significance, and are used throughout this report.

Availability of youth for employment.—In the previous pages stress has been placed upon the fact that unemployment is more severe among the youth of the Nation than among persons in the middle or older ages. It was estimated in the preceding chapter that approximately two and one-third million young men and one and one-half million young women between 15 and 24 years of age were working on emergency projects or were unemployed and seeking employment. A further examination may be made of the extent of employment and unemployment among persons under 25 years of age, particularly those under 20. Most of these persons are secondary workers in families. However, the youth must provide the income sometimes, especially if he is the sole worker in the family, or if the other workers in the family are unemployed. The unemployment problem of youth is different from that of older workers, for even when there is a high general employment level, many youths experience an interval of inactivity between the completion of school and the first job. In periods of unemployment this interval may be lengthened, although it may be broken by brief periods of employment.[8] In general, the problem of the unemployed youth is not one of income alone. Instead, it is one of saving or building morale, and of utilizing and developing potential abilities.

[8] The work status of each unemployed person was reported as either "usually works" or "does not usually work." Approximately nine-tenths of the unemployed youth reported that they usually worked. It would seem that these must have had some work experience. The number of new workers seeking their first jobs, if this interpretation is correct, does not account for a large proportion of the unemployed youth. The line between "usually work" and "do not usually work" is so ill-defined that it has not been introduced into this discussion. The percent of the population reporting as unemployed and "does not usually work" is shown by age in table 49, p. 111.

FIGURE 8.—THE FUNCTIONAL CLASSES IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS IN EACH AGE AND SEX GROUP AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE.

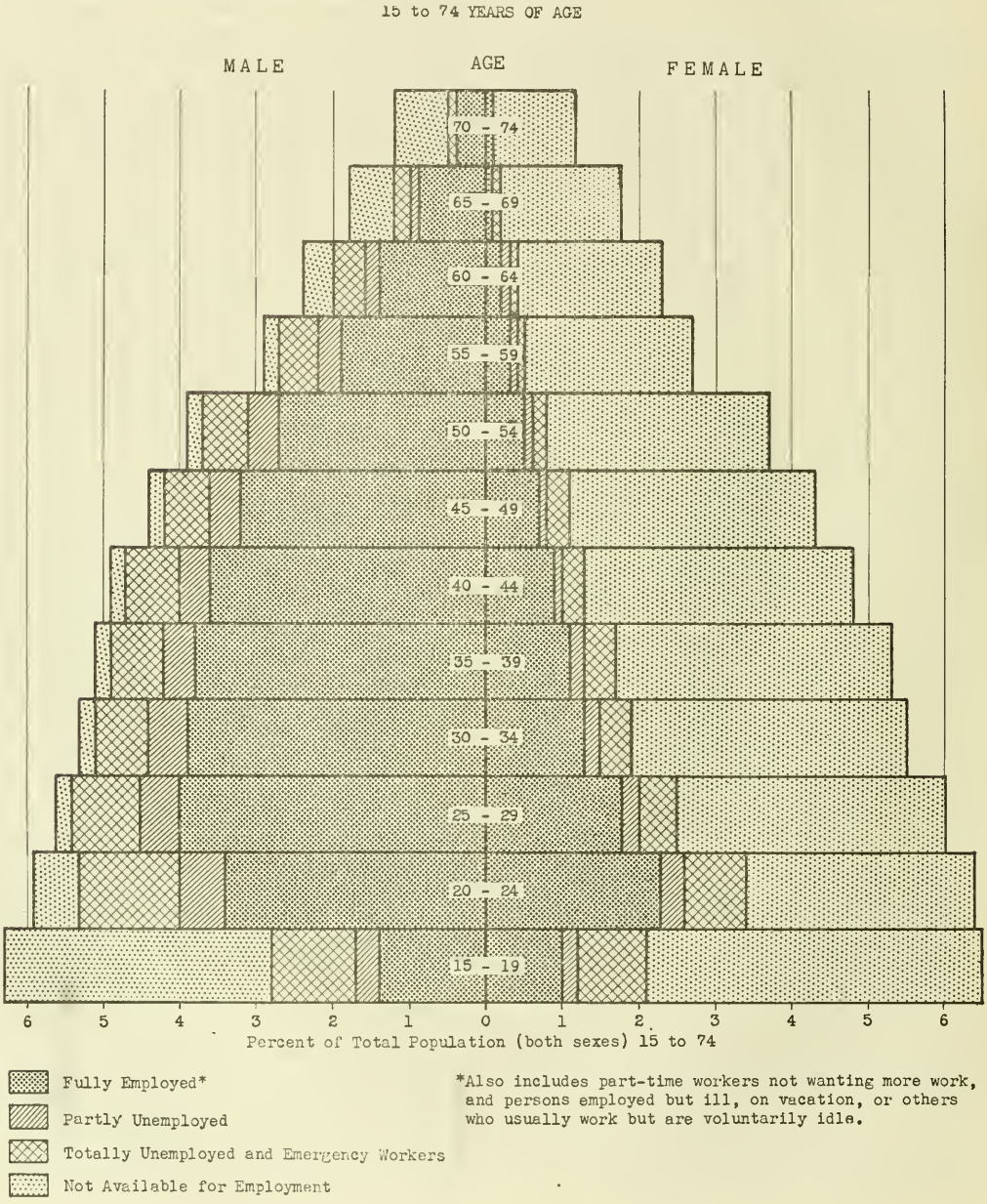

15 to 74 YEARS OF AGE
MALE
AGE
FEMALE
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Percent of Total Population (both sexes) 15 to 74
Fully Employed*
Partly Unemployed
Totally Unemployed and Emergency Workers
Not Available for Employment
*Also includes part-time workers not wanting more work, and persons employed but ill, on vacation, or others who usually work but are voluntarily idle.

FIGURE 9.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS IN EACH AGE GROUP, BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, BY SEX.

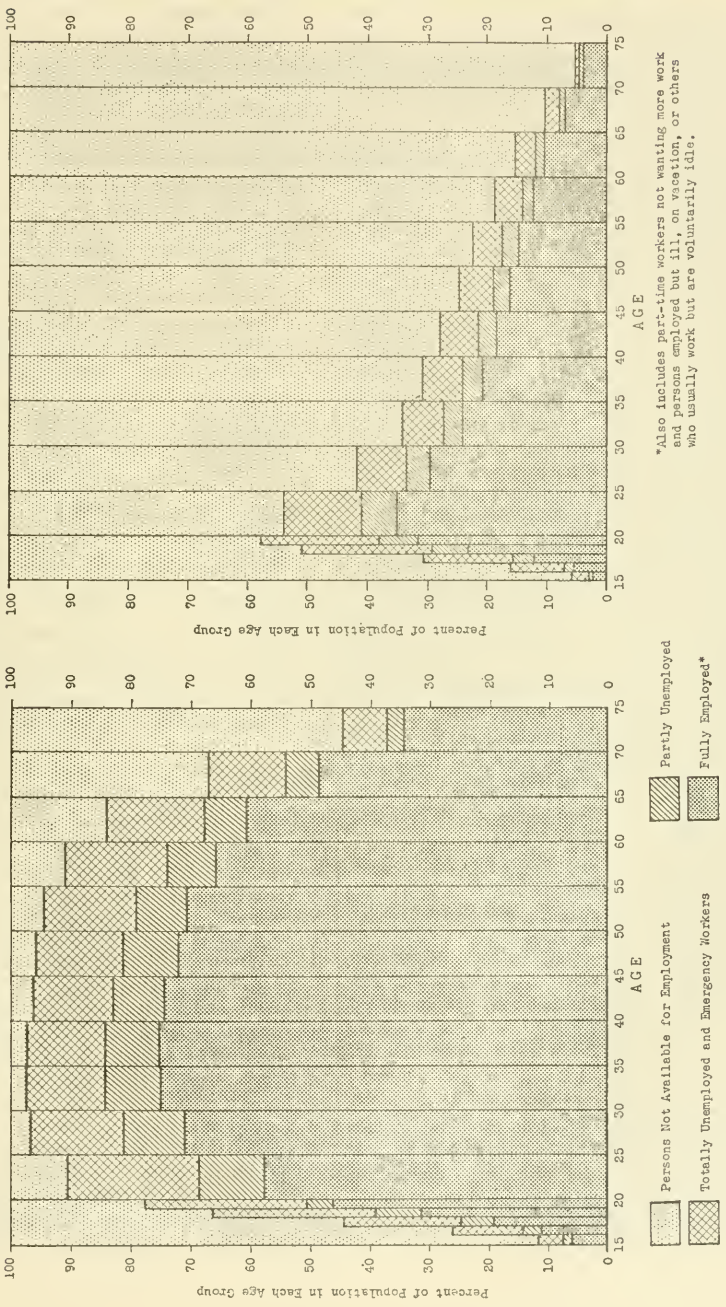

MALE POPULATION
FEMALE POPULATION
Percent of Population in Each Age Group
AGE
Persons Not Available for Employment
Totally Unemployed and Emergency Workers
Partly Unemployed
Fully Employed*
*Also includes part-time workers not wanting more work and persons employed but ill, on vacation, or others who usually work but are voluntarily idle.

Figure 9 and tables 7 and 8 show persons from 15 to 19 years of age by single years. These are the ages of transition from school to gainful employment for most youths. The rapidity of the transition, both for males and females, is clearly shown.

At age 15 only one-ninth of the males are working or seeking work. They rapidly enter the labor market during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth years, and approximately three-fourths of the male population have obtained work or are in search of employment by their nineteenth year. An extremely large proportion, one out of every three who have entered the labor market, are in search of employment, and only one-half of them have obtained full-time employment. In the ages 20 to 24, when most male youths have become self-dependent and many have acquired dependents of their own, 90 percent of them are working or seeking work. Of these, 24.3 percent are unemployed (including emergency workers); 12.2 percent are partly unemployed; 1.7 percent are employed part time, not wanting more work; and 60.9 percent are employed full time. (See table 8.)

The transition from school into the labor market is nearly as rapid for young women as for young men, although the proportion of young women working or seeking work is only a little more than two-thirds as great. Only 6 percent of the female youths 15 years of age are working or seeking work. The percentage increases rapidly to include 31 percent of the young women 17 years of age, and 58 percent of those at the age of 19. As marriage begins to withdraw them from the worker group, the proportion decreases to 54 percent for those between 20 and 24 years of age. Among the male youths at this age, however, 90 percent are employed or available for employment.

The degree of employment for young men and women is found to be very similar when considering only those who are in the labor market, i. e., those who are employed or available for employment. Approximately 40 percent of all workers between 15 and 19 years of age, and about 60 percent of those between 20 and 24 years of age, of either sex, are employed full time. Similarly, the proportion unemployed is nearly the same for youthful workers of both sexes. It appears, then, that among those who seek employment, the female youths are as successful as the male.

A much larger proportion of all unemployed females than of unemployed males is in the younger age groups, as a consequence of the entry of young women into the labor market at a rate nearly as rapid as for young men, and of the withdrawal of very many of them a little later to become home-makers.

An examination of the 1930 census data for school attendance, occupational status of youths, and marriage shows that most male and female youths who were classified as gainful workers were not attending school. It also shows that the differences between the proportion of females and males in the labor market in each of these age groups are principally accounted for by the number of females who are married. (See table 9.)

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR MALES, BY AGE AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AND FOR FEMALES BY AGE, OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AND MARITAL CONDITION, 1930

CLASS AND SEX	15–19 YEARS OF AGE			20–24 YEARS OF AGE		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
MALE						
Total	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	8.6	91.4
Gainfully occupied	47.8	7.2	40.6	89.9	2.9	87.0
Not gainfully occupied	52.2	43.0	9.2	10.1	5.7	4.4
FEMALE						
Total	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	8.2	93.8
Gainfully occupied	26.6	3.7	22.9	42.4	2.1	40.3
Married	1.6	(1)	(1)	8.4	(1)	(1)
Not married	25.0	(1)	(1)	34.0	(1)	(1)
Not gainfully occupied	73.4	46.2	27.2	57.8	4.0	53.6
Married	11.0	0.3	10.7	43.2	0.3	42.9
Not married	62.4	45.9	16.5	14.4	3.7	10.7

[1] Data not available.

Derived from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Population, Vol. II, pp. 1180–1181.

Persons were classified as attending school in 1930 if they had attended school at any time between September 1929 and April 1930, the date of the census. The 1930 census, unlike the enumerative check census, included unpaid family workers as gainful workers. They are, therefore, included in the figures in table 9 and comprise 22 percent of the male and 9 percent of the female gainful workers 15 to 19 years of age. Only 5 percent of the male and 3 percent of the female workers were in the ages 20 to 24. Many of the unpaid family workers are doubtless included among the gainful workers who were attending school.

The above school attendance figures have, no doubt, increased since 1930, as secondary schools and colleges have shown a large increase in enrollments. It appears, however, that unless the number of youths attending school in 1937 was very much greater than the number in 1930, the proportions classified as workers in these age groups in November 1937 were not large enough to include many youths who were attending school. The enumerative check census was taken in November 1937 and, therefore, the statistics of unemployment and employment for youths do not represent a temporary situation which might exist during summer vacation from school or college.

Employment of persons 25 to 54 years of age.—Persons 25 to 54 are in the most employable ages. Between 95 and 98 percent of the males in these ages are classified as employed or available for employment. The proportion of all male persons employed full time progresses from 55 percent of all persons 20 to 24, to 69 percent of all persons 25 to 29. Men 30 to 44 years of age have the highest proportion fully employed, for approximately 73 percent are employed full time. In the ages 45 to 54, 68 to 70 percent were fully employed, but in these ages the proportion unemployed shows an increase.

Even throughout these most employable ages, approximately 15 percent of all male workers were either totally unemployed or employed on emergency work, and about 10 percent were partly unemployed. Thus, nearly one out of every four male workers in these ages was either unemployed or under-employed. Many of the partly unemployed worked only a few hours during the week of the survey, but most of them were working approximately half time.

A great deal has been said in recent years about unemployment of men over 40. This survey reflects the extent of unemployment rather than opportunities for reemployment of those who have lost their jobs. It indicates that, although the extent of unemployment has begun to increase perceptibly, 40 is below the age at which unemployment becomes most imminent, and that persons are not dropped from employment to any great degree in the ages near 40. Not until age 50 has unemployment increased seriously; however, it becomes more severe for men over 55.

Both employment and unemployment of females has already passed its peak by age 25. A sharp decline is noticeable between the ages of 25 and 30 in the number of females working or seeking work, and this decline continues as age increases. The proportion of all females 25 to 29 years of age fully employed is 27.8 percent. The amount of full-time employment drops to 22.3 percent for females 30 to 34 and declines to 13.2 percent for females 50 to 54 years of age. Not only the extent of employment but of unemployment declines throughout these ages when considered in relation to the female population. On the other hand, the extent of unemployment remains at approximately 20 percent when the unemployed are compared with all female workers.

Employment of persons 55 years of age and over.—By age 55, men have begun to drop out of the labor market for numerous causes such as retirement and disability. About 91 percent of the men between 55 and 59 years of age are employed or available for employment, which is approximately 5 percent less than in the preceding age groups. This proportion drops to 67 percent for those 65 to 69 years of age. Retirement from the labor market is more rapid after age 70, but even in the 70 to 74 year age group, 44 percent of the men are either employed or available for employment. For those who have remained in the labor market unemployment has increased noticeably by age 55, and the proportion employed full time has decreased correspondingly. About 19 percent of all male workers 55 to 74 years of age are unemployed or working at emergency work as compared with 14 percent in ages 35 to 39, and with 40 percent for workers under 20 years of age.

The proportion of persons over 55 who are fully employed declines very rapidly after age 60. Thus, 44 percent of all men 65 to 69 years of age and 30 percent of those 70 to 74 years are employed full time. "Fully employed" should not be interpreted to mean working for another person, as many of these older workers are self-employed farmers and proprietors.

Female workers over 55 are numerically such a small group as to have little influence on the total figures of either employment or unemployment. Less than one-fifth of the women between 55 and 59 years of age are either employed or available for employment. The proportion drops to one-tenth of the women between 65 and 69, and to about 1 in 18 of the women 70 to 74 years of age. The proportion of female workers who are working part time and not wanting more work increases in these ages, as might be expected. The percentage of female workers fully employed is unchanged in comparison with the preceding age groups, accounting for about 60 percent of all females employed or available for employment.

Unemployment among female workers in the age group 55 to 59 is slightly greater than for the preceding age groups, but decreases somewhat for the ages over 60. One-fourth of the female workers 55 to 59 years of age and nearly a fourth of those 60 to 69 years of age are unemployed or working at emergency work. The proportion unemployed (including emergency workers) declines to one-seventh of the females 70 to 74 years of age who are still in the labor market.

Functional Classes

The employment and availability for employment of the population in different age groups has been analyzed in the preceding section. The following section presents in greater detail the age and sex composition of each of the functional classes separately, as well as other characteristics of each class. The partly employed

groups are discussed from the standpoint of degree of employment as indicated by hours worked. Data on hours worked are not available for the fully employed. The analysis of those persons classified as not available for employment is of special interest.

Unemployed classes.—An analytical discussion of the number, sex, and ages of the unemployed classes was given in chapter II, and comparisons were made with other unemployment statistics. Table 7, in this chapter, gives more detailed age groupings, and shows the unemployed classes together with other classes of the population in enumerative check areas. These detailed age data for the unemployed classes were plotted in figures 4 and 5 of chapter II. The partly unemployed, although briefly considered in that chapter, are further analyzed in the following discussion of the partly employed classes.

The partly employed classes.—Persons who responded that they were working for pay or profit during the week of November 14 to 20, 1937, that they were not working full time, and that they wanted more work, were classified as partly unemployed. If they did not want more work, they were classified as part-time workers. These two groups are alike in that both of them are working but not working full time. They are different in their attitude or intention with regard to more employment. They differ also in other characteristics such as the extent to which they are working, and in their age and sex composition.

The partly unemployed differ from the totally unemployed only in degree of unemployment. The presence of partial unemployment in any community, like that of total unemployment, indicates a maladjustment in the economic system, and the degree of partial unemployment varies with economic conditions. Many of the part-time workers, on the other hand, are adequately employed, and represent a borderline group between persons who are classified as workers and those not available for employment. This group includes persons who are normally part-time workers, such as housewives engaged in domestic duties who regularly perform other work part time, or persons who work part time because they are physically disqualified for full-time employment as well as persons who are temporarily forced to work part time during a period of reduced family income.

The partly employed persons who want more work form a much larger group of all workers than the partly employed who do not want more work—9.9 percent compared with 2.4 percent, respectively. This latter percent might be reduced to about 1.5 percent if the "unknowns" were excluded.[9] The part-time workers might be expected to include more secondary than primary workers. An analysis of the age and sex composition of the two partly employed groups indicates that this probably is true. (See tables 7 and 8.)

A larger proportion of the partly unemployed than of the part-time workers are males. Of the partly unemployed males only 11 percent are included in the age group under 20 and in the two groups over 65—the ages which are more characteristic of secondary workers—although 22 percent of the part-time workers are in these age groups. On the other hand, the partly unemployed are more highly concentrated in the more employable ages, those between 20 and 44, than either the unemployed or the part-time working groups. Thus, 61 percent of the partly unemployed males are between 20 and 44 years, as compared with only 42 percent of the partly employed who did not want more work and with 54 percent of the unemployed (including emergency workers). The partly unemployed males are more like the fully employed in age composition. Thus, the same proportion (61 percent) of the fully employed as of the partly unemployed are between 20 and 44 years of age. (See table 7.)

Female part-time workers are not concentrated in the younger and older ages, as are the male part-time workers; but they may be secondary workers to as great an extent in the middle as in the younger age groups. In fact, the age composition of the female part-time workers and partly unemployed is quite similar—much more alike than is the age composition of these two classes for males. (See table 7.)

An examination of the hours worked by the partly employed classes during the week of the census gives a better idea of the real extensiveness of partial unemployment and of the nature of part-time work. Table 10, below, gives hours worked from November 14 to 20, for both classes.[10]

About 10 percent of both of the partly employed classes worked less than 8 hours during the week. The proportion of the partly unemployed and part-time workers who worked more than 8 hours but less

[9] A residual group of persons who could not be classified in one of the other functional classes was included with the part-time workers. The inclusion of these "unknowns" in the part-time worker group is reflected in the large proportion with age unknown (tables 7 and 8), and in the large proportion for whom hours worked during the week of November 14-20 was not reported, as shown in a later table. The "unknowns" of one kind or another make up nearly a half of the male part-time workers and about a third of the female. Analytical comparisons made in this chapter are largely based on the group that reported hours worked and, therefore, these comparisons will not be affected by the "unknowns."

[10] Theoretically, there should be no partly unemployed or part-time workers who reported working no hours during the week. A few were reported, however, who gave inconsistent answers, but they constitute less than 0.2 percent of the partly employed classes.

than 24 hours were 61 and 52 percent, respectively. Only 29 percent of the former group worked more than 24 hours compared with 39 percent of the latter group. Thus, on the average, the part-time workers were employed more hours than were the partly unemployed.

TABLE 10.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED OR AS PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX AND HOURS WORKED DURING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 14–20, 1937

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

HOURS WORKED	PARTLY UNEMPLOYED			PART-TIME WORKERS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	84,919	60,944	23,975	20,895	11,986	8,909
Reporting	82,898	59,438	23,460	12,388	6,538	5,850
None	105	72	33	23	14	9
1–8 hours	8,268	4,848	3,420	1,193	434	759
9–16 hours	20,449	13,899	6,550	2,636	1,211	1,425
17–24 hours	30,195	22,137	8,058	3,747	1,982	1,765
25–32 hours	18,120	14,028	4,092	3,099	1,808	1,291
33–40 hours	4,896	3,813	1,083	1,303	849	454
41 hours or more	865	641	224	387	240	147
Not reporting	2,021	1,506	515	8,507	5,448	3,059
Percent reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1–8 hours	10.0	8.2	14.6	9.6	6.6	13.0
9–16 hours	24.7	23.4	27.9	21.3	18.5	24.4
17–24 hours	36.4	37.2	34.3	30.2	30.3	30.2
25–32 hours	21.9	23.6	17.4	25.0	27.7	22.1
33–40 hours	5.9	6.4	4.6	10.5	13.0	7.8
41 hours or more	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.1	3.7	2.5
Median	19.3	19.9	17.7	21.0	22.5	19.3

Twenty-one hours is the mid-point dividing the part-time workers into two equal groups, and is called the median—an average figure for the entire group. The median number of hours worked by the partly unemployed is 19.3, or nearly 10 percent below that for the part-time workers. The median hours worked by the male part-time workers is 22.5, and for the male partly unemployed is 19.9, or about 2.6 hours less. Females worked fewer hours than males. The median for the female part-time workers is 19.3 hours and for the partly unemployed is 17.7 hours. Here again, as in age composition, the difference between the two groups is less marked for the females than for the males.

Table 11 shows hours worked for both of the partly employed classes, by 5-year age groups, with persons under 20 shown by single years, and reveals more clearly the nature of partial employment. The number of hours worked by the part-time workers is very different from the number of hours worked by the partly unemployed at the various age levels. More than half of the male part-time workers under 18 years of age worked 16 hours or less during the week of November 14 to 20. This proportion decreased rapidly for each successive year, to approximately one-third for ages 18 and 19, and to one-fifth of all male part-time workers between 20 and 24 years of age. Only one-sixth, or from 15 to 17 percent of the male part-time workers between 25 and 54 years of age worked 16 hours or less. This proportion then increased to about one-fifth of those between 55 and 64, and to one-third of all these workers over 65 years of age. The proportion of persons working more than 32 hours is correspondingly higher in the ages 25 to 54, and lower in the younger and older ages.

These findings are consistent with the expectation that some of the younger part-time workers, especially those under 18 years of age, are in school.[11] The total number, however, is numerically small. Male part-time workers are found less frequently in the intermediate age groups and they work more hours. In the older age groups, however, where a transition occurs from the worker to the nonworker group, a larger proportion of the part-time workers are employed just a few hours.

The statistics for females who are partly employed and not wanting more work show the same type of relationship with age as those for men, except that among the groups above school age, hours worked by the females increase less. A larger proportion of the female part-time workers in these ages, approximately one-third as compared with one-sixth of the males, worked less than 16 hours; and a smaller proportion, about one-tenth, as compared with one-fifth of the males, worked more than 32 hours. Thus, the influence of female secondary workers entering the labor market part time is reflected throughout all age groups.

Less association is evident between age and hours worked for the partly unemployed than was shown for the part-time workers. Most of the partly unemployed males between 15 and 20 years of age are over 18, and probably are out of school. Only a small increase is apparent in the hours worked by the young and middle-aged workers. About one-third of the male partly unemployed in each age group worked 16 hours or less. Furthermore, in all age groups in this functional class, less than 8 percent worked more than 32 hours during the week. The number of hours worked by partly unemployed females differs very little for the various age groups. A noticeable decrease is apparent, however, in the number of hours worked by partly unemployed females 50 years of age and over.

The sampling errors have not been computed for the data concerning hours worked, but these errors are exceedingly large and little weight should be given to any small difference or apparently inconsistent results.

[11] No attempt was made in the enumerative check census to include all persons working part-time while attending school as part-time workers. On the contrary, full-time students should not have been recorded as working, although doubtless some of them have been included among the part-time workers.

TABLE 11.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED OR AS PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, SEX, AND HOURS WORKED DURING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 14–20, 1937

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentage not computed where base is less than 100]

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND AGE	MALE						FEMALE					
	Total	Total reporting hours worked	Percent of total reporting				Total	Total reporting hours worked	Percent of total reporting			
			Total	16 hours or less	17–32 hours	Over 32 hours			Total	16 hours or less	17–32 hours	Over 32 hours
PARTLY UNEMPLOYED												
Total	60,844	58,438	100.0	31.7	60.8	7.5	23,875	23,460	100.0	42.8	51.8	5.8
15–19 years	5,006	4,870	100.0	37.4	55.1	7.5	3,416	3,341	100.0	43.4	50.4	6.2
15 years	257	255	100.0	52.5	40.0	7.5	113	111	100.0	48.6	45.8	5.4
16 years	508	585	100.0	42.5	50.7	6.8	299	289	100.0	46.7	47.1	6.2
17 years	1,025	895	100.0	42.1	51.5	5.4	557	643	100.0	46.5	48.2	5.3
18 years	1,392	1,351	100.0	34.8	57.1	8.1	1,148	1,119	100.0	44.4	49.3	6.3
19 years	1,714	1,672	100.0	32.5	59.5	8.0	1,199	1,179	100.0	38.4	53.8	6.8
20–24 years	9,430	9,211	100.0	31.5	61.1	7.4	5,032	4,839	100.0	39.1	54.8	6.1
25–29 years	8,170	7,984	100.0	28.3	64.0	7.7	3,425	3,359	100.0	38.5	55.7	5.7
30–34 years	7,123	6,955	100.0	28.8	64.2	7.0	2,562	2,510	100.0	39.7	53.9	6.3
35–39 years	5,591	5,449	100.0	29.3	62.8	7.8	2,550	2,493	100.0	44.2	50.6	5.1
40–44 years	6,110	5,956	100.0	30.5	61.7	7.8	2,085	2,047	100.0	43.7	51.0	5.3
45–48 years	5,874	5,727	100.0	31.8	61.0	7.1	1,743	1,711	100.0	44.2	51.3	4.6
50–54 years	4,786	4,652	100.0	32.2	58.8	8.0	1,323	1,284	100.0	49.2	46.2	4.6
55–58 years	3,386	3,311	100.0	35.5	57.4	7.2	770	751	100.0	52.6	43.0	4.4
60–64 years	2,444	2,382	100.0	35.8	57.1	7.2	488	481	100.0	53.4	42.4	4.2
65–69 years	1,435	1,387	100.0	38.7	53.3	7.0	257	254	100.0	58.8	37.0	3.1
70–74 years	447	431	100.0	41.8	50.3	7.8	87	85				
Age not reported	132	112	100.0	38.3	54.5	6.3	137	105	100.0	50.5	47.5	1.9
PART-TIME WORKERS												
Total	11,886	6,538	100.0	25.4	58.0	18.7	8,809	5,850	100.0	37.5	52.2	10.3
15–19 years	1,786	1,413	100.0	45.1	44.6	10.3	895	738	100.0	45.1	44.2	10.7
15 years	281	228	100.0	58.8	34.6	6.6	81	49				
16 years	388	326	100.0	51.2	41.1	7.7	154	121	100.0	56.2	38.8	5.0
17 years	418	341	100.0	49.3	41.6	8.1	235	184	100.0	53.8	37.5	8.7
18 years	361	277	100.0	33.8	53.4	12.5	259	193	100.0	44.0	43.0	13.0
18 years	337	241	100.0	30.7	52.7	16.6	246	181	100.0	29.3	55.0	15.7
20–24 years	1,346	860	100.0	21.7	60.8	17.4	1,182	844	100.0	30.1	56.6	13.3
25–29 years	1,055	604	100.0	16.7	64.9	18.4	1,012	726	100.0	30.0	58.7	11.3
30–34 years	913	496	100.0	15.5	55.5	17.8	858	724	100.0	35.8	53.5	10.5
35–39 years	868	452	100.0	15.5	50.0	24.5	871	668	100.0	35.5	54.3	10.2
40–44 years	813	487	100.0	14.8	62.0	23.2	786	578	100.0	37.7	52.6	9.7
45–49 years	866	466	100.0	17.0	63.3	18.7	559	487	100.0	40.0	49.7	10.3
50–54 years	735	404	100.0	17.6	64.8	17.6	545	383	100.0	38.7	51.2	8.1
55–59 years	636	357	100.0	18.8	61.6	18.6	352	256	100.0	39.5	53.5	7.0
60–64 years	628	381	100.0	24.7	58.6	15.7	302	222	100.0	49.1	46.4	4.5
65–68 years	542	354	100.0	30.8	56.5	12.7	178	121	100.0	55.4	35.4	8.3
70–74 years	353	251	100.0	37.5	51.0	11.6	87	54				
Age not reported	1,344	13					870	39				

Further statistics on hours worked by the partly employed classes are given by urban-rural groups in chapter VI, and by geographic divisions in chapter VII.

Full-time workers.—Tables 7 and 8 show by age the number of fully employed persons enumerated in check areas; the percentage of population, and the percentage of workers in each age group that are working full time. The fully employed are shown in figures 8 and 9, not as a separate class but together with the part-time workers and the ill or voluntarily idle. This combined figure represents the "adequately employed," as distinguished from the unemployed or underemployed classes. Since the fully employed represent 95 percent of this group, the portions of figures 8 and 9 that relate to this group primarily reflect full-time employment.

The most employable ages—those in which the largest proportion of the population within each age group is fully employed—are from 25 to 54 years. Between 68 and 73 percent of the male population of these ages is fully employed, compared with 55 percent of the males 20 to 24 years of age and 19 percent of those 15 to 19 years of age. The proportion working full time in the older ages drops off slowly from 63 percent for persons between 55 and 59 to 44 percent for persons 65 to 69, and 30 percent for persons 70 to 74 years of age. While nearly one-half of the men 60 to 74 years of age are employed full time, these older persons account for only a small proportion of all fully employed males. (See table 8.)

About three-fourths of the fully employed persons are men, and one-fourth are women. Only in the ages under 20 are the female employed nearly as numerous as the male, and even in these ages over a third more male than female youths are fully employed. The peak of full-time employment among females is reached between the ages of 20 and 25, at the time when young women are leaving school and entering the labor market, before marriage, or in the first years of marriage. The proportion of females employed decreases rapidly with increasing age, and only 5 percent of the females between 65 and 74 years of age are fully employed, as compared with nearly 40 percent of the males.

If the fully employed are considered in relation to workers, rather than in relation to population, the proportion of all workers fully employed is considerably higher for men than for women. The lower proportion of female workers fully employed is a necessary corollary of the higher proportion unemployed. In the ages under 25, the proportion of workers fully employed is essentially the same for both sexes, but differences arise in the groups above 25 years of age.

Ill or voluntarily idle.—An examination of the sex and age composition of the group classified as ill or voluntarily idle (with or without pay) shows that a high proportion of the group is female. A relatively larger proportion of both the men and women in the older ages than in the younger ages are ill or voluntarily idle. This group includes only 1.0 percent of the male workers and 1.7 percent of the female workers.

Persons not available for employment.—The persons 15 to 74 years of age who are not available for employment are, for the most part, housewives, youths in school, and persons who are retired or unable to work. This class represents the difference between the total population and the number of persons employed or available for employment. It was obtained from the enumeration by combining the following classes:

(1) Persons who were not working, did not want work, and who did not usually work. This group accounts for nearly all (96 percent) of the persons not available for employment.

(2) Persons who were not working and wanted work, but who were reported as not able to work during the week of November 14 to 20, 1937, either because of permanent disability or chronic illness. This group is exceedingly small, accounting for only one-half of 1 percent of the total persons not available for employment.

(3) Persons who were not working and wanted work, but who were not actively seeking employment. Three and one-half percent of the total number not available for employment were in this category.

Persons not available for employment are shown very clearly in figures 8 and 9 by age groups. This class contains one man for every five women. The males are almost entirely under 25 or over 55 years of age—either in school, unable to work, or retired. The females are distributed throughout all ages although the proportion of females between 18 and 25 years of age that is not available for employment is less than for other ages. For young women the transition from school to the labor market, and then to the home, is fairly rapid.

Table 12 shows the persons in each of the groups included as not available for employment classified by whether or not they wanted work and by their usual work status. The indistinct nature of the borderline groups which might be classified as either unemployed (and, therefore, as available for employment) or as not available for employment is revealed by the data in this table.

TABLE 12.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS NOT AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX, USUAL WORK STATUS, DESIRE FOR WORK, AND ABILITY TO WORK

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentage not shown where less than 0.1]

CLASS	BOTH SEXES		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
Total not available for employment	808,480	41.5	102,991	14.2	505,489	88.3
Wanting but not actively seeking work	21,108	1.4	9,222	1.3	11,886	1.6
Usually work	14,082	1.0	7,491	1.0	6,591	0.9
Do not usually work	7,026	0.5	1,731	0.2	5,295	0.7
Wanting but unable to work	3,471	0.2	2,264	0.3	1,207	0.2
Usually work	2,668	0.2	1,868	0.3	800	0.1
Do not usually work	803		396		407	
Not wanting and do not usually work	583,881	39.8	91,505	12.6	492,376	66.5

Those persons who want work but who are not actively seeking employment are on the fringe of the employment market. They would be available for work under certain circumstances, but they are not actively competing for employment. More than three-fourths of the men and about half of the women who wanted work but who were not actively seeking employment reported that they usually worked. Some

of these, no doubt, felt that to actively seek employment would be futile. Others would be available for employment only under the most favorable circumstances. This group has not been included as workers.[12]

Most of the persons wanting work but unable to work reported that they usually worked. These have not, however, been included as workers, since presumably they are more or less permanently out of the labor market. Either their inclusion or their exclusion from the worker group would have little effect.

[12] The age distribution of this group is shown in table 49.

Throughout this report all persons under 15 and 75 years of age and over have been considered as not available for employment, and they have been excluded from all of the tables. The total number of these persons who were either working or seeking work, and who, therefore, might have been included in the other functional classes, is small and of relatively little importance in a study of unemployment. A total of 2,011,412 persons of all ages were enumerated in check areas. Of this total 36,232 were 75 years of age and over, and 509,656 were under 15.

CHAPTER IV

EMPLOYMENT BY RACE

The classification of the population in enumerative check areas by color or race distinguishes only two groups. The white population is tabulated separately, and the Negro and other races are combined.[1] Table 14 gives the population in check areas separately for the two races classified by the different functional groups and by age and sex. Table 15 shows each employed or unemployed class within an age-sex group as a percent of the population, and also as a percent of persons employed or available for employment.[2]

Unemployment is relatively greater in the Negro than in the white population. The proportions of males unemployed (including emergency workers) are 15 and 22 percent, respectively, for the white and Negro races, and 7 percent as compared with 16 percent for the females.

Considering unemployment in relation to persons employed or available for employment, 26 percent of all male and 32 percent of all female Negro workers were totally unemployed or working on emergency work, as compared with 18 percent of all male and 24 percent of all female white workers. (See table 15.)

The proportion of the male population employed or available for employment is essentially the same for the Negro as for the white race. A much larger part of the Negro than of the white female population, however, is classified as working or seeking work. If the worker group is divided into functional classes, Negro persons of either sex show a much smaller concentration in the employed classes, and a greater proportion unemployed, than the white population.

Table 13 permits a comparison of the white and Negro worker groups, by sex, for the census of 1930 and the enumerative check of 1937. Allowing for differences in definition [3] and for sampling variations, the two censuses agree essentially on the number of male workers. Female workers, on the other hand, both white and Negro, are more numerous in the 1937 enumeration than in 1930. Thus, the influx of women into the employment market, discussed subsequently in chapter VIII, is apparent for both the white and the Negro races.

TABLE 13.—GAINFUL WORKERS, 1930, AND PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, 1937, BY SEX AND RACE AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age]

YEAR	BOTH SEXES			MALE			FEMALE		
	All races	White	Negro and other races	All races	White	Negro and other races	All races	White	Negro and other races
Gainful workers, 1930 [1]	57	56	66	87	87	91	25	23	41
Employed or available for employment, 1937	59	58	68	86	86	87	32	30	50

[1] Data derived from Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, Vol. V, p. 117.

The functional classes of the population are shown separately for each age and sex group, by color or race, in figure 10. The classes are shown as percentages of the total population in the age-sex group. By considering the first three classes combined the chart brings out clearly the racial differences in the proportion of the population employed or available for employment, as well as in the classes separately.

The Negro males enter the worker group at a somewhat younger age, and remain in the group longer than do the white males. A considerably larger proportion of Negro than of white boys under 20 are in the employment market, either employed or available for employment. Similarly, a larger proportion of Negro than of white men over 65 years of age are either working or seeking work. In the other age groups no significant differences are found. The Negro boys under 20 are more extensively fully employed, and they are also more extensively unemployed, than the white boys. On the other hand, in all other age groups, a markedly larger proportion of the male white than of the Negro popula-

[1] The sampling errors involved in the statistics for Negro and other races are large, and further breakdown is not advisable. The races combined with Negro include Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and others not white or Negro. The combined group is primarily Negro except in a few western areas, and will, therefore, be referred to frequently as Negro. Persons born in Mexico or of Mexican parentage were classified as white.

[2] Statistics by color or race for rural territory and for urban places by size are given in tables 21 to 27, and 29. Statistics by color or race for geographic divisions are given in tables 36 to 42, and 44. For data on completeness of returns in the voluntary registration, by race, see chapter I and appendix A.

[3] See Introduction, p. 3, and chapter VIII, p. 111.

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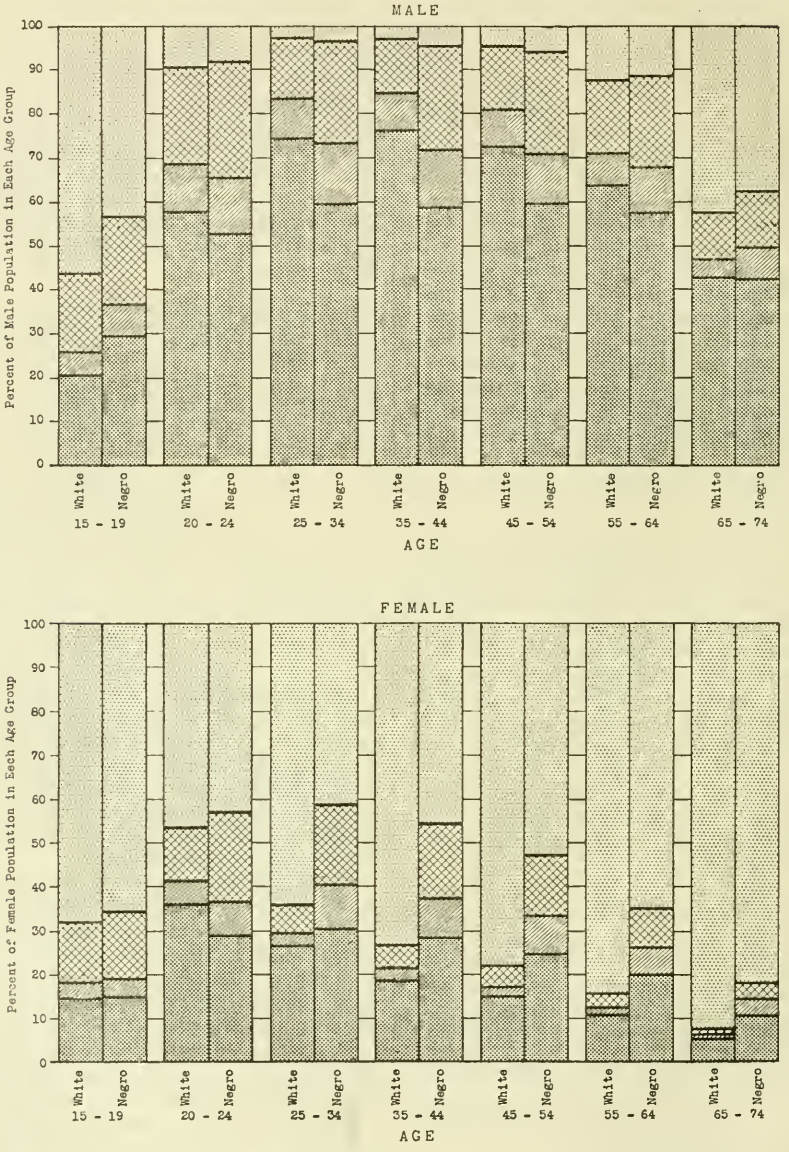
FIGURE 10.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS IN EACH AGE GROUP, BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, BY SEX



tion is fully employed and a smaller proportion of the white group is unemployed (including emergency workers) or partly unemployed.

The differences in employment, between the white and Negro women, by age groups, are even greater than between white and Negro men. Although only a slightly larger proportion of Negro women than of white women under 25 years of age are working or seeking work, in the succeeding age groups a very much larger proportion of the Negro than of the white females remain in the worker group. The degree of employment and unemployment is essentially the same for white or Negro females under 20. In the age group 20 to 24, the proportion of all white women fully employed exceeds that of Negro women; but in other age groups the proportion of all females who are employed is less for the white than for the Negro population. In relation to workers, as well as in relation to population, the extent of unemployment is greater for Negro women in all age groups.

Limits of sampling variation are not given for the statistics classified by color or race, since they cannot be reliably estimated from the available tabulations. The statistics for the white race, however, are of about the same reliability as those for both races combined as indicated by the sampling limits of percentages presented in chapter III, table 6. Those for the Negro and other races, on the other hand, are considerably less accurate. The statistics by age are subject to greater sampling fluctuations than the totals for all ages combined. Those for the Negro and other races by age have such large sampling variations that little weight should be given to any unusual relationships or differences that are not of large magnitude.

A second limitation of the statistics classified by race results from the fact that Negro and other races are centered in urban areas in certain geographic divisions, and in rural areas in other divisions. The omission of rural areas that do not have postal delivery service, therefore, may have an important influence on these statistics. The effect of this omission of nondelivery areas from the enumerative check sample will be reflected most in types of statistics such as the percentage of the total population within any class that is Negro, and least in percentages in which both the numerator and denominator relate to the same race, such as the percent of the Negro population that is unemployed. While it may be reasonable to assume that the percentages of the latter type are representative of the United States, it would not be reasonable to assume that the former type would be so representative.

TABLE 14.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY RACE AND BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	Total population	PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT						Persons not available for employment
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle	
WHITE									
Total	**1,344,599**	**775,207**	**121,908**	**28,338**	**73,217**	**18,871**	**525,766**	**9,095**	**569,392**
15–19 years	169,648	64,115	23,491	3,051	7,487	2,571	26,731	784	105,533
20–24 years	161,694	115,310	23,767	3,377	12,800	2,326	71,925	1,115	46,384
25–34 years	295,245	194,197	24,278	5,041	18,071	3,526	141,547	1,734	101,048
35–44 years	265,611	164,016	18,562	5,430	14,450	3,014	121,013	1,547	101,595
45–54 years	217,674	129,371	16,077	5,221	11,968	2,496	92,030	1,579	88,303
55–64 years	141,689	74,429	11,140	3,423	6,353	1,753	50,406	1,354	67,260
65–74 years	82,685	26,781	4,325	683	1,920	1,062	17,857	934	55,904
Age not reported	10,343	6,988	268	112	168	2,123	4,279	38	3,355
Male	**667,428**	**571,666**	**79,256**	**21,118**	**54,227**	**11,086**	**400,163**	**5,816**	**95,762**
15–19 years	84,041	36,626	12,726	2,163	4,424	1,674	15,180	459	47,415
20–24 years	78,419	70,671	14,539	2,364	8,486	1,255	43,446	581	7,748
25–34 years	143,791	139,514	15,450	4,124	13,472	1,804	103,813	851	4,277
35–44 years	132,114	127,944	12,020	4,374	11,082	1,631	97,885	952	4,170
45–54 years	111,522	106,136	11,706	4,393	9,644	1,479	77,808	1,106	5,386
55–64 years	72,290	63,324	8,913	3,022	5,352	1,185	43,785	1,067	8,966
65–74 years	41,117	23,609	3,781	608	1,669	821	15,945	783	17,508
Age not reported	4,134	3,842	121	70	98	1,237	2,301	15	292
Female	**677,161**	**203,541**	**42,652**	**5,220**	**18,990**	**7,785**	**125,625**	**3,269**	**473,620**
15–19 years	85,607	27,489	10,765	888	3,063	897	11,551	325	58,118
20–24 years	83,275	44,639	9,228	1,013	4,314	1,071	28,479	534	38,636
25–34 years	151,454	54,683	8,828	917	4,599	1,722	37,734	883	96,771
35–44 years	133,497	36,072	6,542	1,056	3,368	1,383	23,128	595	97,425
45–54 years	106,152	23,235	4,371	828	2,324	1,017	14,222	473	82,917
55–64 years	69,399	11,105	2,227	401	1,001	568	6,621	287	58,294
65–74 years	41,568	3,172	544	75	251	241	1,912	149	38,396
Age not reported	6,209	3,146	147	42	70	886	1,978	23	3,063
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES									
Total	**120,935**	**61,657**	**18,997**	**4,129**	**11,702**	**2,024**	**43,804**	**1,401**	**59,076**
15–19 years	16,406	7,427	2,606	287	935	210	3,218	171	8,979
20–24 years	16,286	11,716	3,259	443	1,662	202	5,988	162	4,570
25–34 years	29,440	22,344	5,185	909	3,309	412	12,207	322	7,096
35–44 years	25,813	19,119	4,099	1,103	2,886	424	10,355	252	6,694
45–54 years	17,131	12,186	2,950	820	1,758	310	6,727	211	4,945
55–64 years	9,095	5,799	994	432	745	166	3,323	139	3,296
65–74 years	5,566	2,253	369	93	306	109	1,244	132	3,313
Age not reported	1,198	1,013	125	42	101	191	542	12	185
Male	**57,836**	**50,407**	**9,603**	**3,326**	**8,717**	**900**	**29,272**	**589**	**7,229**
15–19 years	7,822	4,428	1,355	198	582	112	2,098	83	3,394
20–24 years	7,141	6,511	1,530	316	944	91	3,576	54	630
25–34 years	13,448	12,958	2,415	696	1,821	164	7,761	101	490
35–44 years	12,281	11,714	2,023	894	1,619	150	6,933	95	567
45–54 years	8,725	8,211	1,313	713	1,016	122	4,956	91	514
55–64 years	4,851	4,298	643	387	488	80	2,615	85	553
65–74 years	2,798	1,751	269	86	213	74	1,036	73	1,047
Age not reported	570	536	55	36	34	107	297	7	34
Female	**63,299**	**31,450**	**9,394**	**603**	**4,985**	**1,124**	**14,532**	**612**	**31,849**
15–19 years	8,584	2,999	1,251	89	353	98	1,120	88	5,585
20–24 years	9,145	5,205	1,729	127	718	111	2,412	108	3,940
25–34 years	15,992	9,386	2,770	213	1,488	248	4,446	221	6,606
35–44 years	13,532	7,405	2,076	209	1,267	274	3,422	157	6,127
45–54 years	8,406	3,975	1,047	107	742	188	1,771	120	4,431
55–64 years	4,244	1,501	351	45	257	86	708	54	2,743
65–74 years	2,768	502	100	7	93	35	208	59	2,266
Age not reported	628	477	70	6	67	84	245	5	151

TABLE 15.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX, IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	PERCENT OF POPULATION								PERCENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT						
	Total population	Employed or available for employment						Persons not available for employment	Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle							
WHITE															
Total	100.0	57.7	9.1	2.0	5.4	1.4	39.1	0.7	42.3	100.0	15.7	3.4	9.4	2.4	67.8	1.2
15–19 years	100.0	37.8	13.8	1.8	4.4	1.5	15.8	0.5	62.2	100.0	36.6	4.8	11.7	4.0	41.7	1.2
20–24 years	100.0	71.3	14.7	2.1	7.9	1.4	44.5	0.7	28.7	100.0	20.6	2.9	11.1	2.0	62.4	1.0
25–34 years	100.0	65.8	8.2	1.7	6.1	1.2	47.9	0.6	34.2	100.0	12.5	2.6	9.3	1.8	72.9	0.9
35–44 years	100.0	61.8	7.0	2.0	5.4	1.1	45.6	0.6	38.2	100.0	11.3	3.3	8.8	1.8	73.8	0.9
45–54 years	100.0	59.4	7.4	2.4	5.5	1.1	42.3	0.7	40.6	100.0	12.4	4.0	9.3	1.9	71.1	1.2
55–64 years	100.0	52.5	7.9	2.4	4.5	1.2	35.6	1.0	47.5	100.0	15.0	4.6	8.5	2.4	67.7	1.8
65–74 years	100.0	32.4	5.2	0.8	2.3	1.3	21.6	1.1	67.6	100.0	16.1	2.6	7.2	4.0	66.7	3.5
Age not reported	100.0	67.6	2.6	1.1	1.6	20.5	41.4	0.4	32.4	100.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	30.4	61.2	0.5
Male	100.0	85.7	11.9	3.2	8.1	1.7	60.0	0.9	14.3	100.0	13.9	3.7	9.5	1.9	70.0	1.0
15–19 years	100.0	43.6	15.1	2.6	5.3	2.0	18.1	0.5	56.4	100.0	34.7	5.9	12.1	4.6	41.4	1.3
20–24 years	100.0	90.1	18.5	3.0	10.8	1.6	55.4	0.7	9.9	100.0	20.6	3.3	12.0	1.8	61.5	0.8
25–34 years	100.0	97.0	10.7	2.9	9.4	1.3	72.2	0.6	3.0	100.0	11.1	3.0	9.7	1.3	74.4	0.6
35–44 years	100.0	96.8	9.1	3.3	8.4	1.2	74.1	0.7	3.2	100.0	9.4	3.4	8.7	1.3	76.5	0.7
45–54 years	100.0	95.2	10.5	3.9	8.6	1.3	69.8	1.0	4.8	100.0	11.0	4.1	9.1	1.4	73.3	1.0
55–64 years	100.0	87.6	12.3	4.2	7.4	1.6	60.6	1.5	12.4	100.0	14.1	4.8	8.5	1.9	69.1	1.7
65–74 years	100.0	57.4	9.2	1.5	4.1	2.0	38.8	1.9	42.6	100.0	16.0	2.6	7.1	3.5	67.5	3.3
Age not reported	100.0	92.9	2.9	1.7	2.4	29.9	55.7	0.4	7.1	100.0	3.1	1.8	2.6	32.2	59.9	0.4
Female	100.0	30.1	6.3	0.8	2.8	1.1	18.6	0.5	69.9	100.0	21.0	2.6	9.3	3.8	61.7	1.6
15–19 years	100.0	32.1	12.6	1.0	3.6	1.0	13.5	0.4	67.9	100.0	39.2	3.2	11.1	3.3	42.0	1.2
20–24 years	100.0	53.6	11.1	1.2	5.2	1.3	34.2	0.6	46.4	100.0	20.7	2.3	9.7	2.4	63.8	1.2
25–34 years	100.0	36.1	5.8	0.6	3.0	1.1	24.9	0.6	63.9	100.0	16.1	1.7	8.4	3.1	69.0	1.6
35–44 years	100.0	27.0	4.9	0.8	2.5	1.0	17.3	0.4	73.0	100.0	18.1	2.9	9.3	3.8	64.1	1.6
45–54 years	100.0	21.9	4.1	0.8	2.2	1.0	13.4	0.4	78.1	100.0	18.8	3.6	10.0	4.4	61.2	2.0
55–64 years	100.0	16.0	3.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	9.5	0.4	84.0	100.0	20.1	3.6	9.0	5.1	59.6	2.6
65–74 years	100.0	7.6	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	4.6	0.4	92.4	100.0	17.2	2.4	7.9	7.6	60.3	4.7
Age not reported	100.0	50.7	2.4	0.7	1.1	14.3	31.9	0.4	49.3	100.0	4.7	1.3	2.2	28.2	62.9	0.7
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES															
Total	100.0	67.7	15.7	3.4	9.7	1.7	36.1	1.2	32.3	100.0	23.2	5.0	14.3	2.5	53.3	1.7
15–19 years	100.0	45.3	15.9	1.7	5.7	1.3	19.6	1.0	54.7	100.0	35.1	3.9	12.6	2.8	43.3	2.3
20–24 years	100.0	71.9	20.0	2.7	10.2	1.2	36.8	1.0	28.1	100.0	27.8	3.8	14.2	1.7	51.1	1.4
25–34 years	100.0	75.9	17.6	3.1	11.2	1.4	41.5	1.1	24.1	100.0	23.2	4.1	14.8	1.8	54.6	1.4
35–44 years	100.0	74.1	15.9	4.3	11.2	1.6	40.1	1.0	25.9	100.0	21.4	5.8	15.1	2.2	54.2	1.3
45–54 years	100.0	71.1	13.8	4.8	10.3	1.8	39.3	1.2	28.9	100.0	19.4	6.7	14.4	2.5	55.2	1.7
55–64 years	100.0	63.8	10.9	4.7	8.2	1.8	36.5	1.5	36.2	100.0	17.1	7.4	12.8	2.9	57.3	2.4
65–74 years	100.0	40.5	6.6	1.7	5.5	2.0	22.3	2.4	59.5	100.0	16.4	4.1	13.6	4.8	55.2	5.9
Age not reported	100.0	84.6	10.4	3.5	8.4	15.9	45.2	1.0	15.4	100.0	12.3	4.1	10.0	18.9	53.5	1.2
Male	100.0	87.5	16.7	5.8	11.7	1.6	50.8	1.0	12.5	100.0	19.1	6.6	13.3	1.8	58.1	1.2
15–19 years	100.0	56.6	17.3	2.5	7.4	1.4	26.8	1.1	43.4	100.0	30.6	4.5	13.1	2.5	47.4	1.9
20–24 years	100.0	91.2	21.4	4.4	13.2	1.3	50.1	0.8	8.8	100.0	23.5	4.9	14.5	1.4	54.9	0.8
25–34 years	100.0	96.4	18.0	5.2	13.5	1.2	57.7	0.8	3.6	100.0	18.6	5.4	14.1	1.3	59.9	0.8
35–44 years	100.0	95.4	16.5	7.3	13.2	1.2	56.5	0.8	4.6	100.0	17.3	7.6	13.8	1.3	59.2	0.8
45–54 years	100.0	94.1	15.0	8.2	11.6	1.4	56.8	1.0	5.9	100.0	16.0	8.7	12.4	1.5	60.4	1.1
55–64 years	100.0	88.6	13.3	8.0	10.1	1.6	53.9	1.8	11.4	100.0	15.0	9.0	11.4	1.9	60.8	2.0
65–74 years	100.0	62.6	9.6	3.1	7.6	2.6	37.0	2.6	37.4	100.0	15.4	4.9	12.2	4.2	59.2	4.2
Age not reported	100.0	94.0	9.6	6.3	6.0	18.8	52.1	1.2	6.0	100.0	10.3	6.7	6.3	20.0	55.4	1.3
Female	100.0	49.7	14.8	1.3	7.9	1.8	22.6	1.3	50.3	100.0	29.9	2.6	15.9	3.6	45.6	2.6
15–19 years	100.0	34.9	14.6	1.0	4.1	1.1	13.0	1.0	65.1	100.0	41.7	3.0	11.8	3.3	37.3	2.9
20–24 years	100.0	56.9	18.9	1.4	7.9	1.2	26.4	1.2	43.1	100.0	33.2	2.4	13.8	2.1	46.3	2.1
25–34 years	100.0	58.7	17.3	1.3	9.3	1.3	27.8	1.4	41.3	100.0	29.5	2.3	15.9	2.6	47.4	2.4
35–44 years	100.0	54.7	15.3	1.5	9.4	2.0	25.3	1.2	45.3	100.0	28.0	2.8	17.1	3.7	46.2	2.1
45–54 years	100.0	47.3	12.5	1.3	8.8	2.2	21.1	1.4	52.7	100.0	26.3	2.7	18.7	4.7	44.6	3.0
55–64 years	100.0	35.4	8.3	1.1	6.1	2.0	16.7	1.3	64.6	100.0	23.4	3.0	17.1	5.7	47.2	3.6
65–74 years	100.0	18.1	3.6	0.3	3.4	1.3	7.5	2.1	81.9	100.0	19.9	1.4	18.5	7.0	41.4	11.8
Age not reported	100.0	76.0	11.1	1.0	10.7	13.4	39.0	0.8	24.0	100.0	14.7	1.3	14.0	17.6	51.4	1.0

CHAPTER V

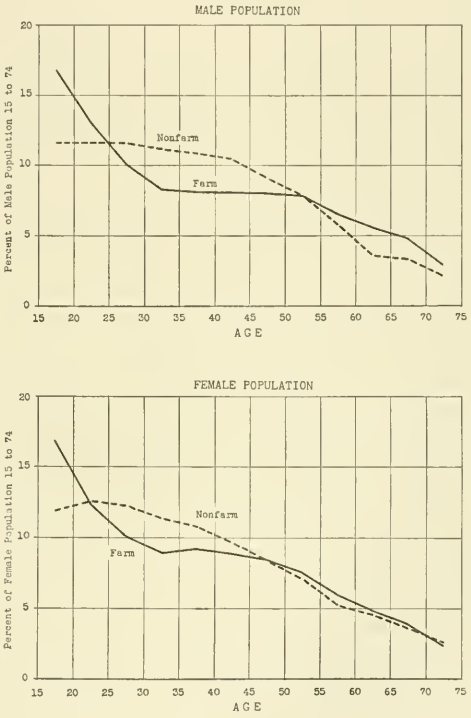
EMPLOYMENT BY FARM AND NONFARM RESIDENCE

The classification of the population by farm or nonfarm residence is of great significance in the analysis and clearer understanding of employment and unemployment statistics. By means of such a classification regional differences in the rate of unemployment can be analyzed, and two of the most distinct classes of the population—the agricultural and the nonagricultural—can be compared in a simple manner from the viewpoint of employment. A comparative study of the age composition of farm and nonfarm populations should throw light on the relationship of migration to employment as well as to unemployment.

The problem of defining a farm is difficult, and it was not considered feasible to attempt a more precise definition for the enumerative check census. The enumerator was instructed to record on each schedule whether or not the family lived on a farm, considering as a farm any tract of land locally so regarded. Although the lack of a precise definition affects comparability with other studies, it does not reduce the significance of the comparison of farm and nonfarm population for this report. Farm residence was not reported or was reported as unknown for only 1.3 percent of the total population in check areas.[1] The "not reported" and "unknowns" have been included among the nonfarm group since in most characteristics they more closely resemble the nonfarm than the farm group.

The composition of the farm population is very different from that of the nonfarm as to both age and sex. The 1930 census shows 99.5 males per 100 females among the nonfarm population 15 to 74 years of age, and among the farm population 114.6 males per 100 females. The farm population in enumerative check areas has 113.6 and the nonfarm population 94.3 males per 100 females.[2] The sex and age composition of the farm and the nonfarm populations are greatly affected by migration from the farm to the city, and from the city to the farm. The farms of the United States supply a disproportionately large number of the children, but after completing school many of the farm youths go to the city. As a result, the farm population has many more minors than does the nonfarm, and a smaller proportion in the ages from 25 to 50. The very pronounced differences in age composition are shown in figure 11.

FIGURE 11.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FARM AND NONFARM POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY SEX.



The movement of population between the city and farm is reflected in the relative frequency of employment and unemployment in the two groups. To the extent that persons leave the farm for the city to find employment, the number of urban unemployed increases and the number of farm unemployed decreases. On the other hand, an offsetting back-to-the-farm movement may occur when farm-raised youths become unemployed in cities.

[1] Derived from table 30.

[2] Farm and nonfarm statistics are not exactly comparable with those for 1930 because of the omission from the enumerative check of areas not having postal delivery service. These omitted areas have particular significance in connection with the farm-nonfarm classes.

Table 17 gives the enumerative check population within each functional class by farm or nonfarm residence and by sex and age. Table 18 presents percentages of population and percentages of workers for each functional class by sex and age.[3] The farm or nonfarm residence of the population will be considered first in its relation to unemployment and then in its relation to other functional classes.

For both sexes, the percentage of the population unemployed is considerably greater for the nonfarm than for the farm population. The proportion of nonfarm workers unemployed is greater, also, than the proportion of farm workers, but sex differences which were not present in the population comparisons are shown in the comparison for workers. While unemployment is much less severe among male workers on farm than among nonfarm workers, the proportion of female workers who have entered the labor market but who are unemployed is essentially the same for the farm as for the nonfarm group.

The nature of unemployment is not so easily understood for persons living on farms as for nonfarm persons. It would appear that, although those on farms may suffer from inadequate income, they should not suffer from unemployment, at least not during certain seasons. The fact that unemployment is extensive in the farm population (even though not as extensive as in the nonfarm group) makes the composition of the farm unemployed of particular interest. Unemployed persons living on farms may be regular farm laborers out of work, or they may be unpaid family workers who are seeking employment for pay. Likewise, they may be members of farm families who have lost their jobs elsewhere and returned to the family as a temporary means of support, persons on farms who expect to farm part time while working outside, or farmers who are not needed on the farm at this particular season and are actively seeking other employment.

Figure 12 presents the unemployed classes by age and sex as percentages of population and figure 13 as percentages of workers. Very marked differences in unemployment by age between farm and nonfarm population are apparent from an examination of these charts.

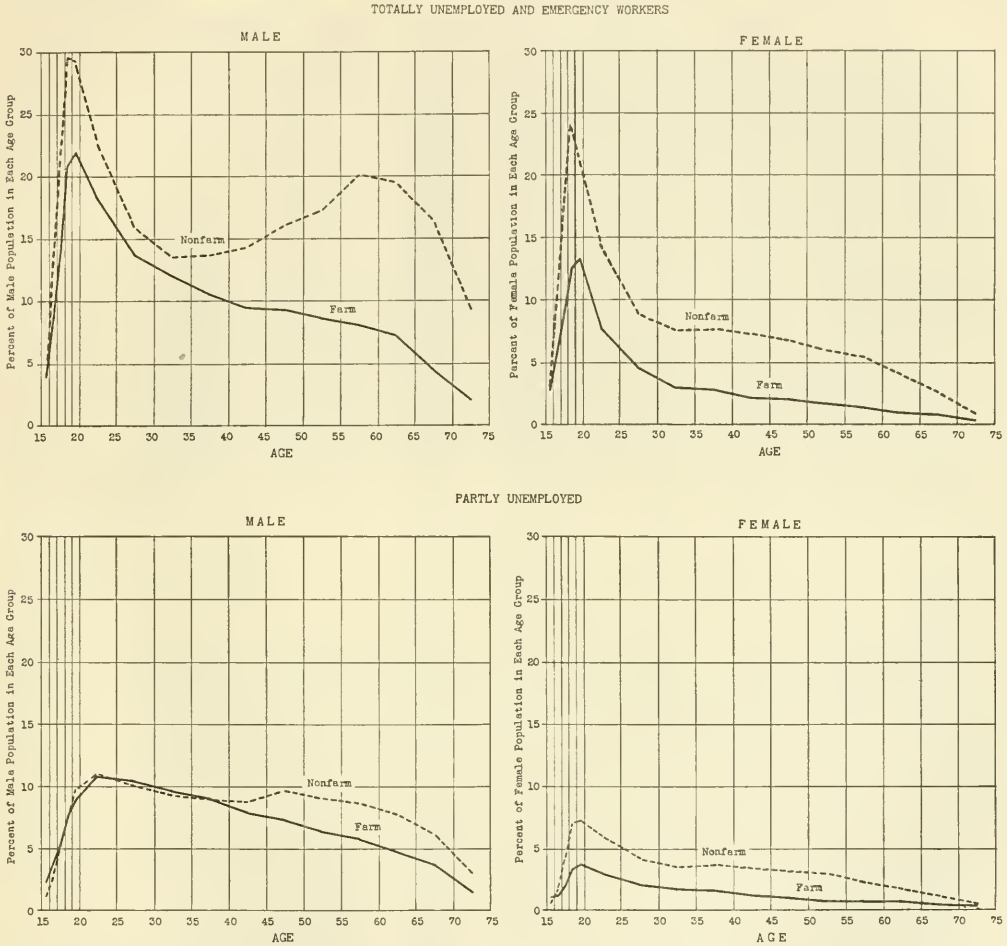
[3] For data on completeness of returns, by farm residence, see appendix A, table 51. Table 30, in the chapter on urban-rural areas, shows urban-farm and rural-farm population separately, and also the number of persons for whom farm residence was not reported. Rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban population statistics by geographic divisions are shown in chapter VII, table 35.

For all age groups the extent of unemployment is less among the male farm than among the nonfarm population, whether unemployment is related to the total population or to the total number of workers. Both the farm and nonfarm workers have a considerably higher incidence of unemployment in the age groups under 25 than in other age groups. Although unemployment among nonfarm workers is lowest at approximately age 35 and shows a subsequent increase for the middle and older age groups, the proportion of farm unemployed drops continuously with advancing age, showing the least unemployment for the age groups over 50. Eight percent of all male workers over 50 on farms are unemployed as compared with more than 21 percent in the nonfarm group. This relationship between unemployment and age probably reflects the fact that the older men on farms have become farm operators.

Unemployment for women, as well as for men, occurs less frequently at all ages in the farm than in the nonfarm population. (See fig. 12.) The proportion of female workers unemployed, on the other hand, shows a very different relationship with age and farm residence. (See fig. 13.) Essentially the same proportion of women between the ages of 19 and 34 in the labor market are unemployed in both farm and nonfarm groups. For the women 40 years of age and over, however, the proportion unemployed is considerably less for the farm women who are employed or available for employment than for such nonfarm women. For the farm women, the percentage of female workers unemployed drops consistently as age increases; for the nonfarm women this proportion remains at a level of 20 to 25 percent for all the age groups from 25 to 69. A slightly smaller proportion of unemployment is shown for the age groups 25 to 34 than for the younger or older age groups.

Partial unemployment among farm and nonfarm male workers shows differences in age pattern similar to those for the unemployed, except that the level of partial unemployment is essentially the same among male farm workers under 40 as among nonfarm workers. For persons over 40, the proportion partly unemployed drops much more rapidly among farm than among nonfarm workers. However, partial unemployment shows much less association with age, sex, and farm residence, than does total unemployment. The proportion of workers partly unemployed is approximately 10 percent

FIGURE 12.—PERCENTAGE OF THE FARM AND NONFARM POPULATIONS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED OR PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX.



for both sexes in most ages, although the proportion of farm workers partly unemployed drops somewhat for both males and females over 40.

It is clear that the unemployed and partly unemployed classes are more numerous in the nonfarm population and among nonfarm workers for most sex and age groups. The employed classes, on the other hand, present the reverse of this picture. Figure 14 summarizes the more detailed employment statistics for the farm and nonfarm populations, showing the distribution of each age-sex group among the various functional classes.

FIGURE 13.—PERCENTAGE OF THE FARM AND NONFARM WORKERS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED OR PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX.

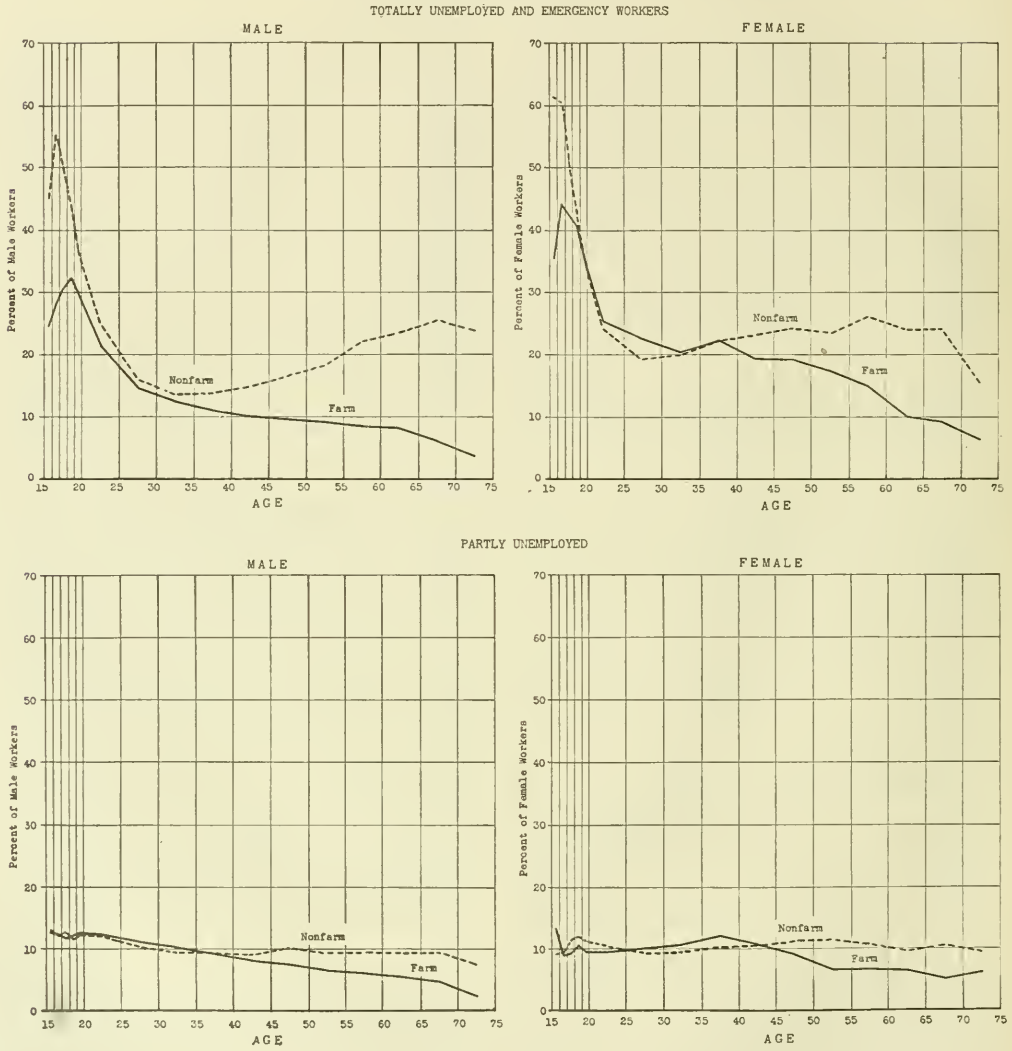
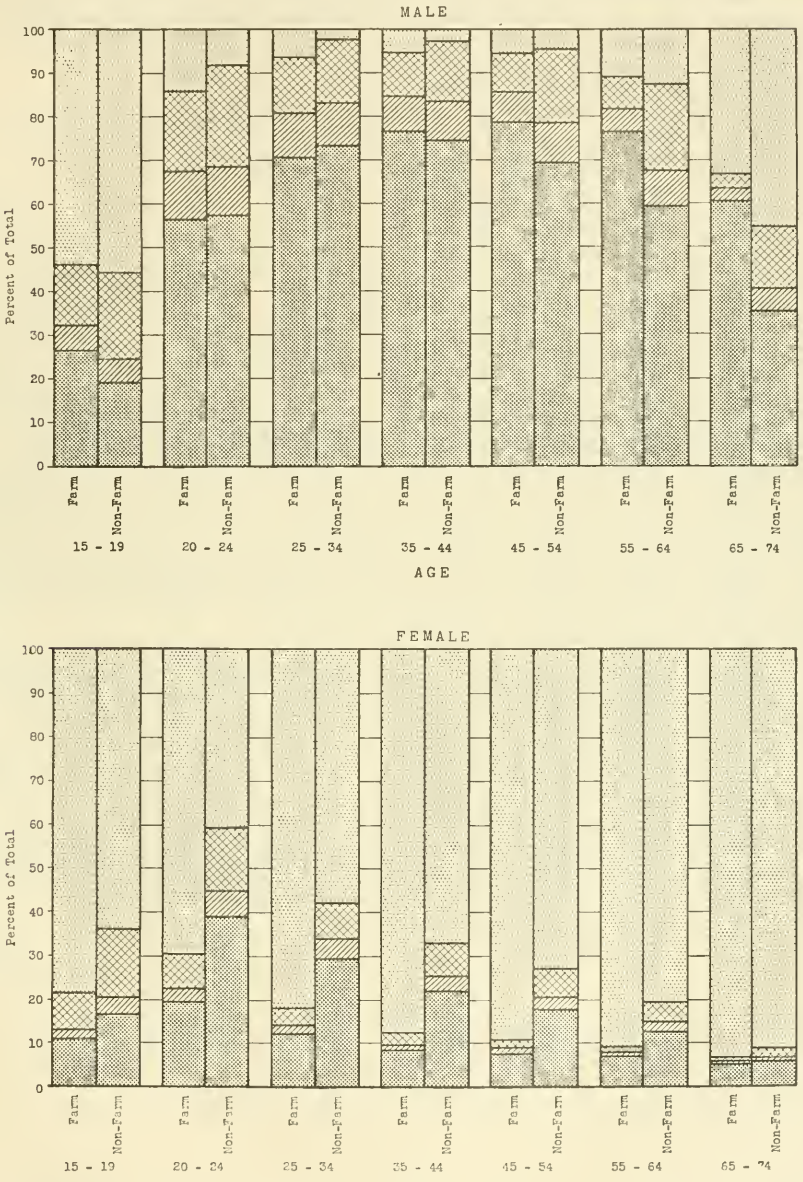


FIGURE 14.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FARM AND NONFARM POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS IN EACH AGE GROUP, BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, BY SEX.



Farm boys enter the labor market earlier than nonfarm boys. Of those under 18 years of age, the proportion available for employment and the proportion employed full time are much larger for the farm than for the nonfarm population. Beginning with age 18, the proportion of workers in the nonfarm population is larger and remains larger throughout the young and middle age groups. This relationship is reversed for the groups 55 years of age and over. The farm men remain in the worker group to a much greater extent in the ages between 55 and 74 than nonfarm men. This trend is doubtless associated with the fact that the farm worker frequently becomes a "self-employed" farm operator as age advances.

The larger number of males per 100 females in the farm population indicates that females migrate from the farms to urban areas more extensively than do the males. This may account, in part, for the tremendous differences between the farm and nonfarm female population of all ages in the proportions employed full time, partly unemployed, or unemployed and in search of work. The proportion of females in each of the worker classes is larger for the nonfarm than for the farm population. Young women who wish to have careers may find the opportunities greater in the cities. The 1930 census shows that a noticeably larger proportion of the farm than of the nonfarm women are married. This result is attributable to the greater migration of the unmarried women to urban places. Marriage is an important factor in determining the proportion of women who seek employment for pay or profit.

Table 16 shows the 1930 gainful workers by farm and nonfarm residence. The 1930 census definition of gainful workers is different from the "worker" (i. e., persons employed or available for employment) definition used in the enumerative check census. The essential difference is due to the inclusion of unpaid family workers in 1930 and the exclusion of new workers who did not have a gainful occupation. The age group "25 and over" in table 16 includes persons 75 years of age and over, whereas the enumerative check figures in tables 17 and 18 do not include these persons. In spite of these differences the relationship between farm and nonfarm figures is of interest for comparison with the results of the enumerative check.

TABLE 16.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE, SEX, AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE, 1930 [1]

AGE	MALE		FEMALE	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
15 years and over	85.4	88.3	27.8	13.7
15–19 years	43.3	57.4	30.9	15.3
20–24 years	89.1	92.4	47.5	22.7
25 years and over	91.3	95.4	23.9	11.7

[1] Derived from Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, Vol. II, pp. 1180–1185, and Vol. III, pp. 22.

The 1930 figures for men are similar to those of the enumerative check.[4] The figures for women show a relationship between farm and nonfarm workers identical with that found in the enumerative check in that the proportion of women who are workers on farms is about half as large as the nonfarm. Particularly interesting is the fact that substantial increases are apparent in the proportion of females who are workers, in 1937 as compared with 1930, in both the farm and the nonfarm groups.

It has not been feasible to compute sampling errors for the farm-nonfarm statistics. Some indication of the reliability of these data is given by the sampling errors of the statistics for the combined classes. (See table 6.) The sampling errors by farm residence will be larger but do not imperil careful use of these data.[5]

[4] See ch. VIII for discussion of unpaid family workers.

[5] As a result of the omission from the sample, of nonpostal-delivery areas, care should be exercised not to take the farm and nonfarm statistics as ratios of the total population in enumerative check areas and assume these ratios are representative of similar ratios for the entire United States. The specific rates within the farm and nonfarm populations are, nevertheless, highly significant.

TABLE 17.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE AND BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, AGE, AND RESIDENCE	Total population	EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT							Persons not available for employment
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle	
FARM									
Total	294,744	151,246	19,042	4,260	13,850	4,844	106,434	2,816	143,498
15–19 years	49,467	17,041	4,711	896	1,986	567	8,491	390	32,426
15 years	10,026	1,307	342	20	170	94	628	63	8,719
16 years	10,955	2,493	715	107	283	107	1,205	76	8,462
17 years	9,997	3,508	976	218	387	120	1,723	84	6,489
18 years	9,779	4,767	1,368	290	661	139	2,323	86	5,012
19 years	8,710	4,966	1,310	261	585	107	2,612	91	3,744
20–24 years	37,127	22,426	4,308	704	2,665	566	13,782	401	14,701
25–29 years	29,481	17,278	2,342	439	1,895	440	11,890	272	12,203
30–34 years	25,381	14,140	1,557	382	1,454	355	10,178	214	11,241
35–39 years	25,513	13,696	1,331	376	1,352	361	10,068	208	11,817
40–44 years	24,889	13,276	1,111	349	1,133	359	10,109	215	11,613
45–49 years	24,458	13,174	1,081	338	1,032	371	10,138	214	11,284
50–54 years	22,595	12,458	934	301	839	345	9,834	205	10,137
55–59 years	18,660	10,160	696	240	647	319	8,033	225	8,400
60–64 years	15,465	8,162	630	159	457	305	6,640	171	7,303
65–69 years	12,829	5,896	322	65	288	281	4,741	209	6,933
70–74 years	7,835	2,769	95	9	75	172	2,329	89	5,066
Age not reported	1,144	770	24	12	27	403	301	3	374
Male	156,743	128,942	13,987	3,727	11,709	3,691	93,829	1,999	27,801
15–19 years	26,259	12,115	2,957	697	1,487	380	6,340	254	14,144
15 years	5,159	926	215	12	118	63	481	37	4,233
16 years	5,667	1,779	444	63	219	67	937	49	3,888
17 years	5,387	2,519	606	170	295	73	1,329	65	2,868
18 years	5,172	3,342	841	239	408	102	1,692	60	1,830
19 years	4,874	3,549	851	213	447	75	1,910	53	1,325
20–24 years	20,156	17,324	3,106	605	2,178	409	10,777	249	2,832
25–29 years	15,541	14,436	1,740	396	1,612	319	10,193	176	1,105
30–34 years	12,958	12,240	1,203	351	1,249	268	9,048	121	718
35–39 years	12,688	12,030	1,006	329	1,148	288	9,122	137	658
40–44 years	12,585	11,879	867	323	982	287	9,267	153	706
45–49 years	12,597	11,890	865	308	914	292	9,356	155	707
50–54 years	12,187	11,443	780	276	771	276	9,181	159	744
55–59 years	10,261	9,364	595	222	592	269	7,503	183	897
60–64 years	8,803	7,596	480	152	420	263	6,127	154	1,207
65–69 years	7,478	5,491	287	52	267	247	4,460	178	1,987
70–74 years	4,673	2,622	88	7	66	161	2,223	77	2,051
Age not reported	557	512	13	9	23	232	232	3	45
Female	138,001	22,304	5,055	533	2,141	1,153	12,605	817	115,697
15–19 years	23,208	4,926	1,754	199	499	187	2,151	136	18,282
15 years	4,867	381	127	8	52	31	147	16	4,486
16 years	5,288	714	271	44	64	40	268	27	4,574
17 years	4,610	989	370	48	92	47	403	29	3,621
18 years	4,607	1,425	527	51	153	37	631	26	3,182
19 years	3,836	1,417	459	48	138	32	702	38	2,419
20–24 years	16,971	5,102	1,202	99	487	167	3,005	152	11,869
25–29 years	13,940	2,842	602	43	283	121	1,697	96	11,098
30–34 years	12,423	1,900	354	31	205	87	1,130	93	10,523
35–39 years	12,825	1,666	325	47	204	73	946	71	11,159
40–44 years	12,304	1,397	244	26	151	72	842	62	10,907
45–49 years	11,861	1,284	216	30	118	79	782	59	10,577
50–54 years	10,408	1,016	154	25	68	69	653	46	9,393
55–59 years	8,299	796	101	18	55	50	530	42	7,503
60–64 years	6,662	566	50	7	37	42	413	17	6,096
65–69 years	5,351	405	35	3	21	34	281	31	4,946
70–74 years	3,162	147	7	2	9	11	106	12	3,015
Age not reported	587	258	11	3	4	171	69	----------	329

TABLE 17.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE AND BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

SEX, AGE, AND RESIDENCE	Total population	EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT							Persons not available for employment
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle	
NONFARM									
Total	1,170,780	705,818	121,863	28,207	71,069	16,031	482,958	7,670	464,962
15–19 years	136,587	54,501	21,386	2,442	6,436	2,214	21,458	565	82,086
15 years	25,878	1,787	888	28	210	278	322	61	24,091
16 years	28,170	5,749	3,065	230	624	445	1,297	88	22,421
17 years	27,383	10,527	4,744	593	1,295	534	3,240	121	16,856
18 years	27,296	16,732	6,504	786	1,979	481	6,834	148	10,564
19 years	27,860	19,706	6,185	805	2,328	476	9,765	147	8,154
20–24 years	140,353	104,600	22,718	3,116	11,797	1,962	64,131	876	36,253
25–29 years	138,615	97,368	14,459	2,526	9,700	1,627	68,205	851	41,247
30–34 years	131,208	87,755	11,105	2,603	8,331	1,516	63,481	719	43,453
35–39 years	125,122	81,629	10,535	2,820	7,789	1,378	58,429	678	43,493
40–44 years	115,900	74,534	9,684	2,988	7,062	1,340	52,762	698	41,366
45–49 years	101,099	63,279	8,726	2,886	6,585	1,154	43,241	687	37,820
50–54 years	86,653	52,646	7,696	2,516	5,270	936	35,544	684	34,007
55–59 years	63,584	35,794	6,220	1,972	3,519	669	22,873	541	27,790
60–64 years	53,175	26,112	4,688	1,484	2,475	626	16,283	556	27,063
65–69 years	40,324	14,530	3,082	583	1,404	440	8,576	445	25,794
70–74 years	27,263	5,839	1,195	129	459	278	3,455	323	21,424
Age not reported	10,397	7,231	389	142	242	1,911	4,520	47	3,166
Male	568,321	493,131	74,872	20,717	49,235	8,295	335,806	4,406	75,190
15–19 years	65,604	28,939	11,124	1,664	3,519	1,406	10,938	288	36,665
15 years	12,782	1,125	492	16	149	218	214	36	11,657
16 years	13,663	3,243	1,652	135	389	321	704	42	10,420
17 years	13,270	5,724	2,432	448	730	346	1,692	76	7,546
18 years	12,775	8,483	3,216	560	984	259	3,399	65	4,292
19 years	13,114	10,364	3,332	505	1,267	262	4,929	69	2,750
20–24 years	65,404	59,858	12,963	2,075	7,252	937	36,245	386	5,546
25–29 years	65,349	63,673	8,419	1,994	6,558	736	45,624	342	1,676
30–34 years	63,391	62,123	6,503	2,079	5,874	645	46,709	313	1,268
35–39 years	60,525	59,347	6,138	2,214	5,443	580	44,622	350	1,178
40–44 years	58,297	56,402	6,032	2,402	5,128	626	41,807	407	1,895
45–49 years	51,196	49,178	5,826	2,396	4,960	574	34,995	427	2,018
50–54 years	44,267	41,836	5,548	2,126	4,015	439	29,232	456	2,431
55–59 years	32,111	29,154	4,712	1,737	2,804	367	19,149	385	2,957
60–64 years	25,966	21,508	3,769	1,298	2,024	366	13,621	430	4,458
65–69 years	19,114	12,233	2,597	517	1,168	295	7,311	345	6,881
70–74 years	12,650	5,014	1,078	118	381	192	2,987	258	7,636
Age not reported	4,147	3,866	163	97	109	1,112	2,366	19	281
Female	602,459	212,687	48,991	5,490	21,834	7,756	127,352	3,264	389,772
15–19 years	70,983	25,562	10,262	778	2,917	808	10,520	277	45,421
15 years	13,096	662	396	12	61	60	108	25	12,434
16 years	14,507	2,506	1,413	95	235	124	593	46	12,001
17 years	14,113	4,803	2,312	145	565	188	1,548	45	9,310
18 years	14,521	8,249	3,288	226	995	222	3,435	83	6,272
19 years	14,746	9,342	2,853	300	1,061	214	4,836	78	5,404
20–24 years	75,449	44,742	9,755	1,041	4,545	1,025	27,886	490	30,707
25–29 years	73,266	33,695	6,040	532	3,142	891	22,581	509	39,571
30–34 years	67,817	25,632	4,602	524	2,457	871	16,772	406	42,185
35–39 years	64,597	22,282	4,397	606	2,346	798	13,807	328	42,015
40–44 years	57,603	18,132	3,652	586	1,934	714	10,955	291	39,471
45–49 years	49,903	14,101	2,900	490	1,625	580	8,246	260	35,802
50–54 years	42,386	10,810	2,148	390	1,255	477	6,312	228	31,576
55–59 years	31,473	6,640	1,508	235	715	302	3,724	156	24,833
60–64 years	27,209	4,604	919	186	451	260	2,662	126	22,605
65–69 years	21,210	2,297	485	66	236	145	1,265	100	18,913
70–74 years	14,613	825	117	11	78	86	468	65	13,788
Age not reported	6,250	3,365	206	45	133	799	2,154	28	2,885

TABLE 18.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not shown where less than 0.1]

SEX, AGE, AND RESIDENCE	PERCENT OF POPULATION								PERCENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT						
	Total population	Employed or available for employment						Persons not available for employment	Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle							
FARM															
Total	100.0	61.3	6.6	1.4	4.7	1.6	36.1	1.0	46.7	100.0	12.6	2.6	9.2	3.2	70.4	1.9
15–19 years	100.0	34.4	9.5	1.8	4.0	1.1	17.2	0.8	65.6	100.0	27.6	5.3	11.7	3.3	49.8	2.3
15 years	100.0	13.0	3.4	0.2	1.7	0.9	6.3	0.6	87.0	100.0	26.2	1.5	13.0	7.2	48.0	4.1
16 years	100.0	22.8	6.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	11.0	0.7	77.2	100.0	28.7	4.3	11.4	4.3	48.3	3.0
17 years	100.0	35.1	9.6	2.2	3.9	1.2	17.2	0.6	64.9	100.0	27.6	6.2	11.0	3.4	49.1	2.4
18 years	100.0	48.7	14.0	3.0	5.7	1.4	23.6	0.9	51.3	100.0	28.7	6.1	11.8	2.9	48.7	1.8
19 years	100.0	57.0	15.0	3.0	6.7	1.2	30.0	1.0	43.0	100.0	26.4	5.3	11.8	2.2	52.6	1.8
20–24 years	100.0	60.4	11.6	1.9	7.2	1.5	37.1	1.1	39.6	100.0	19.2	3.1	11.9	2.5	61.5	1.8
25–29 years	100.0	58.6	7.9	1.5	6.4	1.5	40.3	0.9	41.4	100.0	13.6	2.5	11.0	2.5	68.8	1.6
30–34 years	100.0	55.7	6.1	1.5	5.7	1.4	40.1	0.6	44.3	100.0	11.0	2.7	10.3	2.5	72.0	1.5
35–39 years	100.0	53.7	5.2	1.5	5.3	1.4	39.5	0.6	46.3	100.0	9.7	2.7	9.9	2.6	73.5	1.5
40–44 years	100.0	53.3	4.5	1.4	4.6	1.4	40.6	0.9	46.7	100.0	8.4	2.6	8.5	2.7	76.1	1.6
45–49 years	100.0	53.9	4.4	1.4	4.2	1.6	41.6	0.9	46.1	100.0	8.2	2.6	7.8	2.8	77.0	1.6
50–54 years	100.0	55.1	4.1	1.3	3.7	1.6	43.5	0.9	44.9	100.0	7.5	2.4	6.7	2.8	78.9	1.6
55–59 years	100.0	54.7	3.7	1.3	3.5	1.7	43.3	1.2	45.3	100.0	6.9	2.4	6.4	3.1	79.1	2.2
60–64 years	100.0	52.8	3.4	1.0	3.0	2.0	42.3	1.1	47.2	100.0	6.5	1.9	5.6	3.7	80.1	2.1
65–69 years	100.0	46.0	2.5	0.4	2.2	2.2	37.0	1.6	54.0	100.0	5.5	0.9	4.9	4.8	80.4	3.5
70–74 years	100.0	35.3	1.2	0.1	1.0	2.2	29.7	1.1	64.7	100.0	3.4	0.3	2.7	6.2	84.1	3.2
Age not reported	100.0	67.3	2.1	1.0	2.4	35.2	26.3	0.3	32.7	100.0	3.1	1.6	3.5	52.3	39.1	0.4
Male	100.0	62.3	6.9	2.4	7.6	2.4	59.9	1.3	17.7	100.0	10.8	2.9	9.1	2.9	72.6	1.6
15–19 years	100.0	46.1	11.3	2.7	5.7	1.4	24.1	1.0	53.9	100.0	24.4	5.8	12.3	3.1	62.3	2.1
15 years	100.0	17.9	4.2	0.2	2.3	1.2	9.3	0.7	82.1	100.0	23.2	1.3	12.7	6.8	51.9	4.0
16 years	100.0	31.4	7.8	1.1	3.9	1.2	16.5	0.9	68.6	100.0	25.0	3.5	12.3	3.8	52.7	2.8
17 years	100.0	46.8	11.2	3.2	5.5	1.4	24.5	1.0	53.2	100.0	24.1	6.7	11.7	2.9	52.4	2.2
18 years	100.0	64.6	16.3	4.6	7.9	2.0	32.7	1.2	35.4	100.0	25.2	7.2	12.2	3.1	50.6	1.8
19 years	100.0	72.8	17.5	4.4	9.2	1.5	39.2	1.1	27.2	100.0	24.0	6.0	12.6	2.1	53.8	1.6
20–24 years	100.0	85.9	16.4	3.0	10.8	2.0	53.5	1.2	14.1	100.0	17.9	3.5	12.6	2.4	62.2	1.4
25–29 years	100.0	92.9	11.2	2.5	10.4	2.1	65.6	1.1	7.1	100.0	12.1	2.7	11.2	2.2	70.6	1.2
30–34 years	100.0	94.5	9.3	2.7	9.6	2.1	69.8	0.9	5.5	100.0	9.8	2.9	10.2	2.2	73.9	1.0
35–39 years	100.0	94.8	7.9	2.6	9.0	2.3	71.9	1.1	5.2	100.0	8.4	2.7	9.5	2.4	75.8	1.1
40–44 years	100.0	94.4	6.9	2.6	7.8	2.3	73.6	1.2	5.6	100.0	7.3	2.7	8.3	2.4	78.0	1.3
45–49 years	100.0	94.4	6.9	2.4	7.3	2.3	74.3	1.2	5.6	100.0	7.3	2.6	7.7	2.5	78.7	1.3
50–54 years	100.0	93.9	6.4	2.3	6.3	2.3	75.3	1.3	6.1	100.0	6.8	2.4	6.7	2.4	80.2	1.4
55–59 years	100.0	91.3	5.8	2.2	5.6	2.6	73.1	1.8	8.7	100.0	6.4	2.4	6.3	2.9	80.1	2.0
60–64 years	100.0	86.3	5.5	1.7	4.8	3.0	69.6	1.7	13.7	100.0	6.3	2.0	5.6	3.5	80.7	2.0
65–69 years	100.0	73.4	3.8	0.7	3.6	3.3	59.6	2.4	26.6	100.0	5.2	0.9	4.9	4.5	81.2	3.2
70–74 years	100.0	56.1	1.9	0.1	1.4	3.4	47.6	1.6	43.9	100.0	3.4	0.3	2.5	6.1	84.8	2.9
Age not reported	100.0	91.9	2.3	1.6	4.1	41.7	41.7	0.6	8.1	100.0	2.5	1.8	4.5	45.3	45.3	0.6
Female	100.0	16.2	3.7	0.4	1.6	0.6	9.1	0.6	83.6	100.0	22.7	2.4	9.6	5.2	56.6	3.7
15–19 years	100.0	21.2	7.6	0.9	2.2	0.8	9.3	0.6	78.8	100.0	35.6	4.0	10.1	3.8	43.7	2.8
15 years	100.0	7.8	2.6	0.2	1.1	0.6	3.0	0.3	92.2	100.0	33.3	2.1	13.6	8.1	38.6	4.2
16 years	100.0	13.5	6.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	5.1	0.5	86.5	100.0	38.0	6.2	9.0	5.6	37.6	3.6
17 years	100.0	21.5	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	8.7	0.6	78.5	100.0	37.4	4.9	9.3	4.8	40.7	2.9
18 years	100.0	30.9	11.4	1.1	3.3	0.8	13.7	0.6	69.1	100.0	37.0	3.6	10.7	2.6	44.3	1.6
19 years	100.0	36.9	12.0	1.3	3.6	0.8	18.3	1.0	63.1	100.0	32.4	3.4	9.7	2.3	49.5	2.7
20–24 years	100.0	30.1	7.1	0.6	2.9	0.9	17.7	0.9	69.9	100.0	23.6	1.9	9.5	3.1	68.9	3.0
25–29 years	100.0	20.4	4.3	0.3	2.0	0.9	12.2	0.7	79.6	100.0	21.2	1.5	10.0	4.3	69.7	3.4
30–34 years	100.0	15.3	2.6	0.2	1.7	0.7	9.1	0.7	84.7	100.0	18.6	1.6	10.8	4.6	59.5	4.9
35–39 years	100.0	13.0	2.6	0.4	1.6	0.6	7.4	0.6	87.0	100.0	19.5	2.8	12.2	4.4	56.8	4.3
40–44 years	100.0	11.4	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	6.8	0.5	88.6	100.0	17.5	1.9	10.8	5.2	60.3	4.4
45–49 years	100.0	10.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	6.6	0.5	89.2	100.0	16.8	2.3	9.2	6.2	60.9	4.6
50–54 years	100.0	9.8	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	6.3	0.4	90.2	100.0	15.2	2.5	6.7	6.8	64.3	4.5
55–59 years	100.0	9.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	6.4	0.5	90.4	100.0	12.7	2.3	6.9	6.3	66.6	5.3
60–64 years	100.0	8.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	6.2	0.3	91.5	100.0	8.8	1.2	6.6	7.4	73.0	3.0
65–69 years	100.0	7.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	5.3	0.6	92.4	100.0	8.6	0.7	6.2	8.4	69.4	7.7
70–74 years	100.0	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.4	95.4	100.0	4.8	1.4	6.1	7.5	72.1	8.2
Age not reported	100.0	44.0	1.9	0.6	0.7	29.1	11.8	-------	66.0	100.0	4.3	1.2	1.6	66.3	26.7	-------

TABLE 18.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age]

SEX, AGE, AND RESIDENCE	PERCENT OF POPULATION								PERCENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT						
	Total population	Employed or available for employment						Persons not available for employment	Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle
		Total	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Part-time workers	Fully employed	Ill or voluntarily idle							
NONFARM															
Total	100.0	60.3	10.4	2.2	6.1	1.4	39.5	0.7	39.7	100.0	17.3	3.7	10.1	2.3	65.6	1.1
15-19 years	100.0	39.9	15.7	1.8	4.7	1.6	15.7	0.4	60.1	100.0	39.2	4.5	11.8	4.1	39.4	1.0
15 years	100.0	6.9	3.4	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.2	93.1	100.0	49.7	1.6	11.8	15.6	18.0	3.4
16 years	100.0	20.4	10.9	0.8	2.2	1.6	4.6	0.3	79.6	100.0	53.3	4.0	10.9	7.7	22.6	1.5
17 years	100.0	38.4	17.3	2.2	4.7	2.0	11.8	0.4	61.6	100.0	45.1	5.6	12.3	5.1	30.8	1.1
18 years	100.0	61.3	23.8	2.9	7.3	1.8	25.0	0.5	38.7	100.0	38.9	4.7	11.8	2.9	40.8	0.9
19 years	100.0	70.7	22.2	2.9	8.4	1.7	35.1	0.5	29.3	100.0	31.4	4.1	11.8	2.4	49.6	0.7
20-24 years	100.0	74.3	16.1	2.2	8.4	1.4	45.5	0.6	25.7	100.0	21.7	3.0	11.3	1.9	61.3	0.8
25-29 years	100.0	70.2	10.4	1.8	7.0	1.2	49.2	0.6	29.8	100.0	14.8	2.6	10.0	1.7	70.0	0.9
30-34 years	100.0	66.9	8.5	2.0	6.3	1.2	48.4	0.5	33.1	100.0	12.7	3.0	9.5	1.7	72.3	0.8
35-39 years	100.0	65.2	8.4	2.3	6.2	1.1	46.7	0.5	34.8	100.0	12.9	3.5	9.5	1.7	71.6	0.8
40-44 years	100.0	64.3	8.4	2.6	6.1	1.2	45.5	0.6	35.7	100.0	13.0	4.0	9.5	1.8	70.8	0.9
45-49 years	100.0	62.6	8.6	2.9	6.5	1.1	42.8	0.7	37.4	100.0	13.8	4.6	10.4	1.8	68.3	1.1
50-54 years	100.0	60.8	8.9	2.9	6.1	1.1	41.0	0.8	39.2	100.0	14.6	4.8	10.0	1.8	67.5	1.3
55-59 years	100.0	56.3	9.8	3.1	5.5	1.1	36.0	0.9	43.7	100.0	17.4	5.5	9.8	1.9	63.9	1.5
60-64 years	100.0	49.1	8.8	2.8	4.7	1.2	30.6	1.0	50.9	100.0	18.0	5.7	9.5	2.4	62.4	2.1
65-69 years	100.0	36.0	7.6	1.4	3.5	1.1	21.3	1.1	64.0	100.0	21.2	4.0	9.7	3.0	59.0	3.1
70-74 years	100.0	21.4	4.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	12.7	1.2	78.6	100.0	20.5	2.2	7.9	4.8	59.2	5.5
Age not reported	100.0	69.5	3.5	1.4	2.3	18.4	43.5	0.5	30.5	100.0	5.1	2.0	3.3	26.4	62.5	0.6
Male	100.0	88.8	13.2	3.6	8.7	1.5	59.1	0.8	13.2	100.0	15.2	4.2	10.0	1.7	68.1	0.9
15-19 years	100.0	44.1	17.0	2.5	5.4	2.1	16.7	0.4	55.9	100.0	38.4	5.8	12.2	4.9	37.8	1.0
15 years	100.0	8.8	3.8	0.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.3	91.2	100.0	43.7	1.4	13.2	19.4	19.0	3.2
16 years	100.0	23.7	12.1	1.0	2.8	2.3	5.2	0.3	76.3	100.0	50.9	4.2	12.0	9.9	21.7	1.3
17 years	100.0	43.1	18.3	3.4	5.5	2.6	12.8	0.6	56.9	100.0	42.5	7.8	12.8	6.0	29.6	1.3
18 years	100.0	66.4	25.2	4.4	7.7	2.0	26.6	0.5	33.6	100.0	37.9	6.6	11.6	3.1	40.1	0.8
19 years	100.0	79.0	25.4	3.9	9.7	2.0	37.6	0.5	21.0	100.0	32.1	4.9	12.2	2.5	47.6	0.7
20-24 years	100.0	91.5	19.8	3.2	11.1	1.4	55.4	0.6	8.5	100.0	21.7	3.5	12.1	1.6	60.6	0.6
25-29 years	100.0	97.4	12.9	3.1	10.0	1.1	69.8	0.5	2.6	100.0	13.2	3.1	10.3	1.2	71.7	0.5
30-34 years	100.0	98.0	10.3	3.3	9.3	1.0	73.7	0.5	2.0	100.0	10.5	3.3	9.5	1.0	75.2	0.5
35-39 years	100.0	97.6	10.1	3.6	8.9	1.0	73.4	0.6	2.4	100.0	10.3	3.7	9.2	1.0	75.2	0.6
40-44 years	100.0	96.7	10.3	4.1	8.8	1.1	71.7	0.7	3.3	100.0	10.7	4.3	9.1	1.1	74.1	0.7
45-49 years	100.0	96.1	11.4	4.7	9.7	1.1	68.4	0.8	3.9	100.0	11.8	4.9	10.1	1.2	71.2	0.9
50-54 years	100.0	94.5	12.5	4.8	9.1	1.0	66.0	1.0	5.5	100.0	13.3	5.1	9.6	1.1	69.9	1.1
55-59 years	100.0	90.8	14.7	5.4	8.7	1.1	59.6	1.2	9.2	100.0	16.2	6.0	9.6	1.3	65.7	1.3
60-64 years	100.0	82.8	14.5	5.0	7.8	1.4	52.5	1.7	17.2	100.0	17.5	6.0	9.4	1.7	63.3	2.0
65-69 years	100.0	64.0	13.6	2.7	6.1	1.5	38.2	1.8	36.0	100.0	21.2	4.2	9.5	2.4	59.8	2.8
70-74 years	100.0	39.6	8.5	0.9	3.0	1.5	23.6	2.0	60.4	100.0	21.5	2.4	7.6	3.8	59.6	5.1
Age not reported	100.0	93.2	3.9	2.3	2.6	26.8	57.1	0.5	6.8	100.0	4.2	2.5	2.8	28.8	61.2	0.5
Female	100.0	35.3	7.8	0.9	3.6	1.3	21.1	0.5	64.7	100.0	22.1	2.6	10.3	3.6	59.9	1.5
15-19 years	100.0	36.0	14.5	1.1	4.1	1.1	14.8	0.4	64.0	100.0	40.1	3.0	11.4	3.2	41.2	1.1
15 years	100.0	5.1	3.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	94.9	100.0	59.8	1.8	9.2	9.1	16.3	3.8
16 years	100.0	17.3	9.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	4.1	0.3	82.7	100.0	56.4	3.8	9.4	4.9	23.7	1.8
17 years	100.0	34.0	16.4	1.0	4.0	1.3	11.0	0.3	66.0	100.0	48.1	3.0	11.8	3.9	32.2	0.9
18 years	100.0	56.8	22.6	1.6	6.9	1.5	23.7	0.6	43.2	100.0	39.9	2.7	12.1	2.7	41.6	1.0
19 years	100.0	63.4	19.3	2.0	7.2	1.5	32.8	0.5	36.6	100.0	30.5	3.2	11.4	2.3	51.8	0.8
20-24 years	100.0	59.3	12.9	1.4	6.0	1.4	37.0	0.6	40.7	100.0	21.8	2.3	10.2	2.3	62.3	1.1
25-29 years	100.0	46.0	8.2	0.7	4.3	1.2	30.8	0.7	54.0	100.0	17.9	1.6	9.3	2.6	67.0	1.5
30-34 years	100.0	37.8	6.8	0.8	3.6	1.3	24.7	0.6	62.2	100.0	18.0	2.0	9.6	3.4	65.4	1.6
35-39 years	100.0	34.7	6.8	0.9	3.6	1.2	21.5	0.5	65.3	100.0	19.7	2.7	10.5	3.6	62.0	1.5
40-44 years	100.0	31.5	6.3	1.0	3.4	1.2	19.0	0.5	68.5	100.0	20.1	3.2	10.7	3.9	60.4	1.6
45-49 years	100.0	28.3	5.8	1.0	3.3	1.2	16.3	0.5	71.7	100.0	20.6	3.5	11.5	4.1	58.5	1.8
50-54 years	100.0	25.5	5.1	0.9	3.0	1.1	14.9	0.5	74.5	100.0	19.9	3.6	11.6	4.4	58.4	2.1
55-59 years	100.0	21.1	4.8	0.7	2.3	1.0	11.8	0.5	78.9	100.0	22.7	3.5	10.8	4.5	56.1	2.3
60-64 years	100.0	16.9	3.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	9.8	0.5	83.1	100.0	20.0	4.0	9.8	5.6	57.8	2.7
65-69 years	100.0	10.8	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	6.0	0.5	89.2	100.0	21.1	2.9	10.3	6.3	55.1	4.4
70-74 years	100.0	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.2	0.4	94.4	100.0	14.2	1.3	9.5	10.4	56.7	7.9
Age not reported	100.0	53.8	3.3	0.7	2.1	12.8	34.5	0.4	46.2	100.0	6.1	1.3	4.0	23.7	64.0	0.8

CHAPTER VI

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES

A simple division between rural and urban territory is possible from the selection of postal delivery routes as enumerative check areas. Rural and star postal delivery routes have been classified as rural territory, and village or city delivery routes as urban territory.[1] Urban territory is further subdivided on the basis of the 1930 population into city-size groups. With such available data an analysis of the incidence of employment and unemployment in urban areas can be presented for different degrees of urbanization as well as for rural territory, farm and nonfarm.

The statistics to be presented by city-size groups are highly representative of the population of all such cities in the United States, even though the statistics for rural areas are representative of only those rural areas which receive postal delivery service. In a few instances, a city included an area not covered by postal delivery service, so this area had no opportunity to be included in the sample. Postal routes within a city of a specific size, too, are not necessarily held within the corporate limits of the city by the Post Office Department. Nevertheless, the effect of this difference in city limits does not appear to be of significance in interpreting these data.

The statistics on rural territory are not representative of all rural areas in the United States. By covering only postal delivery areas, the sample excludes most of the population residing in towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants, some newly developed areas contiguous to urban places, and some sparsely settled or inaccessible nonvillage rural areas. For this reason, the rural statistics should be interpreted as pertaining entirely to rural postal delivery areas.

Unemployment is lowest for the farm population, as was pointed out in the preceding pages, and higher for the nonfarm. It becomes progressively more severe, with one exception, as the degree of urbanization increases.[2] The exception is the rural-nonfarm male population which has a high degree of unemployment—as high, considering the totally unemployed and emergency workers combined, as any urban group. Figure 15 shows the percent of population totally unemployed or working at emergency work and partly unemployed for rural territory, farm and nonfarm, and for urban places by size. It also shows the corresponding percentages of workers unemployed and partly unemployed. The increase in unemployment is apparent as urbanization progresses, and the very different character of the rural-nonfarm group is clearly shown.

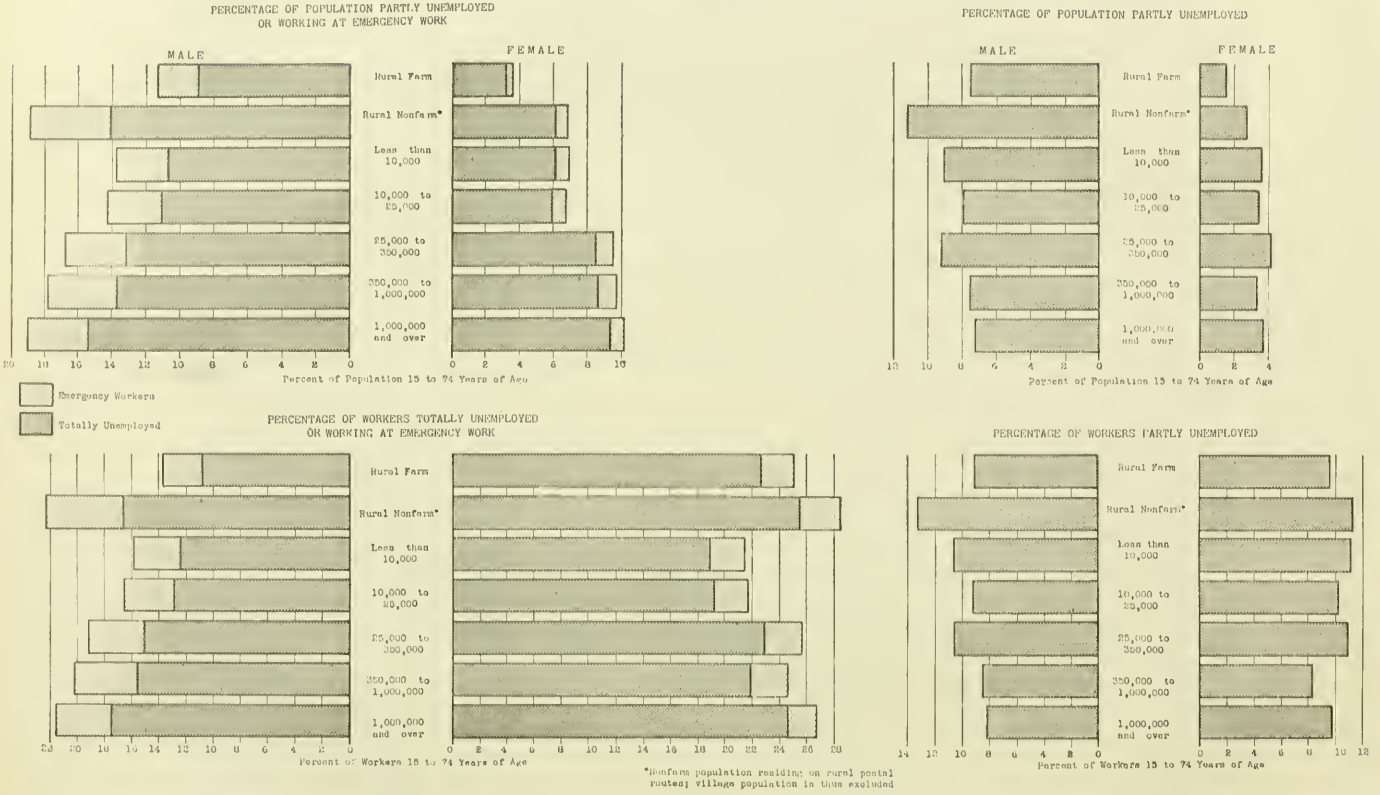
The larger cities have a much greater proportion of the population of both sexes unemployed (including emergency workers) than do the smaller cities. (See fig. 15.) Furthermore, the percent unemployed is lowest in the rural-farm population, lower than for cities of any size; but, on the other hand, a very large proportion of the rural-nonfarm population is unemployed. This is especially true of the male rural-nonfarm population. The percentage of the female population unemployed or working at emergency work is much greater for the larger cities than for the smaller, but instead of following a fairly consistent increase with size of city, the cities of less than 25,000 have relatively low percentages and the cities of 25,000 or more have high percentages of female unemployment.

[1] This rural classification differs from the rural classification of the 1930 census, first, because the rural territory in check areas does not include towns and villages of less than 2,500 population except insofar as small villages may be served by rural postal carriers; and second, because not all nonvillage rural territory receives rural service.

The urban classification is essentially the same as the 1930 urban class, except that it includes those towns with less than 2,500 population (in 1930) that have postal delivery service. A total of 1,052 such towns out of approximately 14,000 incorporated places of less than 2,500 population in 1930 are included in the universe from which the sample was selected. These towns were classified as urban since the fact that they have postal delivery service makes them a selected group. Most of the larger towns of under 2,500 are suburban, and a number of them have, no doubt, passed the 2,500 population mark since 1930. The total population in these towns of less than 2,500 population included in the sample is so small that it should not seriously affect comparability. Their inclusion, perhaps, offsets a few towns of more than 2,500 population that do not have postal delivery service and are not, therefore, included in the universe from which the sample was drawn. Unincorporated places, particularly in New England, when classified as urban by the 1930 census were similarly treated in this unemployment census. However, if the 1930 census did not treat them as urban, and they were served by a city or village delivery route, they were still treated as urban territory in connection with the enumerative check and grouped with the places of less than 10,000 population.

[2] The differences between urban and rural groups in the percentages of the population in each unemployed class have been tested and found to be statistically significant for all classes, except for partly unemployed males, where no significant differences can be established. These tests of significance, however, did not separate rural territory into farm and nonfarm, for which groups separate sampling errors were not available.

FIGURE 15.—UNEMPLOYMENT CLASSES IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS FOR RURAL TERRITORY, FARM AND NONFARM, AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE.


PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION PARTLY UNEMPLOYED OR WORKING AT EMERGENCY WORK
MALE
FEMALE
Rural Farm
Rural Nonfarm*
Less than 10,000
10,000 to 25,000
25,000 to 250,000
250,000 to 1,000,000
1,000,000 and over
Percent of Population 15 to 74 Years of Age
Emergency Workers
Totally Unemployed
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION PARTLY UNEMPLOYED
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED OR WORKING AT EMERGENCY WORK
Percent of Workers 15 to 74 Years of Age
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED
*Nonfarm population residing on rural postal routes; village population is thus excluded

For the male unemployed, whether the proportion is figured in terms of the total male population or of the total male workers, the increase in unemployment is very marked as the size of the city increases. For the females the increase in unemployment with urbanization is apparent, but not marked. The proportion of female workers unemployed in rural territory is relatively high, whether the rural-farm or the rural-nonfarm group is considered. The proportion of female workers unemployed on farms is approximately as large as that for all urban female workers. A higher proportion of female unemployed obtains among nonfarm workers than in any other urban-rural group. A moderate increase in the larger cities over the smaller in the proportion of the female workers unemployed is noticeable.

The partly unemployed do not exhibit the same relationship with urbanization as that found for the unemployed. Not only is there no increase in partial unemployment with the increase in size of city, but some tendency toward a decrease is noticeable. (See fig. 15.) Table 31 shows the hours worked during the week of November 14–20, 1937, for the partly unemployed by sex, for rural territory and for two urban groups.[3] No very striking rural-urban differences are noticeable in the hours worked by the partly unemployed, although some tendency is evident for the hours worked to be less in the smaller cities than in rural territory or in the larger cities. In the smaller cities, too, the proportion of workers partly unemployed appears to be slightly larger.

The concentration of unemployment in urban areas and in rural-nonfarm places is undoubtedly attributable to many factors. The migration of surplus labor from farm to urban centers in search of work probably contributes to the urban-rural differences. This movement concentrates unemployment in urban areas, especially in cities of more than 25,000, and decreases it in rural areas. The differences also arise in part from the organization of industry on a larger scale in the more urban areas, with the consequent higher proportion of the population in the employee classes, and smaller proportion in the self-employed or employer classes. The high unemployment rate among rural-nonfarm persons may be due to migration of unemployed persons from urban areas to places just outside cities and villages where rent is low and where part-time subsistence farming is possible.

Table 19 gives the functional classes of the population by sex and by urban-rural classes, first as percentages of population and then as percentages of workers. The proportion of the population 15 to 74 years of age that is classified as employed or available for employment varies from rural to urban territory and within urban territory by size of city. Figure 16 shows the percentage of the population classified as workers, by sex, and shows as a component of the bars the proportion of the population employed full time. Figure 17 shows the residual group, those not classified as workers. Figures 18 and 19 are presented for comparison with figures 16 and 17 to give a clearer picture of the actual effect on employment statistics of age differences between the urban and rural populations. Figures 18 and 19 show the proportions that would be workers, or that would not be available for employment, in each urban-rural group if the age distribution were identical in all areas. In these figures rural territory is not subdivided by farm or nonfarm residence as in figures 16 and 17.

Practically no differences occur in the proportions employed full time among the male population in the various urban-rural groups, except that an especially low proportion of the rural-nonfarm male population is employed full time. A slightly larger proportion of the male population is employed or available for employment in the larger cities than in the smaller. That this results from the age composition rather than from fundamental differences in the proportion of workers in the population is indicated in figure 18.

Both the proportion of the female population employed full time and the proportion classified as workers increases very markedly with size of city. Figure 18 shows the same differences between the five city-size groups as figure 16 in the proportion of females classified as workers. Therefore, these differences do not arise from differences in composition.

Sampling variations.—The data are less accurate, of course, for each urban or rural group separately than for all combined. Table 20 summarizes the limits of sampling variation for some of the percentages shown in table 19. Sampling variations are shown for the unemployed classes only and have not been computed separately for the farm and nonfarm population in rural territory.

[3] It also includes hours worked for the *part-time workers*, and, for comparison, hours worked during the week of November 7–13 by persons who *registered* as partly unemployed.

TABLE 19.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT BY SEX IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR RURAL TERRITORY, FARM AND NONFARM, AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS AND SEX	Total	RURAL TERRITORY			URBAN PLACES					
		Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Total	Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
MALE										
PERCENT OF POPULATION:										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	85.8	82.9	82.3	84.5	87.0	85.8	85.9	87.0	88.0	88.0
Totally unemployed	12.3	10.4	8.9	14.1	13.1	10.7	11.1	13.2	13.7	15.4
Emergency workers	3.4	3.0	2.4	4.8	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.6
Partly unemployed	8.4	8.5	7.5	11.2	8.4	9.1	7.9	9.2	7.5	7.2
Part-time workers	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Fully employed	59.2	57.5	59.9	51.5	60.0	60.6	61.5	59.0	60.9	59.7
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Not available for employment	14.2	17.1	17.7	15.5	13.0	14.2	14.1	13.0	12.0	12.0
PERCENT OF WORKERS:										
Employed or available for employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totally unemployed	14.3	12.5	10.8	16.7	15.0	12.4	12.9	15.1	15.6	17.5
Emergency workers	3.9	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.1
Partly unemployed	9.8	10.3	9.1	13.3	9.6	10.6	9.2	10.6	8.5	8.2
Part-time workers	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6
Fully employed	69.0	69.4	72.7	60.9	68.9	70.6	71.6	67.8	69.2	67.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
FEMALE										
PERCENT OF POPULATION:										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	31.7	18.4	16.1	23.9	36.5	32.3	34.2	37.3	39.5	37.9
Totally unemployed	7.0	4.4	3.7	6.1	8.0	6.1	5.9	8.5	8.6	9.3
Emergency workers	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8
Partly unemployed	3.2	1.9	1.5	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.7
Part-time workers	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
Fully employed	18.9	10.2	9.1	12.8	22.0	19.8	22.0	21.8	24.8	22.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not available for employment	68.3	81.6	83.9	76.1	63.5	67.7	65.8	62.7	60.5	62.1
PERCENT OF WORKERS:										
Employed or available for employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totally unemployed	22.1	23.8	22.7	25.4	21.9	18.9	17.2	22.9	21.9	24.5
Emergency workers	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.1
Partly unemployed	10.2	10.2	9.6	11.2	10.2	11.1	10.2	10.9	8.3	9.7
Part-time workers	3.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.8	3.2
Fully employed	59.6	55.3	56.4	53.6	60.3	61.2	64.3	58.5	62.9	59.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	1.7	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5

TABLE 20.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN EACH UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS BY SEX, WITH LIMITS OF SAMPLING VARIATION,[1] FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS AND SEX	Total	Rural territory	URBAN PLACES						
			Total urban	Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more	Over 10,000
Totally unemployed:									
Male	12.3±0.5	10.4±0.8	13.1±0.6	10.7±1.0	11.1±1.7	13.2±1.1	13.7±2.0	15.4±1.7	13.6±0.8
Female	7.0±0.4	4.4±0.4	8.0±0.5	6.1±0.8	5.9±0.8	8.5±0.9	8.6±1.7	9.2±1.5	8.4±0.6
Emergency workers:									
Male	3.4±0.2	3.0±0.4	3.5±0.3	3.0±0.7	3.2±0.9	3.6±0.5	4.1±1.2	3.6±0.7	3.6±0.4
Female	0.8±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.9±0.1	0.8±0.2	0.8±0.2	1.0±0.1	1.1±0.3	0.8±0.2	1.0±0.1
Partly unemployed:									
Male	8.4±0.5	8.5±0.9	8.4±0.6	9.1±1.7	7.9±1.6	9.2±1.4	7.5±1.4	7.2±0.9	8.2±0.7
Female	3.2±0.3	1.9±0.4	3.7±0.3	3.6±0.9	3.5±0.8	4.1±0.6	3.3±0.6	3.7±0.9	3.8±0.4

[1] 99 percent fiducial limits for delivery areas. See table 3, footnote 1, p. 9.

FIGURE 16.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, AND PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED FULL TIME, FOR RURAL TERRITORY, FARM AND NONFARM, AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE.

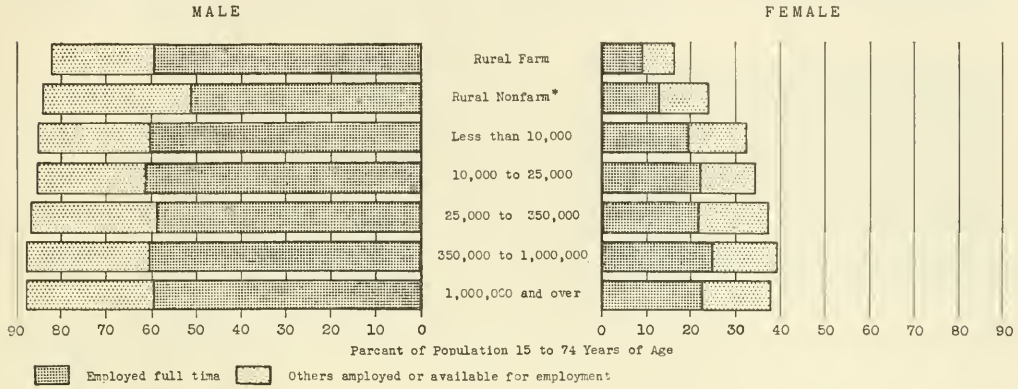
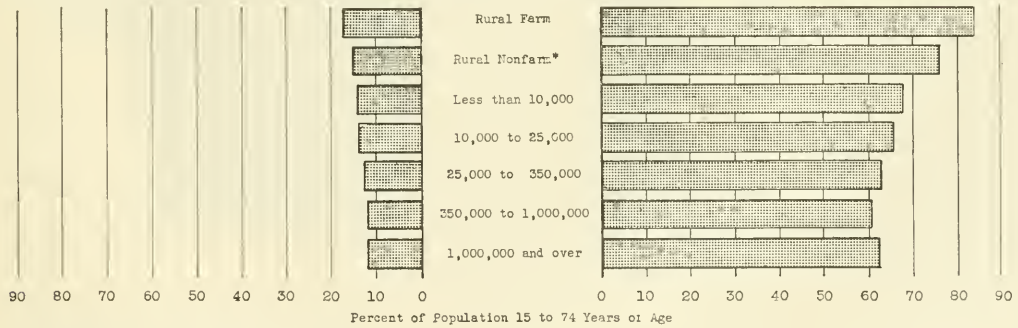

MALE
FEMALE
Rural Farm
Rural Nonfarm*
Less than 10,000
10,000 to 25,000
25,000 to 350,000
350,000 to 1,000,000
1,000,000 and over
90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Percent of Population 15 to 74 Years of Age
Employed full time
Others employed or available for employment

FIGURE 17.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, FOR RURAL TERRITORY, FARM AND NONFARM, AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE.



*Nonfarm population residing on rural postal routes; village population is thus excluded

FIGURE 18.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, ADJUSTED FOR DIFFERENCES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, FOR RURAL TERRITORY, FARM AND NONFARM, AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE.

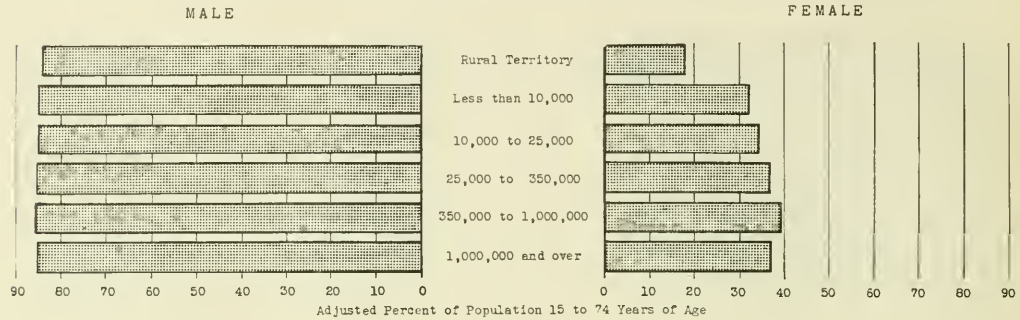
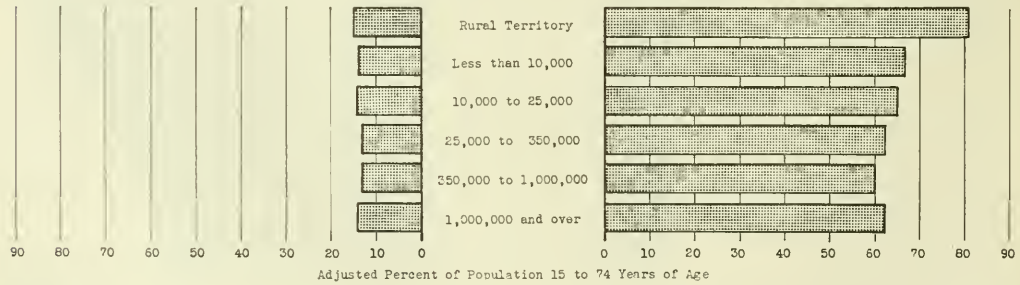


FIGURE 19.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION NOT AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, ADJUSTED FOR DIFFERENCES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, FOR RURAL TERRITORY, FARM AND NONFARM, AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE.



Although sampling limits have not been computed for the more detailed statistics, these statistics are relatively less reliable than the summary figures for which sampling limits have been given. It is imperative, therefore, that the detailed data be cautiously interpreted. The reliability of the statistics for cities of 25,000 to 350,000 and for rural territory is somewhat greater than for other areas, since they are based on a larger number of observations. (See appendix D.)

Other rural-urban statistics.—Statistics of functional classes by age, color, and sex are presented for rural territory and for urban places by size in the tables that follow. The detailed statistics for rural areas are not subdivided into farm and nonfarm categories. Because the farm statistics are primarily rural-farm, an approximation to a subdivision of rural territory into farm and nonfarm may be obtained by reference to the United States summary of statistics by farm and non-farm residence.

Tables 21 through 27 give the distributions of each functional class by color and sex, and by age and sex, and show rural territory and urban places by size. Each table presents a different functional class. Tables 28 and 29 present the same data, but, instead of bringing rural territory and urban places together for a single functional class, they bring all classes together for rural territory or for a single city-size group, with statistics by age in table 28 and statistics by color in table 29. The voluntary registrations in check areas are also shown in these two tables in order to bring together all sample area information for the rural-urban groupings.

Table 30 summarizes farm and nonfarm residence separately for rural territory and for all urban places combined, and shows the number of persons for whom farm residence was not reported or was reported as unknown. Farms that receive postal delivery service are, of course, almost entirely on rural routes, but a few farm residences are served by city or village delivery routes. The latter group constitutes less than one-half of 1 percent of the total farm population. Most of these farms are actually within the corporate limits of the cities, but, in some cases, the delivery route reaches outside of the city limits. Farm residence was not reported, or was reported as unknown, for approximately 1.4 percent of the rural and 1.3 percent of the urban population. The "not reported" class in the urban population is, in nearly all characteristics, similar to the nonfarm population and apparently should have been reported as urban. In rural territory the "not reported" class is between the farm and nonfarm in most characteristics, and probably represents a borderline group, part of which should have been reported in each category. The group is small and has been included with the nonfarm in all other tables throughout this report.

Additional rural-urban statistics are given in other sections of the report. Table 35 gives summary statistics for each geographic division, subdivided into rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban territory. Ratios of completeness of registration by rural-urban groups are given in tables 51 and 53 in appendix A.

TABLE 21.—ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER						PERCENT OF POPULATION					
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places				Total	Rural territory	Urban places			
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more					
RACE												
Total	1,465,524	411,496	185,405	121,608	373,324	143,520	230,171	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,344,589	370,500	177,520	115,764	341,323	128,735	210,747	91.7	90.0	95.7	95.2	91.4	89.7	91.6
Negro and other races	120,935	40,996	7,885	5,844	32,001	14,785	19,424	8.3	10.0	4.3	4.8	8.6	10.3	8.4
Male	725,064	216,562	89,204	58,247	178,962	68,972	113,117	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	667,428	195,879	85,705	55,562	164,266	61,634	104,382	92.1	90.4	96.1	95.4	91.8	89.4	92.3
Negro and other races	57,636	20,683	3,499	2,685	14,696	7,338	8,735	7.9	9.6	3.9	4.6	8.2	10.6	7.7
Female	740,460	194,934	96,201	63,361	194,362	74,548	117,054	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	677,161	174,621	91,815	60,202	177,057	67,101	106,365	91.5	89.6	95.4	95.0	91.1	90.0	90.9
Negro and other races	63,299	20,313	4,386	3,159	17,305	7,447	10,689	8.5	10.4	4.6	5.0	8.9	10.0	9.1
AGE												
Total	1,465,524	411,496	185,405	121,608	373,324	143,520	230,171	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	186,054	65,534	22,788	14,927	44,642	14,538	23,625	12.7	15.9	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.1	10.3
20–24 years	177,980	50,949	21,915	14,954	46,109	16,983	27,070	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8
25–34 years	324,685	82,497	41,132	26,393	85,201	33,550	55,912	22.2	20.0	22.2	21.7	22.8	23.4	24.3
35–44 years	291,424	73,598	35,738	24,130	76,977	30,250	50,731	19.9	17.9	19.3	19.8	20.6	21.1	22.0
45–54 years	234,805	64,103	29,177	19,852	60,024	24,053	37,596	16.0	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.1	16.8	16.3
55–64 years	150,784	45,066	20,135	12,685	37,237	14,693	20,968	10.3	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.1
65–74 years	88,251	27,524	12,895	7,613	20,658	8,404	11,157	6.0	6.7	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.9	4.8
Age not reported	11,541	2,225	1,625	1,054	2,476	1,049	3,112	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.4
Male	725,064	216,562	89,204	58,247	178,962	68,972	113,117	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	91,863	34,244	10,711	7,202	21,179	6,982	11,545	12.7	15.8	12.0	12.4	11.8	10.1	10.2
20–24 years	85,560	26,893	10,190	6,908	21,155	7,815	12,599	11.8	12.4	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.1
25–34 years	157,239	42,063	19,882	12,588	40,147	15,892	26,667	21.7	19.4	22.3	21.6	22.4	23.0	23.6
35–44 years	144,395	37,457	17,433	11,637	37,499	14,739	25,630	19.9	17.3	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.4	22.7
45–54 years	120,247	33,959	14,495	9,886	30,182	12,104	19,621	16.6	15.7	16.2	17.0	16.9	17.5	17.3
55–64 years	77,141	25,054	9,828	6,238	18,223	7,205	10,593	10.6	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.4	9.4
65–74 years	43,915	15,843	6,033	3,418	9,591	3,831	5,199	6.1	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.6
Age not reported	4,704	1,049	632	370	986	404	1,263	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1
Female	740,460	194,934	96,201	63,361	194,362	74,548	117,054	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	94,191	31,290	12,077	7,725	23,463	7,556	12,080	12.7	16.1	12.6	12.2	12.1	10.1	10.3
20–24 years	92,420	24,056	11,725	8,046	24,954	9,168	14,471	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.3	12.4
25–34 years	167,446	40,434	21,250	13,805	45,054	17,658	29,245	22.6	20.7	22.1	21.8	23.2	23.7	25.0
35–44 years	147,029	36,141	18,305	12,493	39,478	15,511	25,101	19.9	18.5	19.0	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4
45–54 years	114,558	30,144	14,682	9,966	29,842	11,949	17,975	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.4	16.0	15.4
55–64 years	73,643	20,012	10,307	6,447	19,014	7,488	10,375	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.0	8.9
65–74 years	44,336	11,681	6,802	4,195	11,067	4,573	5,958	6.0	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.1
Age not reported	6,837	1,176	993	684	1,490	645	1,849	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.6

TABLE 22.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER						PERCENT OF POPULATION					
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places				Total	Rural territory	Urban places			
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more					
RACE												
Total	857,064	215,380	107,629	71,716	228,250	90,133	143,956	58.5	52.3	58.1	59.0	61.1	62.6	62.5
White	775,207	192,218	101,770	67,458	204,897	79,367	129,497	57.7	51.9	57.3	58.3	60.0	61.7	61.4
Negro and other races	81,857	23,162	5,859	4,258	23,353	10,766	14,459	67.7	56.5	74.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	74.4
Male	622,073	179,536	76,574	50,021	155,891	60,700	99,551	85.8	82.9	85.8	85.9	87.0	88.0	88.0
White	571,666	162,074	73,483	47,663	142,548	54,156	91,742	85.7	82.7	85.7	85.8	86.8	87.9	87.9
Negro and other races	50,407	17,462	3,091	2,358	13,143	6,544	7,809	87.5	84.4	88.3	87.6	89.4	89.2	89.4
Female	234,991	35,844	31,055	21,695	72,359	29,433	44,405	31.7	18.4	32.3	34.2	37.3	39.5	37.9
White	203,541	30,144	28,287	19,795	62,349	25,211	37,755	30.1	17.3	30.6	32.9	35.2	37.6	35.5
Negro and other races	31,450	5,700	2,768	1,900	10,210	4,222	6,650	49.7	28.1	63.1	60.1	59.0	56.7	62.2

TABLE 22.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Con.

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
AGE														
Total	**857,084**	**215,380**	**107,829**	**71,718**	**228,250**	**90,133**	**143,956**	**68.5**	**52.3**	**68.1**	**59.0**	**61.1**	**82.8**	**82.5**
15–19 years	71,542	23,338	8,207	5,460	18,342	6,285	9,910	38.5	35.6	36.0	36.6	41.1	43.2	41.9
20–24 years	127,026	31,494	15,628	10,782	34,512	13,130	21,480	71.4	61.8	71.3	72.1	74.8	77.3	79.3
25–34 years	216,541	47,950	27,663	18,175	59,456	24,120	39,171	66.7	58.1	67.3	68.9	69.8	71.9	70.1
35–44 years	183,135	40,838	22,589	15,288	50,505	20,315	33,600	62.8	55.5	63.2	63.4	65.6	67.2	66.2
45–54 years	141,557	35,508	17,785	12,157	37,339	15,236	23,532	60.3	55.4	61.0	61.2	62.2	63.3	62.6
55–64 years	86,228	23,954	10,676	6,846	19,938	7,856	10,958	53.2	53.2	53.0	54.0	53.5	53.5	52.3
65–74 years	29,034	10,703	4,001	2,353	6,436	2,512	3,029	32.9	38.9	31.0	30.9	31.2	29.9	27.1
Age not reported	8,001	1,595	1,080	655	1,722	673	2,276	69.3	71.7	66.5	62.1	69.5	64.2	73.1
Male	**822,073**	**179,538**	**78,574**	**50,021**	**155,891**	**80,700**	**99,651**	**85.8**	**82.9**	**85.8**	**85.9**	**87.0**	**88.0**	**88.0**
15–19 years	41,054	15,947	4,429	2,923	9,504	3,266	4,985	44.7	46.6	41.4	40.6	44.9	46.8	43.2
20–24 years	77,182	23,593	9,206	6,123	19,319	7,190	11,751	90.2	87.7	90.3	88.6	91.3	92.0	93.3
25–34 years	152,472	39,749	19,444	12,330	39,204	15,592	26,153	97.0	94.5	97.8	98.0	97.7	98.1	98.1
35–44 years	139,658	35,554	16,976	11,354	36,408	14,330	25,036	96.7	94.9	97.4	97.6	97.1	97.2	97.7
45–54 years	114,347	31,857	13,889	9,485	28,831	11,569	18,716	95.1	93.8	95.8	95.9	95.5	95.6	95.4
55–64 years	67,622	21,904	8,676	5,546	16,054	6,308	9,134	87.7	87.4	88.3	88.9	88.1	87.6	86.2
65–74 years	25,360	9,955	3,377	1,925	5,454	2,065	2,584	57.7	62.8	56.0	56.3	56.9	53.9	49.7
Age not reported	4,378	977	577	335	917	380	1,192	93.1	93.1	91.3	90.5	93.0	94.1	94.4
Female	**234,991**	**35,844**	**31,055**	**21,895**	**72,559**	**29,433**	**44,405**	**31.7**	**18.4**	**32.3**	**34.2**	**37.3**	**39.5**	**37.9**
15–19 years	30,488	7,391	3,778	2,537	8,838	3,019	4,925	32.4	23.6	31.3	32.8	37.7	40.0	40.8
20–24 years	49,844	7,901	6,422	4,659	15,193	5,940	9,729	53.9	32.8	54.8	57.9	60.9	64.8	67.2
25–34 years	64,069	8,201	8,219	5,845	20,252	8,534	13,018	38.3	20.3	38.7	42.3	45.0	48.3	44.5
35–44 years	43,477	5,284	5,613	3,934	14,097	5,985	8,564	29.6	14.6	30.7	31.5	35.7	38.6	34.1
45–54 years	27,210	3,651	3,896	2,672	8,508	3,667	4,816	23.8	12.1	26.5	26.8	28.5	30.7	26.8
55–64 years	12,606	2,050	2,000	1,300	3,884	1,548	1,824	17.1	10.2	19.4	20.2	20.4	20.7	17.6
65–74 years	3,674	748	624	428	982	447	445	8.3	6.4	9.1	10.2	8.9	9.8	7.5
Age not reported	3,623	618	503	320	805	293	1,084	53.0	52.6	50.7	46.8	54.0	45.4	58.6

TABLE 23.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
RACE														
Total	**140,905**	**30,988**	**15,410**	**10,200**	**40,139**	**15,888**	**28,282**	**9.8**	**7.5**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**10.8**	**11.1**	**12.3**
White	121,908	28,180	14,177	9,433	33,856	12,380	23,882	9.1	7.6	8.0	8.1	9.9	9.6	11.3
Negro and other races	18,997	2,808	1,233	767	6,283	3,506	4,400	15.7	6.8	15.6	13.1	19.6	23.7	22.7
Male	**83,859**	**22,472**	**9,528**	**8,474**	**23,538**	**9,439**	**17,408**	**12.3**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**11.1**	**13.2**	**13.7**	**15.4**
White	79,256	20,685	8,945	6,025	20,521	7,731	15,349	11.9	10.6	10.4	10.8	12.5	12.5	14.7
Negro and other races	9,603	1,787	583	449	3,017	1,708	2,059	16.7	8.6	16.7	16.7	20.5	23.3	23.6
Female	**52,048**	**8,518**	**5,882**	**3,728**	**16,601**	**8,447**	**10,874**	**7.0**	**4.4**	**6.1**	**6.9**	**8.5**	**8.8**	**9.3**
White	42,652	7,495	5,232	3,408	13,335	4,649	8,533	6.3	4.3	5.7	5.7	7.5	6.9	8.0
Negro and other races	9,394	1,021	650	318	3,266	1,798	2,341	14.8	5.0	14.8	10.1	18.9	24.1	21.9
AGE														
Total	**140,905**	**30,988**	**15,410**	**10,200**	**40,139**	**15,888**	**28,282**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**10.8**	**11.1**	**12.3**
15–19 years	26,097	7,287	2,715	1,903	7,393	2,509	4,290	14.0	11.1	11.9	12.7	16.6	17.3	18.2
20–24 years	27,026	6,496	2,909	2,035	7,565	2,864	5,157	15.2	12.8	13.3	13.6	16.4	16.9	19.1
25–34 years	29,463	6,319	3,092	1,975	8,496	3,399	6,182	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	10.0	10.1	11.1
35–44 years	22,661	4,199	2,318	1,462	6,685	2,838	5,159	7.8	5.7	6.5	6.1	8.7	9.4	10.2
45–54 years	18,437	3,445	2,018	1,388	5,151	2,289	4,106	7.9	5.4	6.9	7.0	8.6	9.6	10.9
55–64 years	12,134	2,294	1,610	993	3,376	1,397	2,464	8.0	5.1	8.0	7.8	9.1	9.5	11.8
65–74 years	4,694	900	705	418	1,349	538	784	5.3	3.3	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.4	7.0
Age not reported	393	48	43	26	94	42	140	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.5
Male	**88,859**	**22,472**	**9,528**	**6,474**	**23,538**	**9,439**	**17,408**	**12.3**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**11.1**	**13.2**	**13.7**	**15.4**
15–19 years	14,081	4,504	1,421	1,049	3,760	1,264	2,083	15.3	13.2	13.3	14.6	17.8	18.1	18.0
20–24 years	16,069	4,604	1,720	1,224	4,180	1,550	2,791	18.8	17.1	16.9	17.7	19.8	19.8	22.2
25–34 years	17,865	4,614	1,846	1,210	4,655	1,937	3,603	11.4	11.0	9.3	9.6	11.6	12.2	13.5
35–44 years	14,043	3,149	1,383	886	3,759	1,651	3,215	9.7	8.4	7.9	7.6	10.0	11.2	12.5
45–54 years	13,019	2,769	1,320	966	3,431	1,540	2,993	10.8	8.2	9.1	9.8	11.4	12.7	16.3
55–64 years	9,556	1,991	1,212	777	2,536	1,038	2,002	12.4	7.9	12.3	12.5	13.9	14.4	18.9
65–74 years	4,050	813	606	353	1,171	439	668	9.2	5.1	10.0	10.3	12.2	11.5	12.8
Age not reported	176	28	20	9	46	20	63	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.4	4.7	6.0	4.2

TABLE 23.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
AGE—Continued														
Female	52,046	8,516	5,582	3,726	16,601	6,447	10,874	7.0	4.4	6.1	5.9	8.5	8.6	9.3
15–19 years	12,016	2,783	1,294	854	3,633	1,245	2,207	12.8	8.9	10.7	11.1	15.5	16.5	18.3
20–24 years	10,957	1,892	1,189	811	3,385	1,314	2,366	11.9	7.9	10.1	10.1	13.6	14.3	16.3
25–34 years	11,598	1,705	1,246	765	3,841	1,462	2,579	6.9	4.2	5.9	5.5	8.5	8.3	8.8
35–44 years	8,618	1,050	935	576	2,926	1,187	1,944	5.9	2.9	5.1	4.6	7.4	7.7	7.7
45–54 years	5,418	676	698	422	1,750	739	1,113	4.7	2.2	4.8	4.2	5.9	6.4	6.2
55–64 years	2,578	363	398	216	840	359	462	3.5	1.5	3.9	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.5
65–74 years	644	87	99	65	178	99	116	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.9
Age not reported	217	20	23	17	48	22	87	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.4	4.7

TABLE 24.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS EMERGENCY WORKERS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
RACE														
Total	30,467	7,536	3,449	2,376	8,457	3,624	4,995	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2
White	26,338	7,124	3,317	2,217	7,039	2,700	3,941	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Negro and other races	4,129	412	132	159	1,448	924	1,054	3.4	1.0	1.7	2.7	4.5	6.2	5.4
Male	24,444	6,595	2,667	1,839	6,452	2,816	4,075	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.6
White	21,118	6,226	2,563	1,720	5,323	2,028	3,258	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
Negro and other races	3,326	369	104	119	1,129	788	817	5.8	1.8	3.0	4.4	7.7	10.7	9.4
Female	6,023	941	782	537	2,005	808	920	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8
White	5,220	898	754	497	1,716	672	683	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6
Negro and other races	803	43	28	40	319	136	237	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.2
AGE														
Total	30,467	7,536	3,449	2,376	8,457	3,624	4,995	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2
15–19 years	3,338	1,262	410	257	872	226	311	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.3
20–24 years	3,520	1,042	472	330	1,039	402	535	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0
25–34 years	5,950	1,457	664	443	1,542	730	1,094	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0
35–44 years	6,533	1,384	674	425	1,837	909	1,304	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.6
45–54 years	6,041	1,274	650	479	1,765	777	1,096	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.9
55–64 years	3,855	896	458	339	1,181	465	516	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.5
65–74 years	776	198	101	91	218	81	87	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Age not reported	154	23	20	12	33	14	52	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7
Male	24,444	6,595	2,667	1,839	6,452	2,816	4,075	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.6
15–19 years	2,361	971	276	170	583	157	204	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.8
20–24 years	2,680	883	337	220	660	238	342	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7
25–34 years	4,820	1,330	546	353	1,145	563	883	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.3
35–44 years	5,268	1,218	509	330	1,395	711	1,105	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.7	4.8	4.3
45–54 years	5,106	1,156	565	383	1,437	659	996	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.9
55–64 years	3,449	835	393	291	1,021	410	459	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.3
65–74 years	694	183	89	83	194	67	78	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5
Age not reported	106	19	12	9	17	11	38	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.7	3.0
Female	6,023	941	782	537	2,005	808	920	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8
15–19 years	977	291	134	87	289	69	107	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
20–24 years	1,140	159	135	110	379	164	193	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.3
25–34 years	1,130	127	118	90	397	167	211	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
35–44 years	1,265	166	165	95	442	198	199	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8
45–54 years	935	118	145	96	328	118	130	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
55–64 years	446	61	65	48	160	55	57	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5
65–74 years	82	15	12	8	24	14	9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Age not reported	48	4	8	3	16	3	14	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.8

TABLE 25.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
RACE														
Total	**64,919**	**22,126**	**11,543**	**6,837**	**24,349**	**7,586**	**12,476**	**5.8**	**5.4**	**6.2**	**5.6**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**5.4**
White	73,217	19,242	10,627	6,259	20,360	6,163	10,566	5.4	5.2	6.0	5.4	6.0	4.8	5.0
Negro and other races	11,702	2,884	916	578	3,989	1,425	1,910	9.7	7.0	11.6	9.9	12.5	9.6	9.8
Male	**60,944**	**16,461**	**8,098**	**4,614**	**16,436**	**5,155**	**8,180**	**6.4**	**8.5**	**9.1**	**7.9**	**9.2**	**7.5**	**7.2**
White	54,227	16,374	7,598	4,317	14,179	4,283	7,476	8.1	8.4	8.9	7.8	8.6	7.0	7.2
Negro and other races	6,717	2,087	500	297	2,257	872	704	11.7	10.1	14.3	11.1	15.4	11.9	8.1
Female	**23,975**	**3,665**	**3,445**	**2,223**	**7,913**	**2,433**	**4,296**	**3.2**	**1.9**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**3.3**	**3.7**
White	18,990	2,868	3,029	1,942	6,181	1,880	3,090	2.8	1.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.9
Negro and other races	4,985	797	416	281	1,732	553	1,206	7.9	3.9	9.5	8.9	10.0	7.4	11.3
AGE														
Total	**84,919**	**22,126**	**11,543**	**6,837**	**24,349**	**7,586**	**12,476**	**5.6**	**5.4**	**6.2**	**5.6**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**5.4**
15–19 years	8,422	2,785	1,084	721	2,167	663	982	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.2
20–24 years	14,462	4,012	1,742	1,179	4,107	1,270	2,152	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.9	7.5	7.9
25–34 years	21,380	5,534	2,903	1,563	6,256	1,910	3,214	6.6	6.7	7.1	5.9	7.3	5.7	5.7
35–44 years	17,336	4,226	2,170	1,345	5,223	1,630	2,742	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.6	6.8	5.4	5.4
45–54 years	13,726	3,133	1,968	1,134	4,048	1,286	2,157	5.8	4.9	6.7	5.7	6.7	5.3	5.7
55–64 years	7,098	1,804	1,215	656	1,871	629	923	4.7	4.0	6.0	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.4
65–74 years	2,226	593	425	204	606	171	227	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.0
Age not reported	269	39	36	35	71	9	79	2.3	1.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	0.9	2.5
Male	**60,944**	**16,461**	**8,098**	**4,614**	**16,436**	**5,155**	**8,180**	**6.4**	**8.5**	**9.1**	**7.9**	**9.2**	**7.5**	**7.2**
15–19 years	5,066	1,990	650	392	1,133	349	492	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.3
20–24 years	9,430	3,196	1,096	720	2,453	789	1,176	11.0	11.9	10.8	10.4	11.6	10.1	9.3
25–34 years	15,293	4,674	2,051	1,042	4,195	1,309	2,022	9.7	11.1	10.3	8.3	10.4	8.2	7.6
35–44 years	12,701	3,615	1,520	948	3,608	1,130	1,880	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.1	9.6	7.7	7.3
45–54 years	10,660	2,773	1,457	830	3,019	937	1,644	8.9	8.2	10.1	8.4	10.0	7.7	8.4
55–64 years	5,840	1,640	956	518	1,480	499	747	7.6	6.5	9.7	8.3	8.1	6.9	7.1
65–74 years	1,882	541	348	148	513	135	197	4.3	3.4	5.8	4.3	5.3	3.5	3.8
Age not reported	132	32	20	16	35	7	22	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.5	1.7	1.7
Female	**23,975**	**3,665**	**3,445**	**2,223**	**7,913**	**2,433**	**4,296**	**3.2**	**1.9**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**3.3**	**3.7**
15–19 years	3,416	795	434	329	1,034	334	490	3.6	2.5	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1
20–24 years	5,032	816	646	459	1,654	481	976	5.4	3.4	5.5	5.7	6.6	5.2	6.7
25–34 years	6,087	860	852	521	2,061	601	1,192	3.6	2.1	4.0	3.8	4.6	3.4	4.1
35–44 years	4,635	611	650	397	1,615	500	862	3.2	1.7	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.4
45–54 years	3,066	360	511	304	1,029	349	513	2.7	1.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9
55–64 years	1,258	164	259	138	391	130	176	1.7	0.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7
65–74 years	344	52	77	56	93	36	30	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5
Age not reported	137	7	16	19	36	2	57	2.0	0.6	1.6	2.8	2.4	0.3	3.1

TABLE 26.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
RACE														
Total	**20,695**	**6,661**	**2,817**	**1,801**	**4,962**	**1,623**	**3,011**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.3**
White	18,871	5,967	2,643	1,659	4,516	1,461	2,625	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Negro and other races	2,024	714	174	142	446	162	386	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.0
Male	**11,986**	**4,844**	**1,385**	**855**	**2,507**	**811**	**1,584**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.4**
White	11,086	4,403	1,327	814	2,354	748	1,440	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Negro and other races	900	441	58	41	153	63	144	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.6
Female	**8,909**	**1,837**	**1,432**	**946**	**2,455**	**812**	**1,427**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.2**
White	7,785	1,564	1,316	845	2,162	713	1,185	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Negro and other races	1,124	273	116	101	293	99	242	1.8	1.3	2.6	3.2	1.7	1.3	2.3

TABLE 26.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Con.

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
AGE														
Total	20,895	6,651	2,817	1,801	4,962	1,623	3,011	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3
15–19 years	2,781	779	547	332	723	168	232	1.5	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.0
20–24 years	2,528	739	317	238	674	221	339	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
25–34 years	3,938	1,160	487	333	1,007	339	612	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
35–44 years	3,438	1,017	417	308	852	294	550	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
45–54 years	2,906	944	340	210	646	255	411	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
55–64 years	1,919	789	261	127	403	132	207	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
65–74 years	1,171	544	174	80	191	78	104	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Age not reported	2,314	709	274	173	466	136	556	20.1	31.9	16.9	16.4	18.8	13.0	17.9
Male	11,986	4,844	1,385	855	2,507	811	1,584	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
15–19 years	1,786	507	357	215	472	101	134	1.9	1.5	3.3	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.2
20–24 years	1,346	517	141	100	328	99	161	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
25–34 years	1,968	816	198	120	420	137	277	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
35–44 years	1,781	750	166	112	363	127	263	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
45–54 years	1,601	716	132	92	313	122	226	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
55–64 years	1,265	649	127	63	220	84	122	1.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
65–74 years	895	480	121	46	120	55	73	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Age not reported	1,344	409	143	107	271	86	328	28.6	39.0	22.6	28.9	27.5	21.3	26.0
Female	8,909	1,837	1,432	946	2,455	812	1,427	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
15–19 years	995	272	190	117	251	67	98	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8
20–24 years	1,182	222	176	138	346	122	178	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
25–34 years	1,970	344	289	213	587	202	335	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
35–44 years	1,657	267	251	196	489	167	287	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
45–54 years	1,305	228	208	118	333	133	185	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
55–64 years	654	140	134	64	183	48	85	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
65–74 years	276	64	53	34	71	23	31	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Age not reported	970	300	131	66	195	50	228	14.2	25.5	13.2	9.6	13.1	7.8	12.3

TABLE 27.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS FULLY EMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
RACE														
Total	569,392	144,396	73,073	49,744	147,989	60,491	93,699	38.9	35.1	39.4	40.9	39.6	42.1	40.7
White	525,788	128,623	69,738	47,174	137,109	55,899	87,245	39.1	34.7	39.3	40.8	40.2	43.4	41.4
Negro and other races	43,604	15,773	3,335	2,570	10,880	4,592	6,454	36.1	38.5	42.3	44.0	34.0	31.1	33.2
Male	429,435	124,559	54,068	35,801	105,549	41,977	67,481	59.2	57.5	60.6	61.5	59.0	60.9	59.7
White	400,163	112,680	52,250	34,368	99,061	38,925	63,479	60.0	57.2	61.0	61.9	60.3	63.2	60.8
Negro and other races	29,272	12,479	1,818	1,433	6,488	3,052	4,002	50.8	60.3	52.0	53.4	44.1	41.6	45.8
Female	139,957	19,837	19,005	13,943	42,440	18,514	26,218	18.9	10.2	19.8	22.0	21.8	24.8	22.4
White	125,625	16,543	17,488	12,806	38,048	16,974	23,766	18.6	9.5	19.0	21.3	21.5	25.3	22.3
Negro and other races	14,332	3,294	1,517	1,137	4,392	1,540	2,452	22.6	16.2	34.6	36.0	25.4	20.7	22.9
AGE														
Total	569,392	144,396	73,073	49,744	147,989	60,491	93,699	38.9	35.1	39.4	40.9	39.6	42.1	40.7
15–19 years	29,949	10,735	3,331	2,185	7,036	2,657	4,007	15.1	16.4	14.6	14.6	15.8	18.3	17.0
20–24 years	77,913	18,709	10,043	6,901	20,848	8,287	13,123	43.8	36.7	45.8	46.1	45.2	48.8	48.5
25–34 years	155,754	32,844	20,252	13,716	41,655	17,536	27,751	47.4	39.8	49.2	52.0	48.9	52.3	49.6
35–44 years	131,368	29,432	16,790	11,641	35,453	14,472	23,580	45.1	40.0	47.0	48.2	46.1	47.8	46.5
45–54 years	98,757	26,175	12,586	8,807	25,287	10,428	15,474	42.1	40.8	43.1	44.4	42.1	43.4	41.2
55–64 years	53,729	17,666	6,908	4,623	12,797	5,100	6,635	35.6	39.2	34.3	36.4	34.4	34.7	31.6
65–74 years	19,101	8,070	2,457	1,464	3,867	1,546	1,697	21.6	29.3	19.1	19.2	18.7	18.4	15.2
Age not reported	4,821	767	704	407	1,046	465	1,432	41.8	34.5	43.3	38.6	42.2	44.3	46.0
Male	429,435	124,559	54,068	35,801	105,549	41,977	67,481	59.2	57.5	60.6	61.5	59.0	60.9	59.7
15–19 years	17,278	7,671	1,653	1,066	3,486	1,378	2,024	18.8	22.4	15.4	14.8	16.5	19.7	17.5
20–24 years	47,022	14,094	5,833	3,821	11,580	4,482	7,212	55.0	52.4	57.2	55.3	54.7	57.4	57.2
25–34 years	111,574	27,918	14,675	9,544	28,623	11,567	19,247	71.0	66.4	73.8	73.8	71.3	72.8	72.2
35–44 years	104,518	26,420	13,274	9,014	27,056	10,621	18,133	72.6	70.5	76.1	77.5	72.2	72.1	71.9
45–54 years	82,764	24,029	10,333	7,123	20,379	8,190	12,710	68.8	70.8	71.3	72.1	67.5	67.7	64.8
55–64 years	46,400	16,354	5,820	3,823	10,584	4,184	5,635	60.1	65.3	59.2	61.3	58.1	58.1	53.2
65–74 years	16,981	7,990	2,099	1,217	3,268	1,303	1,474	38.7	47.9	34.8	35.6	34.4	34.0	28.4
Age not reported	2,598	483	381	193	543	252	746	55.2	46.0	60.3	52.2	55.1	62.4	59.1

TABLE 27.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS FULLY EMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER							PERCENT OF POPULATION						
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places					Total	Rural territory	Urban places				
			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more			Less than 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 350,000	350,000 to 1,000,000	1,000,000 or more
AGE—Continued														
Female	139,957	19,837	19,005	13,943	42,440	18,514	28,218	18.9	10.2	19.8	22.0	21.8	24.8	22.4
15–19 years	12,671	3,062	1,678	1,119	3,550	1,279	1,983	13.5	9.8	13.9	14.5	15.1	18.9	10.4
20–24 years	30,891	4,615	4,212	3,080	9,268	3,805	5,911	33.4	19.2	35.9	38.3	37.1	41.5	40.8
25–34 years	42,180	4,926	5,577	4,172	13,032	5,999	8,504	25.2	12.2	26.2	30.2	28.9	33.8	29.1
35–44 years	26,550	3,012	3,516	2,627	8,397	3,851	5,147	18.1	8.3	19.2	21.0	21.3	24.8	20.5
45–54 years	15,993	2,146	2,253	1,684	4,908	2,238	2,764	14.0	7.1	15.3	16.9	16.4	18.7	15.4
55–64 years	7,329	1,312	1,088	800	2,213	918	1,000	10.0	6.6	10.6	12.4	11.6	12.2	9.6
65–74 years	2,120	480	358	247	569	243	223	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.3	3.7
Age not reported	2,223	284	323	214	503	213	686	32.5	24.1	32.5	31.3	33.8	33.0	37.1

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
UNITED STATES																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	1,485,524	188,054	177,980	324,885	291,424	234,805	150,784	88,251	11,541	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	857,064	71,542	127,026	218,541	183,135	141,557	80,228	29,034	8,001	58.5	38.5	71.4	66.7	62.8	60.3	53.2	32.9	69.3
Totally unemployed	140,905	26,097	27,026	29,463	22,661	18,437	12,134	4,694	393	9.6	14.0	15.2	9.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	5.3	3.4
Emergency workers	30,467	3,338	3,820	5,950	6,533	6,041	3,855	776	154	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.3
Partly unemployed	84,919	8,422	14,462	21,380	17,356	13,726	7,068	2,226	269	5.8	4.5	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.8	4.7	2.5	2.3
Part-time workers	20,895	2,781	2,528	3,938	3,438	2,806	1,919	1,171	2,314	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	20.1
Fully employed	569,392	29,949	77,913	153,754	131,368	98,757	53,729	19,101	4,821	38.9	16.1	43.8	47.4	45.1	42.1	35.6	21.8	41.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	10,486	955	1,277	2,056	1,799	1,790	1,493	1,066	50	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.4
Not available for employment	608,460	114,512	50,954	108,144	108,289	93,248	70,556	59,217	3,540	41.5	61.5	28.6	33.3	37.2	39.7	46.8	67.1	30.7
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	91,718	13,200	16,470	19,416	15,635	13,262	9,350	3,732	653	6.3	7.1	9.3	6.0	5.4	5.8	8.2	4.2	5.7
Emergency workers	29,750	3,296	3,893	5,505	6,318	5,965	4,041	710	222	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.8	1.9
Partly unemployed	49,032	3,388	7,106	11,408	10,492	9,169	5,421	1,600	448	3.3	1.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.6	1.8	3.9
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	725,064	91,883	85,580	157,239	144,395	120,247	77,141	43,915	4,704	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	622,073	41,054	77,182	152,472	139,658	114,347	67,622	25,360	4,378	85.8	44.7	90.2	97.0	96.7	95.1	87.7	57.7	93.1
Totally unemployed	88,859	14,081	16,059	17,865	14,043	13,019	9,556	4,050	176	12.3	15.3	18.8	11.4	9.7	10.8	12.4	9.2	3.7
Emergency workers	24,444	2,361	2,680	4,320	5,268	5,106	3,409	694	106	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	1.6	2.3
Partly unemployed	60,944	5,006	9,430	15,293	12,701	10,660	5,840	1,882	132	8.4	5.4	11.0	9.7	8.8	8.9	7.6	4.3	2.8
Part-time workers	11,986	1,786	1,346	1,968	1,781	1,601	1,265	895	1,344	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	28.6
Fully employed	429,435	17,278	47,022	111,574	104,818	82,764	46,400	16,981	2,598	59.2	18.8	55.0	71.0	72.6	68.8	60.1	38.7	55.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	6,405	542	635	952	1,047	1,197	1,152	858	22	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.5
Not available for employment	102,991	50,809	8,378	4,767	4,737	5,900	9,519	18,555	328	14.2	55.3	9.8	3.0	3.3	4.9	12.3	42.3	8.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	63,960	7,515	10,964	13,227	10,728	10,045	7,695	3,333	453	8.8	8.2	12.8	8.4	7.4	8.4	10.0	7.6	9.6
Emergency workers	24,615	2,588	2,772	4,584	5,141	5,116	3,560	656	198	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.6	1.5	4.2
Partly unemployed	40,008	2,112	5,257	9,357	8,777	7,905	4,747	1,479	374	5.5	2.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.2	3.4	8.0

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
UNITED STATES—Continued																		
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	740,460	94,191	92,420	167,446	147,029	114,558	73,643	44,336	6,837	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	234,991	30,488	49,844	64,069	43,477	27,210	12,606	3,674	3,623	31.7	32.4	53.9	38.3	29.6	23.8	17.1	8.3	53.0
Totally unemployed	52,046	12,016	10,957	11,598	8,618	5,418	2,578	644	217	7.0	12.8	11.9	6.9	5.9	4.7	3.5	1.5	3.2
Emergency workers	6,023	977	1,140	1,130	1,265	935	446	82	48	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
Partly unemployed	23,975	3,416	5,032	6,087	4,635	3,066	1,258	344	137	3.2	3.6	5.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.8	2.0
Part-time workers	8,909	995	1,182	1,970	1,657	1,205	654	276	970	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	14.2
Fully employed	139,957	12,671	30,891	42,180	26,550	15,993	7,329	2,120	2,223	18.9	13.5	33.4	25.2	18.1	14.0	10.0	4.8	32.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	4,081	413	642	1,104	752	593	341	208	28	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Not available for employment	505,469	63,703	42,576	103,377	103,552	87,348	61,037	40,662	3,214	68.3	67.6	46.1	61.7	70.4	76.2	82.9	91.7	47.0
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	27,758	5,685	5,506	6,189	4,907	3,217	1,655	399	200	3.7	6.0	6.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.9
Emergency workers	5,135	708	921	921	1,177	849	481	54	24	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Partly unemployed	9,024	1,276	1,849	2,051	1,715	1,264	674	121	74	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.1
RURAL TERRITORY																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	411,486	65,534	50,949	82,497	73,593	64,103	45,068	27,524	2,225	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	215,380	23,338	31,494	47,950	40,838	35,508	23,954	10,703	1,595	52.3	35.6	61.8	58.1	55.5	55.4	53.2	38.9	71.7
Totally unemployed	30,988	7,287	6,496	6,319	4,199	3,445	2,294	900	48	7.5	11.1	12.8	7.7	5.7	5.4	5.1	3.3	2.2
Emergency workers	7,536	1,262	1,042	1,457	1,384	1,274	896	198	23	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.0
Partly unemployed	22,126	2,785	4,012	5,534	4,226	3,133	1,804	593	39	5.4	4.2	7.9	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.0	2.2	1.8
Part-time workers	6,681	779	739	1,160	1,017	944	789	544	709	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	31.9
Fully employed	144,396	10,733	18,709	32,844	29,432	26,175	17,666	8,070	767	35.1	16.4	36.7	39.8	40.0	40.8	39.2	29.3	34.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	3,653	492	496	636	580	537	505	398	9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.4
Not available for employment	196,116	42,196	19,455	34,547	32,760	28,595	21,112	16,821	630	47.7	64.4	38.2	41.9	44.5	44.6	46.8	61.1	28.3
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	20,702	3,163	3,965	4,571	3,291	2,814	1,984	729	185	5.0	4.8	7.8	5.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.6	8.3
Emergency workers	7,479	1,198	1,177	1,382	1,334	1,165	947	169	77	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.6	3.5
Partly unemployed	14,080	1,033	1,999	3,361	2,929	2,577	1,549	463	169	3.4	1.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	1.7	7.6
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	216,582	34,244	26,893	42,063	37,457	33,959	25,054	15,843	1,049	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	179,536	15,947	23,593	39,749	35,554	31,857	21,904	9,955	977	82.9	46.6	87.7	94.5	94.9	93.8	87.4	62.8	93.1
Totally unemployed	22,472	4,504	4,604	4,614	3,149	2,769	1,991	813	28	10.4	13.2	17.1	11.0	8.4	8.2	7.9	5.1	2.7
Emergency workers	6,595	971	883	1,330	1,218	1,156	835	183	19	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.2	1.8
Partly unemployed	18,461	1,990	3,196	4,674	3,615	2,773	1,640	541	32	8.5	5.8	11.9	11.1	9.7	8.2	6.5	3.4	3.1
Part-time workers	4,844	507	517	818	750	716	649	480	409	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.0	39.0
Fully employed	124,559	7,671	14,094	27,918	26,420	24,029	16,354	7,590	483	57.5	22.4	52.4	66.4	70.5	70.8	65.3	47.9	46.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,665	304	299	397	402	414	435	348	6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	0.6
Not available for employment	37,026	18,297	3,300	2,314	1,903	2,102	3,150	5,883	72	17.1	53.4	12.3	5.5	5.1	6.2	12.6	37.2	6.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	16,350	2,114	3,067	3,620	2,607	2,356	1,764	671	151	7.5	6.2	11.4	8.6	7.0	6.9	7.0	4.2	14.4
Emergency workers	6,661	1,005	1,009	1,265	1,185	1,086	878	159	74	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	1.0	7.1
Partly unemployed	12,899	805	1,772	3,133	2,725	2,411	1,462	434	157	6.0	2.4	6.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	5.8	2.7	15.0

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
RURAL TERRITORY—Contd.																		
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	194,834	31,290	24,058	40,434	36,141	30,144	20,012	11,681	1,176	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	35,844	7,391	7,901	8,201	5,284	3,651	2,050	748	818	18.4	23.6	32.8	20.3	14.6	12.1	10.2	0.4	52.6
Totally unemployed	8,516	2,783	1,892	1,705	1,050	676	303	87	20	4.4	8.9	7.9	4.2	2.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.7
Emergency workers	941	291	159	127	166	118	61	15	4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Partly unemployed	3,665	795	816	860	611	360	164	52	7	1.9	2.5	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Part-time workers	1,837	272	222	344	267	228	140	64	300	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	25.5
Fully employed	19,837	3,062	4,615	4,926	3,012	2,146	1,312	480	284	10.2	9.8	19.2	12.2	8.3	7.1	6.6	4.1	24.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,048	188	197	239	178	123	70	50	3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Not available for employment	159,090	23,899	16,155	32,233	30,857	26,493	17,962	10,933	558	81.6	76.4	67.2	79.7	85.4	87.9	89.8	93.6	47.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	4,352	1,049	898	951	684	458	220	58	34	2.2	3.4	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.9
Emergency workers	818	193	168	117	149	109	69	10	3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Partly unemployed	1,181	228	227	228	204	166	87	29	12	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0
URBAN PLACES OF LESS THAN 10,000																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	185,405	22,788	21,915	41,132	35,738	29,177	20,135	12,895	1,625	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	107,629	8,207	15,628	27,663	22,589	17,785	10,676	4,001	1,080	58.1	36.0	71.3	67.3	63.2	61.0	53.0	31.0	66.5
Totally unemployed	15,410	2,715	2,909	3,092	2,318	2,018	1,610	705	43	8.3	11.9	13.3	7.5	6.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	2.6
Emergency workers	3,449	410	472	664	674	650	458	101	20	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.8	1.2
Partly unemployed	11,543	1,084	1,742	2,903	2,170	1,968	1,215	425	36	6.2	4.8	7.9	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.0	3.3	2.2
Part-time workers	2,817	547	317	487	417	340	261	174	274	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	16.9
Fully employed	73,073	3,331	10,045	20,252	16,790	12,586	6,908	2,457	704	39.4	14.6	45.8	49.2	47.0	43.1	34.3	19.1	43.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,337	120	143	265	220	223	224	139	3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.2
Not available for employment	77,776	14,581	6,287	13,469	13,149	11,392	9,459	8,894	545	41.9	64.0	28.7	32.7	36.8	39.0	47.0	69.0	33.5
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	9,230	1,333	1,664	1,875	1,432	1,277	1,092	499	58	5.0	5.8	7.6	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.4	3.9	3.6
Emergency workers	3,259	357	415	571	644	646	521	82	23	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	0.6	1.4
Partly unemployed	6,259	407	825	1,454	1,221	1,149	835	304	64	3.4	1.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	2.4	3.9
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	89,204	10,711	10,190	19,882	17,433	14,495	9,828	6,033	632	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	76,574	4,429	9,206	19,444	16,976	13,889	8,676	3,377	577	85.8	41.4	90.3	97.8	97.4	95.8	88.3	56.0	91.3
Totally unemployed	9,528	1,421	1,720	1,846	1,383	1,320	1,212	606	20	10.7	13.3	16.9	9.3	7.9	9.1	12.3	10.0	3.2
Emergency workers	2,667	276	337	546	509	505	393	89	12	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	1.5	1.9
Partly unemployed	8,098	650	1,096	2,051	1,520	1,457	956	348	20	9.1	6.1	10.8	10.3	8.7	10.1	9.7	5.8	3.2
Part-time workers	1,385	357	141	198	166	132	127	121	143	1.6	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.0	22.6
Fully employed	54,068	1,653	5,833	14,675	13,274	10,333	5,820	2,099	381	60.6	15.4	57.2	73.8	76.1	71.3	59.2	34.8	60.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	828	72	79	128	124	142	168	114	1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.2
Not available for employment	12,630	8,282	984	438	457	606	1,152	2,656	55	14.2	58.6	9.7	2.2	2.6	4.2	11.7	44.0	8.7
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	8,444	766	1,151	1,312	966	901	871	436	41	7.2	7.2	11.3	6.6	5.5	6.2	8.9	7.2	6.5
Emergency workers	2,623	271	321	482	494	521	437	75	22	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.4	1.2	3.5
Partly unemployed	5,114	264	618	1,211	1,000	967	715	285	54	5.7	2.5	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.7	7.3	4.7	8.5
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	96,201	12,077	11,725	21,250	18,305	14,682	10,307	6,882	993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	31,055	3,778	6,422	8,219	5,613	3,896	2,000	624	503	32.3	31.3	54.8	38.7	30.7	26.5	19.4	9.1	50.7
Totally unemployed	5,882	1,294	1,189	1,246	935	698	398	99	23	6.1	10.7	10.1	5.9	5.1	4.8	3.9	1.4	2.3
Emergency workers	782	134	135	118	165	145	65	12	8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
Partly unemployed	3,445	434	646	852	650	611	259	77	16	3.6	3.6	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.5	2.5	1.1	1.6
Part-time workers	1,432	190	176	289	251	208	134	53	131	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	13.2
Fully employed	19,005	1,678	4,212	5,577	3,516	2,253	1,088	358	323	19.8	13.9	35.9	26.2	19.2	15.3	10.6	6.2	32.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	509	48	64	137	96	81	56	25	2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Not available for employment	65,146	8,299	5,303	13,031	12,692	10,786	8,307	6,238	490	67.7	68.7	45.2	61.3	69.3	73.5	80.6	90.9	49.3

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
URBAN PLACES OF LESS THAN 10,000—Continued																		
FEMALE—Continued																		
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	2,786	567	513	563	466	376	221	63	17	2.9	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.1	0.9	1.7
Emergency workers	636	86	94	89	150	125	84	7	1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1
Partly unemployed	1,145	143	207	243	221	182	120	19	10	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.0
URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	868,623	97,732	105,116	201,056	182,088	141,525	85,683	47,832	7,691	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	534,055	39,997	79,904	140,928	119,708	88,264	45,598	14,330	5,326	61.5	40.9	76.0	70.1	65.7	62.4	53.3	30.0	69.2
Totally unemployed	94,507	16,095	17,621	20,052	16,144	12,974	8,230	3,089	302	10.9	16.5	16.8	10.0	8.9	9.2	9.6	6.5	3.9
Emergency workers	19,482	1,666	2,306	3,829	4,475	4,117	2,501	477	111	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.4
Partly unemployed	51,250	4,553	8,708	12,943	10,940	8,625	4,079	1,208	194	5.9	4.7	8.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	4.8	2.5	2.5
Part-time workers	11,397	1,455	1,472	2,291	2,004	1,522	869	453	1,331	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	17.3
Fully employed	351,923	15,885	49,159	100,658	85,146	59,996	29,155	8,574	3,350	40.5	16.3	46.8	50.1	46.8	42.4	34.1	17.9	43.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	5,496	343	638	1,155	999	1,030	764	529	38	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5
Not available for employment	334,568	57,735	25,212	60,128	62,380	53,261	39,985	33,502	2,365	38.5	59.1	24.0	29.9	34.3	37.6	46.7	70.0	30.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	61,786	8,704	10,841	12,970	10,912	9,171	6,274	2,504	410	7.1	8.9	10.3	6.5	6.0	6.5	7.3	5.2	5.3
Emergency workers	19,012	1,741	2,101	3,552	4,340	4,124	2,573	459	122	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.0	1.0	1.6
Partly unemployed	28,693	1,948	4,282	6,593	6,342	5,443	3,037	833	215	3.3	2.0	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	1.7	2.8
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	419,298	46,908	48,477	95,294	89,505	71,793	42,259	22,039	3,023	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	365,963	20,678	44,383	93,279	87,128	68,601	37,042	12,028	2,824	87.3	44.1	91.6	97.9	97.3	95.6	87.7	54.0	93.4
Totally unemployed	56,859	8,156	9,745	11,405	9,511	8,930	6,353	2,631	128	13.6	17.4	20.1	12.0	10.6	12.4	15.0	11.9	4.2
Emergency workers	15,182	1,114	1,460	2,944	3,541	3,445	2,181	422	75	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	5.2	1.9	2.5
Partly unemployed	34,385	2,366	5,138	8,568	7,566	6,430	3,244	993	80	8.2	5.0	10.6	9.0	8.5	9.0	7.7	4.5	2.6
Part-time workers	5,757	922	688	954	865	753	489	294	792	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	26.2
Fully employed	250,808	7,954	27,095	68,981	65,124	48,402	24,226	7,292	1,734	59.8	17.0	55.9	72.4	72.8	67.4	57.3	33.1	57.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,972	166	257	427	521	641	549	396	15	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.5
Not available for employment	53,335	26,230	4,094	2,015	2,377	3,192	5,217	10,011	199	12.7	55.9	8.4	2.1	2.7	4.4	12.3	45.4	6.6
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	41,166	4,635	6,746	8,295	7,155	6,788	5,060	2,226	261	9.8	9.9	13.9	8.7	8.0	9.5	12.0	10.1	8.6
Emergency workers	15,331	1,312	1,442	2,837	3,462	3,509	2,245	422	102	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.9	5.3	1.9	3.4
Partly unemployed	21,995	1,043	2,867	5,013	5,052	4,527	2,570	760	163	5.2	2.2	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.3	6.1	3.4	5.4
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	449,325	50,824	56,639	105,762	92,583	89,732	43,324	25,793	4,668	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	168,092	19,319	35,521	47,649	32,580	19,663	8,556	2,302	2,502	37.4	38.0	62.7	45.1	35.2	28.2	19.7	8.9	53.6
Totally unemployed	37,648	7,939	7,876	8,647	6,633	4,044	1,877	458	174	8.4	15.6	13.9	8.2	7.2	5.8	4.3	1.8	3.7
Emergency workers	4,300	552	846	885	934	672	320	55	36	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.8
Partly unemployed	16,865	2,187	3,570	4,375	3,374	2,195	835	215	114	3.8	4.3	6.3	4.1	3.6	3.1	1.9	0.8	2.4
Part-time workers	5,640	533	784	1,337	1,139	769	380	159	539	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	11.6
Fully employed	101,115	7,931	22,064	31,677	20,022	11,594	4,929	1,282	1,616	22.5	15.6	39.0	30.0	21.6	16.6	11.4	5.0	34.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,524	177	381	728	478	389	215	133	23	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Not available for employment	281,233	31,505	21,118	58,113	60,003	50,069	34,768	23,491	2,166	62.6	62.0	37.3	54.9	64.8	71.8	80.3	91.1	46.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	20,620	4,069	4,095	4,675	3,757	2,383	1,214	278	149	4.6	8.0	7.2	4.4	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.1	3.2
Emergency workers	3,681	429	659	715	878	615	328	37	20	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.4
Partly unemployed	6,698	905	1,415	1,580	1,290	916	467	73	52	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.1

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	121,609	14,927	14,954	26,393	24,130	19,952	12,635	7,613	1,054	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	71,716	5,460	10,782	19,175	15,288	12,157	6,946	2,353	655	59.0	36.6	72.1	68.9	63.4	61.2	54.0	30.9	62.1
Totally unemployed	10,200	1,903	2,035	1,975	1,462	1,388	993	419	26	8.4	12.7	13.6	7.5	6.1	7.0	7.8	5.5	2.5
Emergency workers	2,376	257	330	443	425	479	339	91	12	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.1
Partly unemployed	6,837	721	1,179	1,563	1,345	1,134	656	204	35	5.6	4.9	7.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	2.7	3.3
Part-time workers	1,801	332	238	333	308	210	127	80	173	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	16.4
Fully employed	49,744	2,185	6,901	13,716	11,641	9,907	4,623	1,464	407	40.9	14.6	46.1	52.0	48.2	44.4	36.4	19.2	38.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	758	62	99	145	107	139	108	96	2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.2
Not available for employment	49,892	9,467	4,172	8,218	9,842	7,695	5,839	5,260	399	41.0	63.4	27.9	31.1	36.6	39.8	46.0	69.1	37.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,692	1,022	1,267	1,290	1,001	987	748	348	29	5.5	6.9	9.5	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.9	4.6	2.9
Emergency workers	2,284	264	319	406	409	448	331	93	15	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.4
Partly unemployed	3,839	310	601	838	796	703	444	130	27	3.2	2.1	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	1.7	2.6
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	58,247	7,202	6,908	12,588	11,637	9,886	6,239	3,418	370	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	50,021	2,923	6,123	12,330	11,354	9,485	5,546	1,925	335	95.9	40.6	88.6	98.0	97.6	95.9	88.9	56.3	90.5
Totally unemployed	6,474	1,049	1,224	1,210	886	966	777	353	9	11.1	14.6	17.7	9.6	7.6	9.8	12.5	10.3	2.4
Emergency workers	1,839	170	220	353	330	383	291	83	9	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.7	2.4	2.4
Partly unemployed	4,614	392	720	1,042	948	836	518	148	16	7.9	5.4	10.4	8.3	8.1	9.4	9.3	4.3	4.3
Part-time workers	855	215	100	120	112	92	63	46	107	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	28.9
Fully employed	35,801	1,066	3,821	9,544	9,014	7,123	3,823	1,217	193	61.5	14.8	55.3	75.8	77.5	72.1	61.3	35.6	52.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	438	31	38	61	64	91	74	78	1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	0.3
Not available for employment	8,226	4,279	795	258	283	401	692	1,493	35	14.1	59.4	11.4	2.0	2.4	4.1	11.1	43.7	9.5
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	4,747	620	842	965	692	767	624	316	21	9.1	9.6	12.2	6.9	5.9	7.9	10.0	9.2	5.7
Emergency workers	1,945	207	238	330	328	357	284	87	14	3.2	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.5	3.8
Partly unemployed	3,043	189	439	691	654	567	373	111	20	5.2	2.6	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	3.2	5.4
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	63,361	7,725	9,046	13,905	12,493	9,966	6,447	4,195	684	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	21,695	2,537	4,659	5,945	3,934	2,672	1,300	428	320	34.2	32.8	57.9	42.3	31.5	26.8	20.2	10.2	46.8
Totally unemployed	3,726	854	811	765	576	422	216	65	17	5.9	11.1	10.1	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.4	1.5	2.5
Emergency workers	537	87	110	90	95	96	48	8	3	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4
Partly unemployed	2,223	329	459	521	397	304	138	56	19	3.5	4.3	5.7	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.3	2.9
Part-time workers	946	117	138	213	196	119	64	34	66	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	9.6
Fully employed	13,943	1,119	3,080	4,172	2,627	1,684	900	247	214	22.0	14.5	38.3	30.2	21.0	16.9	12.4	5.9	31.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	320	31	61	94	43	48	34	18	1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
Not available for employment	41,666	5,198	3,397	7,960	9,559	7,294	5,147	3,767	364	65.8	67.2	42.1	57.7	69.5	73.2	79.8	89.8	53.2
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	1,945	402	425	425	309	220	124	32	9	3.1	5.2	5.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.2
Emergency workers	439	57	81	76	80	91	47	6	1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1
Partly unemployed	796	121	163	147	132	136	71	19	7	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.0

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
URBAN PLACES OF 25,000 TO 350,000																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	373,324	44,642	48,109	85,201	76,977	80,024	37,237	20,658	2,478	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	228,250	18,342	34,512	59,456	50,505	37,339	19,938	6,436	1,722	61.1	41.1	74.8	69.8	65.6	62.2	53.5	31.2	69.5
Totally unemployed	40,139	7,393	7,565	8,496	6,685	5,181	3,376	1,349	94	10.8	16.6	16.4	10.0	8.7	8.6	9.1	6.5	3.8
Emergency workers	8,487	872	1,039	1,542	1,837	1,765	1,181	218	33	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.3
Partly unemployed	24,349	2,167	4,107	6,256	5,223	4,048	1,871	606	71	6.5	4.9	8.9	7.3	6.8	6.7	5.0	2.9	2.9
Part-time workers	4,962	723	674	1,007	852	646	403	191	466	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	18.8
Fully employed	147,989	7,036	20,848	41,655	35,453	25,287	12,797	3,867	1,046	39.6	15.8	45.2	48.9	46.1	42.1	34.4	18.7	42.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,324	151	279	500	455	412	310	205	12	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5
Not available for employment	145,074	26,300	11,597	25,745	26,472	22,685	17,299	14,222	754	38.9	58.9	25.2	30.2	34.4	37.8	46.5	68.8	30.5
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	25,820	3,989	4,579	5,341	4,456	3,601	2,571	1,132	151	6.9	8.9	9.9	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.9	5.5	6.1
Emergency workers	8,233	902	959	1,394	1,792	1,727	1,204	204	51	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.2	1.0	2.1
Partly unemployed	13,756	931	2,041	3,230	3,034	2,597	1,421	414	88	3.7	2.1	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8	2.0	3.6
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	178,962	21,179	21,155	40,147	37,499	30,182	18,223	9,591	986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	155,691	9,504	19,319	39,204	36,408	28,831	16,054	5,454	917	87.0	44.9	91.3	97.7	97.1	95.5	88.1	56.9	93.0
Totally unemployed	23,538	3,760	4,180	4,655	3,759	3,431	2,536	1,171	46	13.2	17.8	19.8	11.6	10.0	11.4	13.9	12.2	4.7
Emergency workers	6,452	583	660	1,145	1,395	1,437	1,021	194	17	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.8	5.6	2.0	1.7
Partly unemployed	16,436	1,133	2,453	4,195	3,608	3,019	1,480	513	35	9.2	5.3	11.6	10.4	9.6	10.0	8.1	5.3	3.5
Part-time workers	2,507	472	328	420	363	313	220	120	271	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	27.5
Fully employed	105,549	3,486	11,580	28,623	27,056	20,379	10,584	3,298	543	59.0	16.5	54.7	71.3	72.2	67.5	58.1	34.4	55.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,209	70	118	166	227	252	213	158	5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.5
Not available for employment	23,271	11,675	1,836	943	1,091	1,351	2,169	4,137	69	13.0	55.1	8.7	2.3	2.9	4.5	11.9	43.1	7.0
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	16,941	2,167	2,833	3,383	2,804	2,616	2,043	1,006	89	9.5	10.2	13.4	8.4	7.5	8.7	11.2	10.5	9.0
Emergency workers	6,444	671	645	1,059	1,371	1,429	1,046	182	41	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.7	4.7	5.7	1.9	4.2
Partly unemployed	10,469	501	1,398	2,412	2,367	2,157	1,185	382	67	5.8	2.4	6.6	6.0	6.3	7.1	6.5	4.0	6.8
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	194,362	23,483	24,954	45,054	39,478	29,842	19,014	11,067	1,490	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	72,559	8,838	15,193	20,252	14,097	8,508	3,884	982	805	37.3	37.7	60.9	45.0	35.7	28.5	20.4	8.9	54.0
Totally unemployed	16,601	3,633	3,385	3,841	2,926	1,750	840	178	48	8.5	15.5	13.6	8.5	7.4	5.9	4.4	1.6	3.2
Emergency workers	2,035	289	379	397	442	328	160	24	16	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.1
Partly unemployed	7,913	1,034	1,654	2,061	1,615	1,029	391	93	36	4.1	4.4	6.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.1	0.8	2.4
Part-time workers	2,455	251	346	587	489	333	183	71	195	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	13.1
Fully employed	42,440	3,550	9,268	13,032	8,397	4,908	2,213	569	503	21.8	15.1	37.1	28.9	21.3	16.4	11.6	5.1	33.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,115	81	161	334	228	160	97	47	7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Not available for employment	121,803	14,625	9,761	24,802	25,381	21,334	15,130	10,085	685	62.7	62.3	39.1	55.0	64.3	71.5	79.6	91.1	46.0
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	8,879	1,822	1,746	1,958	1,652	985	528	126	62	4.6	7.8	7.0	4.3	4.2	3.3	2.8	1.1	4.2
Emergency workers	1,789	231	314	335	421	298	158	22	10	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7
Partly unemployed	3,287	430	643	818	667	440	236	32	21	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.4

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
URBAN PLACES OF 350,000 TO 1,000,000																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	143,520	14,538	18,983	33,550	30,250	24,053	14,893	8,404	1,049	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	90,133	6,285	13,130	24,126	20,315	15,236	7,856	2,512	673	62.8	43.2	77.3	71.9	67.2	63.3	53.5	29.9	64.2
Totally unemployed	15,886	2,509	2,864	3,399	2,838	2,299	1,397	538	42	11.1	17.3	16.9	10.1	9.4	9.6	9.5	6.4	4.0
Emergency workers	3,624	226	402	750	909	777	465	81	14	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.3
Partly unemployed	7,888	683	1,270	1,910	1,630	1,286	629	171	9	5.3	4.7	7.5	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.3	2.0	0.9
Part-time workers	1,623	168	221	339	294	255	132	78	136	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	13.0
Fully employed	60,491	2,657	8,287	17,536	14,472	10,428	5,100	1,546	465	42.1	18.3	48.8	52.3	47.8	43.4	34.7	18.4	44.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	921	42	86	192	172	191	133	98	7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7
Not available for employment	53,387	8,253	3,853	9,424	9,935	8,817	6,837	5,892	376	37.2	56.8	22.7	28.1	32.8	36.7	46.5	70.1	35.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	10,264	1,315	1,806	2,133	1,908	1,579	1,017	440	66	7.2	9.0	10.6	6.4	6.3	8.6	6.9	5.2	6.3
Emergency workers	3,482	247	325	678	842	797	495	78	20	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	0.9	1.9
Partly unemployed	4,034	274	602	897	928	768	428	114	25	2.8	1.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.9	1.4	2.4
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	68,972	8,982	7,815	15,892	14,739	12,104	7,205	3,831	404	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	60,700	3,266	7,190	15,592	14,330	11,569	6,308	2,065	380	88.0	48.8	92.0	98.1	97.2	95.8	87.6	53.9	94.1
Totally unemployed	9,439	1,264	1,550	1,937	1,651	1,540	1,038	439	20	13.7	18.1	19.8	12.2	11.2	12.7	14.4	11.5	5.0
Emergency workers	2,816	157	238	563	711	659	410	67	11	4.1	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.8	5.4	5.7	1.7	2.7
Partly unemployed	5,155	349	789	1,309	1,130	937	499	135	7	7.5	5.0	10.1	8.2	7.7	7.7	6.9	3.5	1.7
Part-time workers	811	101	99	137	127	122	84	55	86	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	21.3
Fully employed	41,977	1,378	4,482	11,567	10,621	8,190	4,184	1,303	252	60.9	19.7	57.4	72.8	72.1	67.7	58.1	34.0	62.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	502	17	32	79	90	121	93	66	4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.0
Not available for employment	8,272	3,716	625	300	409	535	897	1,768	24	12.0	53.2	8.0	1.9	2.8	4.4	12.4	46.1	5.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,754	661	1,136	1,341	1,249	1,130	804	387	46	9.8	9.5	14.5	8.4	8.5	9.3	11.2	10.1	11.4
Emergency workers	2,838	194	217	562	664	685	426	72	18	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.5	5.7	5.9	1.9	4.5
Partly unemployed	3,123	145	398	705	753	622	374	105	21	4.5	2.1	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	2.7	5.2
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	74,548	7,558	9,188	17,858	15,511	11,949	7,688	4,573	645	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	29,433	3,019	5,940	8,534	5,985	3,667	1,548	447	293	39.5	40.0	64.8	48.3	38.8	30.7	20.7	9.8	45.4
Totally unemployed	6,447	1,245	1,314	1,462	1,187	759	359	99	22	8.6	16.5	14.3	8.3	7.7	6.4	4.8	2.2	3.4
Emergency workers	808	69	164	187	198	118	55	14	3	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Partly unemployed	2,433	334	481	601	500	349	130	36	2	3.3	4.4	5.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.3
Part-time workers	812	67	122	202	167	133	48	23	50	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	7.8
Fully employed	18,514	1,279	3,805	5,969	3,851	2,238	916	243	213	24.8	18.9	41.5	33.8	24.8	18.7	12.2	5.3	33.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	419	25	54	113	82	70	40	32	3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Not available for employment	45,115	4,537	3,228	9,124	9,526	8,282	5,940	4,126	352	60.5	60.0	35.2	51.7	61.4	69.3	79.3	90.2	54.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	3,510	654	670	792	659	449	213	53	20	4.7	8.7	7.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	2.8	1.2	3.1
Emergency workers	644	53	108	116	178	112	69	6	2	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.3
Partly unemployed	911	129	204	192	173	146	54	9	4	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.6

TABLE 28.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
URBAN PLACES OF 1,000,000 OR MORE																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	230,171	23,625	27,070	55,912	50,731	37,598	20,988	11,157	3,112	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	143,956	9,910	21,480	39,171	33,600	23,532	10,958	3,029	2,276	62.5	41.9	79.3	70.1	66.2	62.6	52.3	27.1	73.1
Totally unemployed	28,282	4,250	5,157	6,182	5,159	4,106	2,464	784	140	12.3	18.2	19.1	11.1	10.2	10.9	11.8	7.0	4.5
Emergency workers	4,995	311	535	1,004	1,304	1,056	516	87	52	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.7
Partly unemployed	12,476	982	2,152	3,214	2,742	2,157	923	227	79	5.4	4.2	7.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	4.4	2.0	2.5
Part-time workers	3,011	232	339	612	550	411	207	104	556	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	17.9
Fully employed	93,600	4,007	13,123	27,751	23,580	15,474	6,635	1,697	1,432	40.7	17.0	48.5	49.6	46.5	41.2	31.6	15.2	46.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,493	88	174	318	265	288	213	130	17	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5
Not available for employment	86,215	13,715	5,590	18,741	17,131	14,064	10,010	8,128	836	37.5	58.1	20.7	29.9	33.8	37.4	47.7	72.9	26.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	19,010	2,378	3,189	4,206	3,547	3,004	1,938	584	164	8.3	10.1	11.8	7.5	7.0	8.0	9.2	5.2	5.3
Emergency workers	5,013	328	498	1,074	1,298	1,152	543	84	36	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	0.8	1.2
Partly unemployed	7,064	433	1,038	1,628	1,596	1,375	744	175	75	3.1	1.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	1.8	2.4
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	113,117	11,545	12,599	26,887	25,830	19,821	10,593	5,199	1,263	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	99,551	4,985	11,751	26,153	25,036	18,716	9,134	2,884	1,192	88.0	43.2	93.3	98.1	97.7	95.4	86.2	49.7	94.4
Totally unemployed	17,408	2,083	2,791	3,603	3,215	2,993	2,002	668	53	15.4	18.0	22.2	13.5	12.5	15.3	18.9	12.8	4.2
Emergency workers	4,075	204	342	883	1,105	966	459	78	38	3.6	1.8	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.9	4.3	1.5	3.0
Partly unemployed	8,180	492	1,176	2,022	1,880	1,644	747	197	22	7.2	4.3	9.3	7.6	7.3	8.4	7.1	3.8	1.7
Part-time workers	1,584	134	161	277	263	226	122	73	328	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	26.0
Fully employed	67,481	2,024	7,212	19,247	18,433	12,710	5,635	1,474	746	59.7	17.5	57.2	72.2	71.9	64.8	53.2	28.4	59.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	823	48	69	121	140	177	169	94	5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.8	0.4
Not available for employment	13,566	6,560	848	514	594	905	1,459	2,615	71	12.0	56.8	6.7	1.9	2.3	4.6	13.8	50.3	5.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	12,724	1,187	1,935	2,708	2,410	2,275	1,589	517	105	11.2	10.3	15.4	10.1	9.4	11.8	15.0	9.9	8.3
Emergency workers	4,204	240	342	886	1,099	1,038	489	81	29	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.3	4.8	1.6	2.3
Partly unemployed	5,360	208	633	1,205	1,278	1,181	638	162	55	4.7	1.8	5.0	4.5	5.0	6.0	8.0	3.1	4.4
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	117,054	12,080	14,471	29,245	25,101	17,975	10,375	5,958	1,849	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	44,405	4,925	9,729	13,018	8,564	4,816	1,824	445	1,084	37.9	40.8	67.2	44.5	34.1	26.8	17.6	7.5	58.6
Totally unemployed	10,874	2,207	2,366	2,579	1,944	1,113	462	116	87	9.3	18.3	16.3	8.8	7.7	6.2	4.5	1.9	4.7
Emergency workers	920	107	193	211	199	130	57	9	14	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Partly unemployed	4,296	490	976	1,192	862	513	176	30	57	3.7	4.1	6.7	4.1	3.4	2.9	1.7	0.5	3.1
Part-time workers	1,427	98	178	335	287	185	85	31	228	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	12.3
Fully employed	26,218	1,983	5,911	8,504	5,147	2,764	1,000	223	686	22.4	16.4	40.8	29.1	20.5	15.4	9.6	3.7	37.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	670	40	105	197	125	111	44	36	12	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8
Not available for employment	72,649	7,155	4,742	16,227	16,537	13,159	8,551	5,513	765	62.1	59.2	32.8	55.5	65.9	73.2	82.4	92.5	41.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	8,286	1,191	1,254	1,500	1,137	729	349	67	59	5.4	9.9	8.7	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	1.1	3.2
Emergency workers	809	88	158	188	199	114	54	3	7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4
Partly unemployed	1,704	225	405	423	318	194	106	13	20	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1

TABLE 29.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AREA AND CLASS	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total			White			Negro and other races			Total			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNITED STATES																		
Persons enumerated	1,485,524	725,064	740,480	1,344,589	887,428	677,181	120,935	57,636	83,299	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	857,064	622,073	234,991	775,207	571,666	203,541	81,857	50,407	31,450	58.5	85.8	31.7	57.7	85.7	30.1	67.7	87.5	49.7
Totally unemployed	140,905	88,859	52,046	121,908	79,256	42,652	18,997	9,603	9,394	9.6	12.3	7.0	9.1	11.9	6.3	15.7	16.7	14.8
Emergency workers	30,467	24,444	6,023	26,338	21,118	5,220	4,129	3,326	803	2.1	3.4	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.8	3.4	5.6	1.3
Partly unemployed	84,919	60,944	23,975	73,217	54,227	18,990	11,702	6,717	4,985	5.8	8.4	3.2	5.4	8.1	2.8	9.7	11.7	7.9
Part-time workers	20,895	11,986	8,909	18,871	11,086	7,785	2,024	900	1,124	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
Fully employed	569,392	429,435	139,957	525,788	400,163	125,625	43,604	29,272	14,332	38.9	59.2	18.9	39.1	60.0	18.6	36.1	50.8	22.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	10,486	6,405	4,081	9,085	5,816	3,269	1,401	589	812	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
Persons not available for employment	608,460	102,991	505,469	569,382	95,762	473,620	39,078	7,229	31,849	41.5	14.2	68.3	42.3	14.3	69.9	32.3	12.5	50.3
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	91,718	63,960	27,758	77,444	55,535	21,909	14,274	8,425	5,849	6.3	8.8	3.7	5.8	8.3	3.2	11.8	14.6	9.2
Emergency workers	29,750	24,615	5,135	25,308	20,977	4,331	4,442	3,638	804	2.0	3.4	0.7	1.9	3.1	0.6	3.7	6.3	1.3
Partly unemployed	49,032	40,008	9,024	41,968	34,881	7,087	7,064	5,127	1,937	3.3	5.5	1.2	3.1	5.2	1.0	5.8	6.9	3.1
RURAL TERRITORY																		
Persons enumerated	411,496	216,562	194,634	370,500	195,876	174,821	40,996	20,883	20,313	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	215,380	179,536	35,844	192,216	162,074	30,144	23,162	17,462	5,700	52.3	82.9	18.4	51.9	82.7	17.3	56.5	84.4	28.1
Totally unemployed	30,988	22,472	8,516	28,180	20,685	7,495	2,806	1,787	1,021	7.5	10.4	4.4	7.6	10.6	4.3	6.8	8.6	5.0
Emergency workers	7,536	6,595	941	7,124	6,226	898	412	369	43	1.8	3.0	0.5	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.2
Partly unemployed	22,126	18,461	3,665	19,242	16,374	2,868	2,884	2,087	797	5.4	8.5	1.9	5.2	8.4	1.6	7.0	10.1	3.9
Part-time workers	6,681	4,844	1,837	5,967	4,403	1,564	714	441	273	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.3
Fully employed	144,396	124,559	19,837	128,623	112,080	16,543	15,773	12,479	3,294	35.1	57.5	10.2	34.7	57.2	9.5	38.5	60.3	16.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	3,653	2,605	1,048	3,082	2,306	776	571	299	272	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Persons not available for employment	196,116	37,026	159,090	178,282	33,805	144,477	17,634	3,221	14,613	47.7	17.1	61.6	48.1	17.3	62.7	43.5	15.6	71.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	20,702	16,350	4,352	18,551	14,695	3,856	2,151	1,655	496	5.0	7.5	2.2	5.0	7.5	2.2	5.2	8.0	2.4
Emergency workers	7,479	6,661	818	7,015	6,240	775	464	421	43	1.8	3.1	0.4	1.9	3.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.2
Partly unemployed	14,080	12,899	1,181	12,180	11,201	979	1,900	1,698	202	3.4	6.0	0.6	3.3	5.7	0.6	4.6	8.2	1.0
URBAN PLACES OF LESS THAN 10,000																		
Persons enumerated	185,405	89,204	96,201	177,520	85,705	81,815	7,685	3,499	4,368	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	107,629	76,574	31,055	101,770	73,483	28,287	5,859	3,091	2,768	58.1	85.8	32.3	57.3	85.7	30.6	74.3	88.3	63.1
Totally unemployed	15,410	9,528	5,882	14,177	8,945	5,232	1,233	583	650	8.3	10.7	6.1	8.0	10.4	5.7	15.6	16.7	14.8
Emergency workers	3,449	2,667	782	3,317	2,563	754	132	104	28	1.9	3.0	0.8	1.9	3.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	0.6
Partly unemployed	11,543	8,098	3,445	10,627	7,598	3,029	916	500	416	6.2	9.1	3.6	6.0	8.9	3.3	11.6	14.3	9.5
Part-time workers	2,817	1,385	1,432	2,643	1,327	1,316	174	58	116	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.6
Fully employed	73,073	54,068	19,005	69,738	52,250	17,488	3,335	1,818	1,517	39.4	60.6	19.8	39.3	61.0	19.0	42.3	52.0	34.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,337	828	509	1,266	800	468	69	28	41	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
Persons not available for employment	77,776	12,630	65,146	75,750	12,222	63,528	2,026	408	1,618	41.9	14.2	67.7	42.7	14.3	69.2	25.7	11.7	36.9

TABLE 29.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA AND CLASS	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total			White			Negro and other races			Total			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
URBAN PLACES OF LESS THAN 10,000—Contd.																		
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	9,230	6,444	2,786	8,560	6,046	2,514	670	398	272	5.0	7.2	2.9	4.8	7.1	2.7	8.5	11.4	6.2
Emergency workers	3,259	2,623	636	3,109	2,499	610	150	124	26	1.8	2.9	0.7	1.8	2.9	0.7	1.9	3.5	0.6
Partly unemployed	6,259	5,114	1,145	5,767	4,771	996	492	343	149	3.4	5.7	1.2	3.2	5.6	1.1	6.2	9.8	3.4
URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																		
Persons enumerated	868,623	419,298	449,325	796,569	385,844	410,725	72,054	33,454	38,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	734,055	365,963	368,092	681,219	336,109	345,110	52,836	29,854	22,982	61.5	87.3	37.4	60.4	87.1	35.3	73.3	89.2	59.5
Totally unemployed	94,507	56,859	37,648	79,551	49,626	29,925	14,956	7,233	7,723	10.9	13.6	8.4	10.0	12.9	7.3	20.8	21.6	20.0
Emergency workers	19,482	15,182	4,300	15,897	12,329	3,568	3,585	2,853	732	2.2	3.6	1.0	2.0	3.2	0.9	5.0	8.5	1.9
Partly unemployed	51,250	34,385	16,865	43,348	30,255	13,093	7,902	4,130	3,772	5.9	8.2	3.8	5.4	7.8	3.2	11.0	12.3	9.8
Part-time workers	11,397	5,757	5,640	10,261	5,356	4,905	1,136	401	735	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.9
Fully employed	351,923	250,808	101,115	327,427	235,833	91,594	24,496	14,975	9,521	40.5	59.8	22.5	41.1	61.1	22.3	34.0	44.8	24.7
Ill or voluntarily idle	5,496	2,972	2,524	4,735	2,710	2,025	761	262	499	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.3
Persons not available for employment	334,568	53,335	281,233	315,350	49,735	265,615	19,218	3,600	15,618	38.5	12.7	62.6	39.6	12.9	64.7	26.7	10.8	40.5
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	61,786	41,166	20,620	50,333	34,794	15,539	11,453	6,372	5,081	7.1	9.8	4.6	6.3	9.0	3.8	15.9	19.0	13.2
Emergency workers	19,012	15,331	3,681	15,184	12,238	2,946	3,828	3,093	735	2.2	3.7	0.8	1.9	3.2	0.7	5.3	9.2	1.9
Partly unemployed	28,693	21,995	6,698	24,021	18,909	5,112	4,672	3,086	1,586	3.3	5.2	1.5	3.0	4.9	1.2	6.5	9.2	4.1
URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000																		
Persons enumerated	121,608	58,247	63,361	115,764	55,562	60,202	5,844	2,685	3,159	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	71,716	50,021	21,695	67,458	47,663	19,795	4,258	2,358	1,900	59.0	85.9	34.2	58.3	85.8	32.9	72.9	87.8	60.1
Totally unemployed	10,200	6,474	3,726	9,433	6,025	3,408	767	449	318	8.4	11.1	5.9	8.1	10.8	5.7	13.1	16.7	10.1
Emergency workers	2,376	1,839	537	2,217	1,720	497	159	119	40	2.0	3.2	0.8	1.9	3.1	0.8	2.7	4.4	1.3
Partly unemployed	6,837	4,614	2,223	6,259	4,317	1,942	578	297	281	5.6	7.9	3.5	5.4	7.8	3.2	9.9	11.1	8.9
Part-time workers	1,801	855	946	1,659	814	845	142	41	101	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	3.2
Fully employed	49,744	35,801	13,943	47,174	34,368	12,806	2,570	1,433	1,137	40.9	61.5	22.0	40.8	61.9	21.3	44.0	53.4	36.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	758	438	320	716	419	297	42	19	23	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Persons not available for employment	49,892	8,226	41,666	48,306	7,899	40,407	1,586	327	1,259	41.0	14.1	65.8	41.7	14.2	67.1	27.1	12.2	39.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,692	4,747	1,945	6,034	4,302	1,732	658	445	213	5.5	8.1	3.1	5.2	7.7	2.9	11.3	16.6	6.7
Emergency workers	2,284	1,845	439	2,088	1,683	405	196	162	34	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.8	3.0	0.7	3.4	6.0	1.1
Partly unemployed	3,839	3,043	796	3,445	2,777	668	394	266	128	3.2	5.2	1.3	3.0	5.0	1.1	6.7	9.9	4.1

TABLE 29.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

AREA AND CLASS	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total			White			Negro and other races			Total			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
URBAN PLACES OF 25,000 TO 350,000																		
Persons enumerated	373,324	178,962	194,362	341,323	164,266	177,057	32,001	14,696	17,305	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	228,250	155,691	72,559	204,897	142,548	62,349	23,353	13,143	10,210	61.1	87.0	37.3	60.0	86.8	35.2	73.0	89.4	59.0
Totally unemployed	40,139	23,538	16,601	33,856	20,521	13,335	6,283	3,017	3,266	10.8	13.2	8.5	9.9	12.5	7.5	19.6	20.5	18.9
Emergency workers	8,487	6,452	2,035	7,039	5,323	1,716	1,448	1,129	319	2.3	3.6	1.0	2.1	3.2	1.0	4.5	7.7	1.8
Partly unemployed	24,349	16,436	7,913	20,360	14,179	6,181	3,989	2,257	1,732	6.5	9.2	4.1	6.0	8.6	3.5	12.5	15.4	10.0
Part-time workers	4,962	2,507	2,455	4,516	2,354	2,162	446	153	293	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7
Fully employed	147,989	105,549	42,440	137,109	99,061	38,048	10,880	6,488	4,392	39.6	59.0	21.8	40.2	60.3	21.5	34.0	44.1	25.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,324	1,209	1,115	2,017	1,110	907	307	99	208	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2
Persons not available for employment	145,074	23,271	121,803	136,426	21,718	114,708	8,648	1,553	7,095	38.9	13.0	62.7	40.0	13.2	64.8	27.0	10.6	41.0
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	25,820	16,941	8,879	21,191	14,318	6,873	4,629	2,623	2,006	6.9	9.5	4.6	6.2	8.7	3.9	14.5	17.8	11.6
Emergency workers	8,233	6,444	1,789	6,690	5,234	1,456	1,543	1,210	333	2.2	3.6	0.9	2.0	3.2	0.8	4.8	8.2	1.9
Partly unemployed	13,756	10,469	3,287	11,285	8,741	2,544	2,471	1,728	743	3.7	5.8	1.7	3.3	5.3	1.4	7.7	11.8	4.3
URBAN PLACES OF 350,000 TO 1,000,000																		
Persons enumerated	143,520	68,972	74,546	128,735	61,634	67,101	14,785	7,336	7,447	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	90,133	60,700	29,433	79,367	54,156	25,211	10,766	6,544	4,222	62.8	88.0	39.5	61.7	87.9	37.6	72.8	89.2	56.7
Totally unemployed	15,886	9,439	6,447	12,380	7,731	4,649	3,506	1,708	1,798	11.1	13.7	8.6	9.6	12.5	6.9	23.7	23.3	24.1
Emergency workers	3,624	2,816	808	2,700	2,028	672	924	788	136	2.5	4.1	1.1	2.1	3.3	1.0	6.2	10.7	1.8
Partly unemployed	7,588	5,155	2,433	6,163	4,283	1,880	1,425	872	553	5.3	7.5	3.3	4.8	6.9	2.8	9.6	11.9	7.4
Part-time workers	1,623	811	812	1,461	748	713	162	63	99	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3
Fully employed	60,491	41,977	18,514	55,899	38,925	16,974	4,592	3,052	1,540	42.1	60.9	24.8	43.4	63.2	25.3	31.1	41.6	20.7
Ill or voluntarily idle	921	502	419	764	441	323	157	61	96	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.3
Persons not available for employment	53,387	8,272	45,115	49,368	7,478	41,890	4,019	794	3,225	37.2	12.0	60.5	38.3	12.1	62.4	27.2	10.8	43.3
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	10,264	6,754	3,510	7,778	5,380	2,398	2,486	1,374	1,112	7.2	9.8	4.7	6.0	8.7	3.6	16.8	18.7	14.9
Emergency workers	3,482	2,838	644	2,520	2,004	516	962	834	128	2.4	4.1	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.8	6.5	11.4	1.7
Partly unemployed	4,034	3,123	911	3,305	2,596	709	729	527	202	2.8	4.5	1.2	2.6	4.2	1.1	4.9	7.2	2.7
URBAN PLACES OF 1,000,000 OR MORE																		
Persons enumerated	230,171	113,117	117,054	210,747	104,382	106,365	19,424	6,735	10,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	143,956	99,551	44,405	129,497	91,742	37,755	14,459	7,809	6,650	62.5	88.0	37.9	61.4	87.9	35.5	74.4	89.4	62.2
Totally unemployed	28,282	17,408	10,874	23,882	15,349	8,533	4,400	2,059	2,341	12.3	15.4	9.3	11.3	14.7	8.0	22.7	23.6	21.9
Emergency workers	4,995	4,075	920	3,941	3,258	683	1,054	817	237	2.2	3.6	0.8	1.9	3.1	0.6	5.4	9.4	2.2
Partly unemployed	12,476	8,180	4,296	10,566	7,476	3,090	1,910	704	1,206	5.4	7.2	3.7	5.0	7.2	2.9	9.8	8.1	11.3
Part-time workers	3,011	1,584	1,427	2,625	1,440	1,185	386	144	242	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.6	2.3
Fully employed	93,699	67,481	26,218	87,245	63,479	23,766	6,454	4,002	2,452	40.7	59.7	22.4	41.4	60.8	22.3	33.2	45.8	22.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,493	823	670	1,238	740	498	255	83	172	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.6
Persons not available for employment	86,215	13,566	72,649	81,250	12,640	68,610	4,965	926	4,039	37.5	12.0	62.1	38.6	12.1	64.5	25.6	10.6	37.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	19,010	12,724	6,286	15,330	10,794	4,536	3,680	1,930	1,750	8.3	11.2	5.4	7.3	10.3	4.3	18.9	22.1	16.4
Emergency workers	5,013	4,204	809	3,886	3,317	569	1,127	887	240	2.2	3.7	0.7	1.8	3.2	0.5	5.8	10.2	2.2
Partly unemployed	7,064	5,360	1,704	5,986	4,795	1,191	1,078	565	513	3.1	4.7	1.5	2.8	4.6	1.1	5.5	6.5	4.8

TABLE 30.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AREA AND CLASS	TOTAL			FARM			NONFARM			NOT REPORTED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
RURAL TERRITORY												
Persons enumerated	411,496	216,562	194,934	293,391	156,044	137,347	112,390	57,520	54,870	5,715	2,998	2,717
Employed or available for employment	215,380	179,536	35,844	150,491	128,401	22,090	61,814	48,628	13,186	3,075	2,507	568
Totally unemployed	30,988	22,472	8,516	18,939	13,920	5,019	11,592	8,240	3,352	457	312	145
Emergency workers	7,536	6,595	941	4,248	3,718	530	3,154	2,759	395	134	118	16
Partly unemployed	22,126	18,461	3,665	13,795	11,673	2,122	8,000	6,523	1,477	331	265	66
Part-time workers	6,681	4,844	1,837	4,828	3,682	1,146	1,680	1,048	632	173	114	59
Fully employed	144,396	124,559	19,837	105,871	93,410	12,461	36,593	29,486	7,107	1,932	1,663	269
Ill or voluntarily idle	3,653	2,605	1,048	2,810	1,998	812	795	572	223	48	35	13
Not available for employment	196,116	37,026	159,090	142,900	27,643	115,257	50,576	8,892	41,684	2,640	491	2,149
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	20,702	16,350	4,352	12,068	9,710	2,358	8,161	6,248	1,913	473	392	81
Emergency workers	7,479	6,661	818	3,751	3,379	372	3,543	3,118	425	185	164	21
Partly unemployed	14,080	12,899	1,181	9,011	8,302	709	4,773	4,322	451	296	275	21
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	52.3	82.9	18.4	51.3	82.3	16.1	55.0	84.5	24.0	53.8	83.6	20.9
Totally unemployed	7.5	10.4	4.4	6.5	8.9	3.7	10.3	14.3	6.1	8.0	10.4	5.3
Emergency workers	1.8	3.0	0.5	1.4	2.4	0.4	2.8	4.8	0.7	2.3	3.9	0.6
Partly unemployed	5.4	8.5	1.9	4.7	7.5	1.6	7.1	11.3	2.7	5.8	8.8	2.4
Part-time workers	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	3.8	2.2
Fully employed	35.1	57.5	10.2	36.1	59.9	9.1	32.6	51.3	13.0	33.8	55.5	9.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5
Not available for employment	47.7	17.1	81.6	48.7	17.7	83.9	45.0	15.5	76.0	46.2	16.4	79.1
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	5.0	7.5	2.2	4.1	6.2	1.7	7.3	10.9	3.5	8.3	13.1	3.0
Emergency workers	1.8	3.1	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.3	3.2	5.4	0.8	3.2	5.5	0.8
Partly unemployed	3.4	6.0	0.6	3.1	5.3	0.5	4.2	7.5	0.8	5.2	9.2	0.8
URBAN PLACES												
Persons enumerated	1,054,028	508,502	545,526	1,353	699	654	1,039,467	501,456	538,011	13,208	6,347	6,861
Employed or available for employment	641,684	442,537	199,147	755	541	214	632,445	436,437	196,008	8,484	5,559	2,925
Totally unemployed	109,917	66,387	43,530	103	67	36	108,459	65,523	42,936	1,355	797	558
Emergency workers	22,931	17,849	5,082	12	9	3	22,574	17,602	4,972	345	238	107
Partly unemployed	62,793	42,483	20,310	55	36	19	61,951	41,915	20,036	787	532	255
Part-time workers	14,214	7,142	7,072	16	9	7	13,926	6,979	6,947	272	154	118
Fully employed	424,996	304,876	120,120	563	419	144	418,768	300,652	118,116	5,665	3,805	1,860
Ill or voluntarily idle	6,833	3,800	3,033	6	1	5	6,767	3,766	3,001	60	33	27
Not available for employment	412,344	65,965	346,379	598	158	440	407,022	65,019	342,003	4,724	788	3,936
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	71,016	47,610	23,406	126	91	35	70,219	47,048	23,171	671	471	200
Emergency workers	22,271	17,954	4,317	70	64	6	21,965	17,699	4,266	236	191	45
Partly unemployed	34,952	27,109	7,843	82	75	7	34,544	26,774	7,770	326	260	66
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	60.9	87.0	36.5	55.8	77.4	32.7	60.8	87.0	36.4	64.2	87.6	42.6
Totally unemployed	10.4	13.1	8.0	7.6	9.6	5.5	10.4	13.1	8.0	10.3	12.6	8.1
Emergency workers	2.2	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.2	3.5	0.9	2.6	3.7	1.6
Partly unemployed	6.0	8.4	3.7	4.1	6.2	2.9	6.0	8.4	3.7	6.0	8.4	3.7
Part-time workers	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.7
Fully employed	40.3	60.0	22.0	41.6	59.9	22.0	40.3	60.0	22.0	42.9	59.9	27.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Not available for employment	39.1	13.0	63.5	44.2	22.6	67.3	39.2	13.0	63.6	35.8	12.4	57.4
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6.7	9.4	4.3	9.3	13.0	5.4	6.8	9.4	4.3	6.1	7.4	2.9
Emergency workers	2.1	3.5	0.8	5.2	9.2	0.9	2.1	3.5	0.8	1.8	3.0	0.7
Partly unemployed	3.3	5.3	1.4	6.1	10.7	1.1	3.3	5.3	1.4	2.5	4.1	1.0

TABLE 31.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PART-TIME WORKERS OR PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND HOURS WORKED,[1] FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, AND HOURS WORKED	PERSONS ENUMERATED								PERSONS WHO REGISTERED							
	Part-time workers								Partly unemployed							
	Total		Rural territory		Urban places				Total		Rural territory		Urban places			
					Less than 10,000		10,000 or more						Less than 10,000		10,000 or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**20,895**		**6,681**		**2,817**		**11,397**		**84,919**		**22,128**		**11,543**		**51,250**	
Reporting	12,388	100.0	3,135	100.0	2,026	100.0	7,227	100.0	82,898	100.0	21,419	100.0	11,309	100.0	50,170	100.0
None	23	0.2	9	0.3	2	0.1	12	0.2	105	0.1	29	0.1	13	0.1	63	0.1
1–8 hours	1,163	9.6	212	6.8	257	12.7	724	10.0	8,268	10.0	1,806	8.4	1,191	10.5	5,271	10.5
9–16 hours	2,636	21.3	636	20.3	513	25.3	1,487	20.6	20,449	24.7	5,098	23.8	2,931	25.9	12,420	24.8
17–24 hours	3,747	30.2	932	29.7	590	29.1	2,225	30.8	30,195	36.4	7,876	36.8	4,149	36.7	18,170	36.2
25–32 hours	3,099	25.0	797	25.4	456	22.5	1,846	25.5	18,130	21.9	4,888	22.8	2,272	20.1	10,960	21.8
33–40 hours	1,303	10.5	391	12.5	164	8.1	748	10.4	4,896	5.9	1,431	6.7	614	5.4	2,851	5.7
41 hours or more	387	3.1	158	5.0	44	2.2	185	2.6	865	1.0	291	1.4	139	1.2	435	0.9
Not reporting	8,507		3,546		791		4,170		2,021		707		234		1,080	
Male	**11,988**		**4,844**		**1,385**		**5,757**		**60,944**		**18,481**		**6,096**		**34,385**	
Reporting	6,538	100.0	2,298	100.0	947	100.0	3,293	100.0	59,438	100.0	17,867	100.0	7,918	100.0	33,653	100.0
None	14	0.2	7	0.3	1	0.1	6	0.2	72	0.1	23	0.1	8	0.1	41	0.1
1–8 hours	434	6.6	107	4.7	92	9.7	235	7.1	4,848	8.2	1,285	7.2	639	8.1	2,924	8.7
9–16 hours	1,211	18.5	407	17.7	229	24.2	575	17.5	13,899	23.4	4,083	22.9	2,026	25.6	7,790	23.1
17–24 hours	1,982	30.3	703	30.6	283	29.9	996	30.2	22,137	37.2	6,623	37.1	2,966	37.5	12,548	37.3
25–32 hours	1,808	27.7	632	27.5	221	23.3	955	29.0	14,028	23.6	4,321	24.2	1,703	21.5	8,004	23.8
33–40 hours	849	13.0	323	14.1	96	10.1	430	13.1	3,813	6.4	1,268	7.1	475	6.0	2,070	6.2
41 hours or more	240	3.7	119	5.2	25	2.6	96	2.9	641	1.1	264	1.5	101	1.3	276	0.8
Not reporting	5,448		2,546		438		2,464		1,506		594		180		732	
Female	**8,909**		**1,837**		**1,432**		**5,640**		**23,975**		**3,865**		**3,445**		**16,865**	
Reporting	5,850	100.0	837	100.0	1,079	100.0	3,934	100.0	23,460	100.0	3,552	100.0	3,391	100.0	16,517	100.0
None	9	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	6	0.2	33	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.1	22	0.1
1–8 hours	759	13.0	105	12.5	165	15.3	489	12.4	3,420	14.6	521	14.7	552	16.3	2,347	14.2
9–16 hours	1,425	24.4	229	27.4	284	26.3	912	23.2	6,550	27.9	1,015	28.6	905	26.7	4,630	28.0
17–24 hours	1,765	30.2	229	27.4	307	28.5	1,229	31.2	8,058	34.3	1,253	35.3	1,183	34.9	5,622	34.0
25–32 hours	1,291	22.1	165	19.7	235	21.8	891	22.6	4,092	17.4	567	16.0	569	16.8	2,956	17.9
33–40 hours	454	7.8	68	8.1	68	6.3	318	8.1	1,083	4.6	163	4.6	139	4.1	781	4.7
41 hours or more	147	2.5	39	4.7	19	1.8	89	2.3	224	1.0	27	0.8	38	1.1	159	1.0
Not reporting	3,059		1,000		353		1,706		515		113		54		348	

SEX, AND HOURS WORKED	PERSONS WHO REGISTERED							
	Partly unemployed							
	Total		Rural territory		Urban places			
					Less than 10,000		10,000 or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**49,032**		**14,080**		**6,259**		**28,693**	
Reporting	47,722	100.0	13,488	100.0	6,144	100.0	28,090	100.0
None	10,594	22.2	4,053	30.0	1,099	17.9	5,442	19.4
1–8 hours	4,521	9.5	921	6.8	544	8.9	3,056	10.9
9–16 hours	8,437	17.7	2,047	15.2	1,162	18.9	5,228	18.6
17–24 hours	9,114	19.1	2,120	15.7	1,352	22.0	5,642	20.1
25–32 hours	6,209	13.0	1,693	12.6	830	13.5	3,686	13.1
33–40 hours	4,506	9.4	1,251	9.3	572	9.3	2,683	9.6
41 hours or more	4,341	9.1	1,403	10.4	585	9.5	2,353	8.4
Not reporting	1,310		592		115		603	
Male	**40,008**		**12,899**		**5,114**		**21,995**	
Reporting	39,007	100.0	12,394	100.0	5,031	100.0	21,582	100.0
None	8,630	22.1	3,670	29.6	859	17.1	4,101	19.0
1–8 hours	3,207	8.2	781	6.3	378	7.5	2,048	9.5
9–16 hours	6,685	17.1	1,861	15.0	929	18.5	3,895	18.0
17–24 hours	7,649	19.6	1,988	16.0	1,145	22.8	4,516	20.9
25–32 hours	5,343	13.7	1,669	13.0	718	14.3	3,016	14.0
33–40 hours	3,870	9.9	1,180	9.5	497	9.9	2,193	10.2
41 hours or more	3,623	9.3	1,305	10.5	505	10.0	1,813	8.4
Not reporting	1,001		505		83		413	
Female	**1,181**		**1,145**		**6,698**			
Reporting	8,715	100.0	1,094	100.0	1,113	100.0	6,508	100.0
None	1,964	22.5	383	35.0	240	21.6	1,341	20.6
1–8 hours	1,314	15.1	140	12.8	166	14.9	1,008	15.5
9–16 hours	1,752	20.1	186	17.0	233	20.9	1,333	20.5
17–24 hours	1,465	16.8	132	12.1	207	18.6	1,126	17.3
25–32 hours	866	9.9	84	7.7	112	10.1	670	10.3
33–40 hours	636	7.3	71	6.5	75	6.7	490	7.5
41 hours or more	718	8.2	98	9.0	80	7.2	540	8.3
Not reporting	309		87		32		190	

[1] "Hours worked" for persons enumerated was taken as of the week of Nov. 14–20, 1937; for persons who registered it refers to the week of Nov. 7–13, 1937.

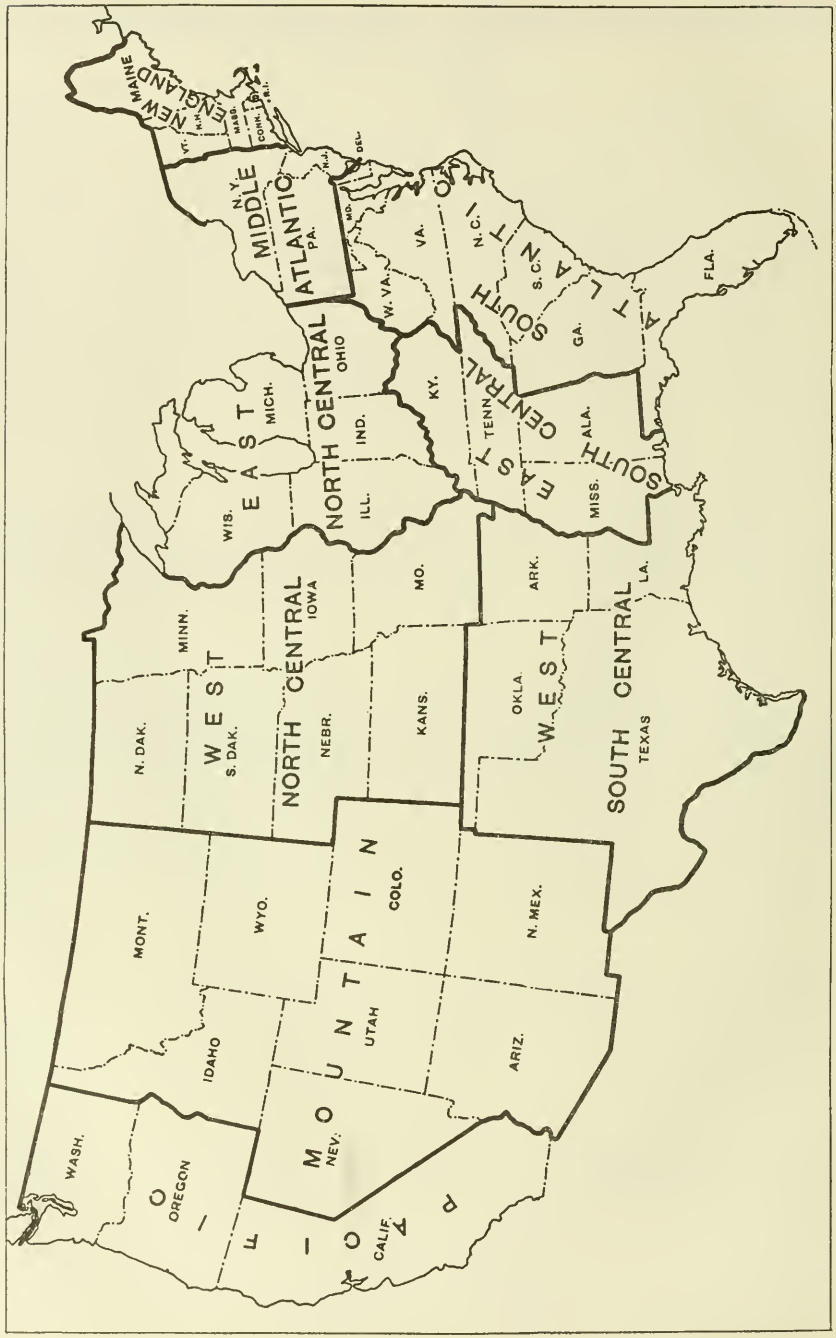


FIGURE 20.—MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

CHAPTER VII

EMPLOYMENT BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

The tabulation of the enumerative check sample by the geographic divisions used by the Bureau of the Census (see fig. 20) reveals significant differences between these divisions in the incidence of unemployment. The sample is not large enough to give accurate statistics for individual States.

Figure 21 illustrates the extent of unemployment and partial unemployment in the different sections of the United States. The differences in degree of unemployment are more clearly brought out in figures 22, 23, and 24. These figures relate unemployment to population, as well as to workers; and, in order that the actual geographic location of the unemployed may be appreciated, figure 24 shows the estimated total number of unemployed persons in each geographic division.[1]

The percentages for all classes of the unemployed are higher in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West South Central divisions than in other sections and lowest in the West North Central division. These differences are evident for both sexes, whether percentages of population or percentages of workers are compared. Considering only the totally unemployed and emergency worker class, male unemployment in the South Atlantic Division is less severe than in most of the other sections of the country. This unemployed class is, however, relatively large among females in the South as a result of the large number of unemployed Negro women in the labor market. The percentages of workers show the same relationships as the percentages of population in the intensity of unemployment by geographic divisions.[2]

In order to secure a summary picture of geographic differences, and to increase their reliability, these data have been combined into four major regions: The Northeast, including the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions; the North Central, including the East and West North Central divisions; the South, containing the three Southern geographic divisions from Texas to the Atlantic coast; and the West, consisting of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific divisions. In table 32 the unemployed classes for these regions are shown separately for two groups of the population, the rural-farm, and the rural-nonfarm and urban.

Male unemployment on farms differs in geographic incidence from male unemployment in the nonfarm population. For the nonfarm males unemployment is relatively more severe in the Northeast than in any other section. No great variation is evident in the other regions. (See fig. 25.) On the other hand, male unemployment in the farm population is most severe in the West and least severe in the North Central region.

Among the female population, both farm and nonfarm, unemployment is relatively more severe in the Northeast and the South and less so in the North Central and West. The high degree of female unemployment in the Northeast results largely from the higher concentration of the population in urban areas where female unemployment is greatest. In the South it is due to the large proportion of the Negro women who are unemployed.

TABLE 32.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CLASSES BY SEX AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR THE FOUR MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS[1]

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

MAJOR REGION	MALE				FEMALE			
	Totally unemployed and emergency workers		Partly unemployed		Totally unemployed and emergency workers		Partly unemployed	
	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm and urban	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm and urban	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm and urban	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm and urban
United States	11.3	18.8	7.5	8.7	4.0	8.7	1.5	3.8
Northeast	12.7	19.2	8.4	9.3	4.8	9.7	1.9	4.2
North Central	9.3	15.5	6.0	9.3	2.9	7.4	1.1	2.9
South	11.9	15.0	8.6	8.4	4.7	9.7	1.8	4.3
West	15.7	15.8	7.2	5.5	4.4	7.7	1.6	2.4

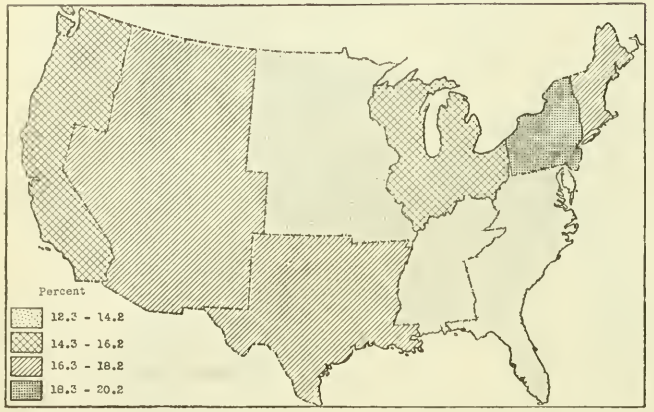
[1] For the major geographic regions, the following combinations of the Census geographic divisions are made: Northeast, the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions; North Central, the East North Central and the West North Central divisions; South, the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions; West, the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

[1] Although these estimates of the total number of unemployed persons by divisions are subject to very large sampling errors, they adequately indicate the geographic location of the unemployed. The number of unemployed by divisions is governed primarily by the total population. To obtain these estimates, completeness of registration in enumerative check areas within each division were divided into the total number of registrations in that division, by sex, and class of unemployment. (See appendix B.)

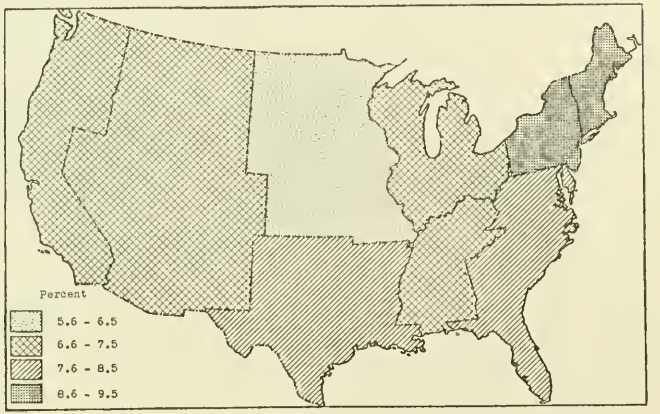
[2] Sampling errors are large, and statistical tests of the variations between divisions are necessary in order to determine whether the observed differences in the percentages might arise as variations due to sampling, and therefore have no social or economic significance, or whether they definitely represent real differences in the percent of the population unemployed. Such tests show that the differences between geographic divisions in the percentages of the population unemployed are highly significant and not merely sampling variations. In comparing any two divisions, however, account should be taken of the indicated sampling errors so that insignificant differences will not be treated as real.

FIGURE 21.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 15 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) AND PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

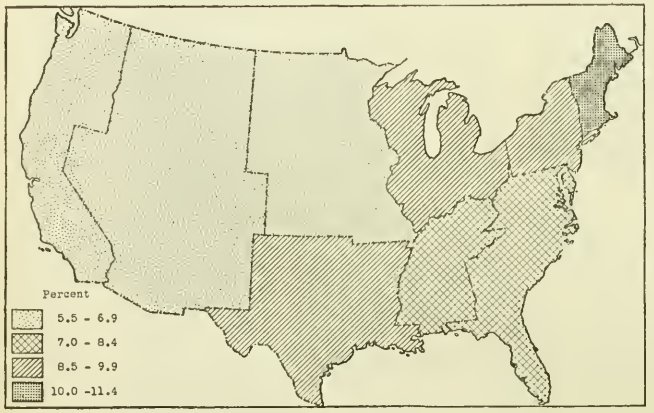
MALE TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND EMERGENCY WORKERS



FEMALE TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND EMERGENCY WORKERS



MALE PARTLY UNEMPLOYED



FEMALE PARTLY UNEMPLOYED

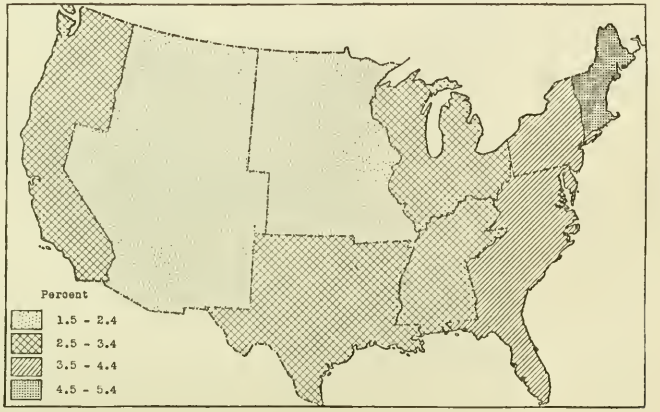


FIGURE 22.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 15 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) AND PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

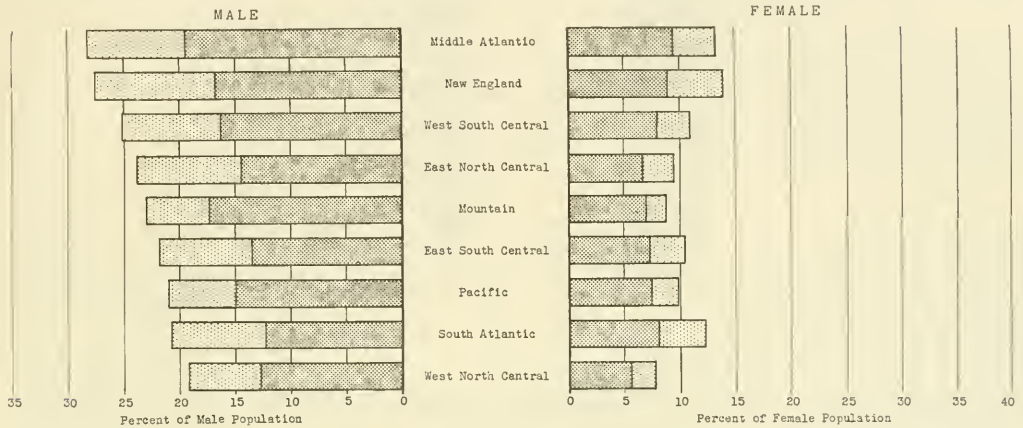


FIGURE 23.—PERCENTAGE OF THE WORKERS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) AND PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

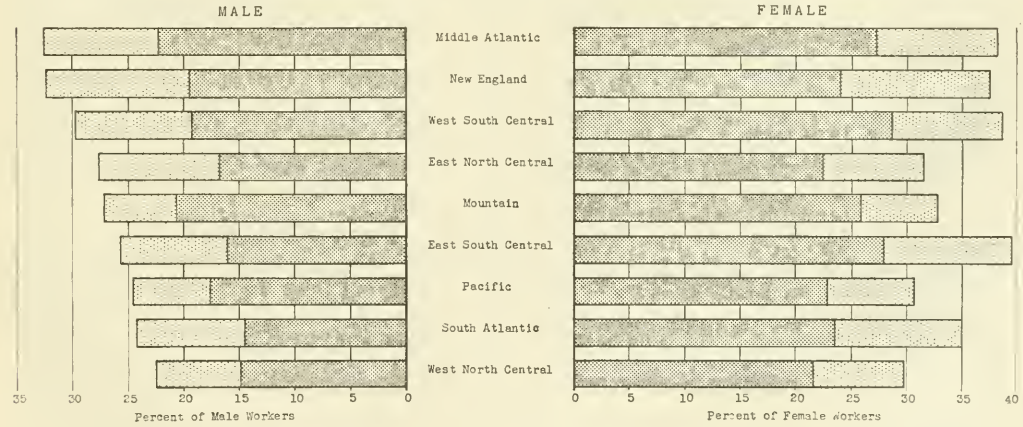


FIGURE 24.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) AND PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

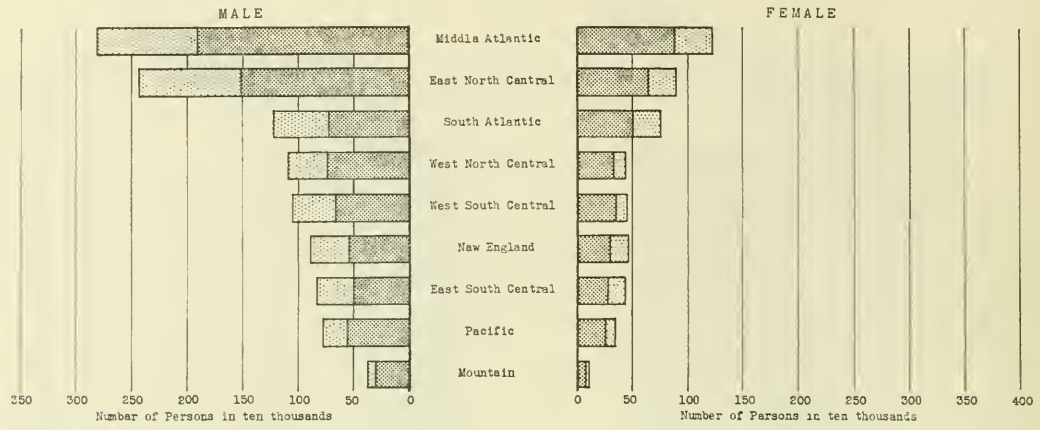


TABLE 33.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION AND OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT BY SEX IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS AND SEX	PERCENT OF POPULATION										PERCENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT									
	United States	Geographic division									United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
BOTH SEXES																				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Employed or available for employment	58.5	60.8	60.6	58.3	55.9	59.4	55.2	55.8	55.8	58.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totally unemployed	9.6	10.7	12.0	8.7	7.4	8.5	8.4	9.9	9.0	9.3	16.4	17.5	19.8	15.0	13.2	14.3	15.2	17.8	16.2	15.9
Emergency workers	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.2	1.9	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.6	4.0	5.7	3.2
Partly unemployed	5.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.7	4.2	9.9	12.9	10.4	10.4	7.8	10.2	10.2	10.3	6.7	7.2
Part-time workers	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Fully employed	38.9	38.4	38.1	39.3	40.2	41.2	36.6	35.4	37.5	40.3	66.4	63.1	62.9	67.4	72.0	69.3	66.4	63.5	67.2	69.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4
Not available for employment	41.5	39.2	39.4	41.7	44.1	40.6	44.8	44.2	44.2	41.7										
MALE																				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Employed or available for employment	85.8	85.9	86.7	86.4	84.8	85.8	84.9	84.3	84.2	84.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totally unemployed	12.3	13.3	15.4	11.3	9.7	9.8	10.3	13.0	12.5	12.2	14.3	15.5	17.7	13.1	11.4	11.4	12.2	15.4	14.9	14.4
Emergency workers	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.3	4.8	2.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.7	3.3
Partly unemployed	8.4	10.8	8.8	9.3	6.5	8.3	8.3	8.8	5.6	5.9	9.8	12.6	10.2	10.8	7.7	9.7	9.8	10.4	6.6	6.9
Part-time workers	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2
Fully employed	59.2	56.2	56.6	59.9	63.0	62.6	59.8	55.9	58.5	61.0	69.0	65.4	65.3	69.3	74.3	73.0	70.4	66.3	69.5	71.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2
Not available for employment	14.2	14.1	13.3	13.6	15.2	14.2	15.1	15.7	15.8	15.2										
FEMALE																				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Employed or available for employment	31.7	37.7	35.1	29.9	26.6	34.6	26.3	28.1	26.9	32.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totally unemployed	7.0	8.2	8.7	6.2	5.0	7.3	6.5	6.9	5.5	6.4	22.1	21.9	24.9	20.5	18.8	21.0	24.8	24.6	20.4	19.8
Emergency workers	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.5	3.0
Partly unemployed	3.2	5.1	3.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.5	10.2	13.5	10.9	9.0	8.2	11.5	11.6	10.0	7.0	7.9
Part-time workers	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	3.8	3.0	3.1	4.8	3.9	2.7	3.9	4.0	5.8	5.2
Fully employed	18.9	21.9	20.1	18.6	17.2	21.1	14.1	15.5	16.1	20.0	59.6	58.1	57.3	62.0	64.7	60.8	53.6	55.3	59.6	62.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.0
Not available for employment	68.3	62.3	64.9	70.1	73.4	65.4	73.7	71.9	73.1	67.9										

Table 33 gives the distribution of the functional classes, first as a percentage of population and then as a percentage of workers, by geographic divisions. This table shows employment as well as unemployment.

The proportion of the male population and the proportion of male workers fully employed are highest where unemployment is lowest. Thus, a larger proportion of the male population is fully employed in the North Central and in the South Atlantic States, and a smaller proportion is employed full time in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. For females, however, a high ratio of unemployment to population does not necessarily indicate a low proportion employed full time; the movement of women into and out of the employment market makes changes in unemployment possible without accompanying changes in employment. Therefore, even though female unemployment is high in the South and in the Northeastern States, employment, in relation to population, is high also in these same States. In relation to female workers, on the other hand, female employment is highest in the North Central and Western States, and somewhat lower in the Northeast and in the South.

Sampling variations.—The limits of sampling variation for the percentages of the population in each of the unemployed classes, by geographic divisions, together with the percentages to which they relate, are given in table 34.[3] It is important that these measures of sampling reliability be taken into account in interpreting statistics by geographic divisions. The statistics shown for the Rocky Mountain division, especially, are subject to extremely large sampling variations, and the sampling variations of statistics for New England and for the Southern divisions are fairly large. The statistics are subject to greater sampling variations for the females than for the males. The reliability of the data for geographic divisions can be increased by combining them into larger geographic regions for further analytical work.

Sampling errors have not been computed for the more detailed geographic division statistics. The detailed statistics are relatively less reliable than the summary figures for which sampling limits have been shown, and this fact must be taken into account in interpreting these data.

[3] Additional sampling errors for percentages of the population fully employed, and for percentages of workers in each unemployed or fully employed class, by geographic divisions, are given in table 78 in appendix D.

TABLE 34.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN EACH UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS BY SEX, WITH LIMITS OF SAMPLING VARIATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED		EMERGENCY WORKERS		PARTLY UNEMPLOYED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	12.3±0.5	7.0±0.4	3.4±0.2	0.8±0.1	8.4±0.5	3.2±0.3
New England	13.3±1.9	8.2±1.3	3.5±1.2	0.8±0.2	10.8±2.5	5.1±1.4
Middle Atlantic	15.4±1.5	8.7±1.2	4.0±0.6	0.8±0.2	8.8±1.2	3.8±0.8
East North Central	11.3±1.1	6.2±0.8	3.2±0.6	0.6±0.1	9.3±1.3	2.7±0.4
West North Central	9.7±0.8	5.0±0.7	3.0±0.7	0.7±0.2	6.5±1.2	2.2±0.7
South Atlantic	9.8±2.2	7.3±2.5	2.6±0.7	0.9±0.3	8.3±2.1	4.0±1.4
East South Central	10.3±3.1	6.5±1.9	3.2±1.1	0.8±0.2	8.3±2.5	3.1±1.2
West South Central	13.0±1.8	6.9±1.3	3.3±0.9	1.2±0.3	8.8±2.0	2.8±1.0
Mountain	12.5±2.4	5.5±1.5	4.8±2.0	1.5±0.4	5.6±2.9	1.9±0.8
Pacific	12.2±1.8	6.4±1.6	2.8±0.7	1.0±0.4	5.9±0.7	2.5±0.5

[1] 99 percent fiducial limits for delivery areas. See table 3, footnote 1, p. 9

Rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban populations by geographic divisions.—Table 35 presents employment and unemployment statistics by geographic divisions for rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban populations. The incidence of unemployment and employment among these groups is very different, and the proportion of the total population that is rural or urban within a geographic division influences greatly the proportion that is unemployed. Table 35 provides an opportunity to study the geographic characteristics of unemployment for these classes separately.

Statistics by age and color, by geographic divisions.—Statistics for geographic divisions showing each of the functional classes by age, color, and sex, are presented in the tables at the end of this section. Tables 36 to 42 give the distribution of each functional class by color and sex and by age and sex for all geographic divisions. Each table presents a different functional class. The same data are given in tables 43 and 44, but instead of presenting all divisions together for a single functional class they present all classes together for a single geographic division with statistics by age in table 43, and statistics by color in table 44. These two tables also show data for the voluntary registrations in check areas.

Data for the partly employed classes are presented in table 45 for geographic divisions by hours worked during the week of November 14 to 20. Ratios of completeness of registration for geographic divisions by class, sex, and age, and by class, sex, and color are given in tables 54, 55, and 56.

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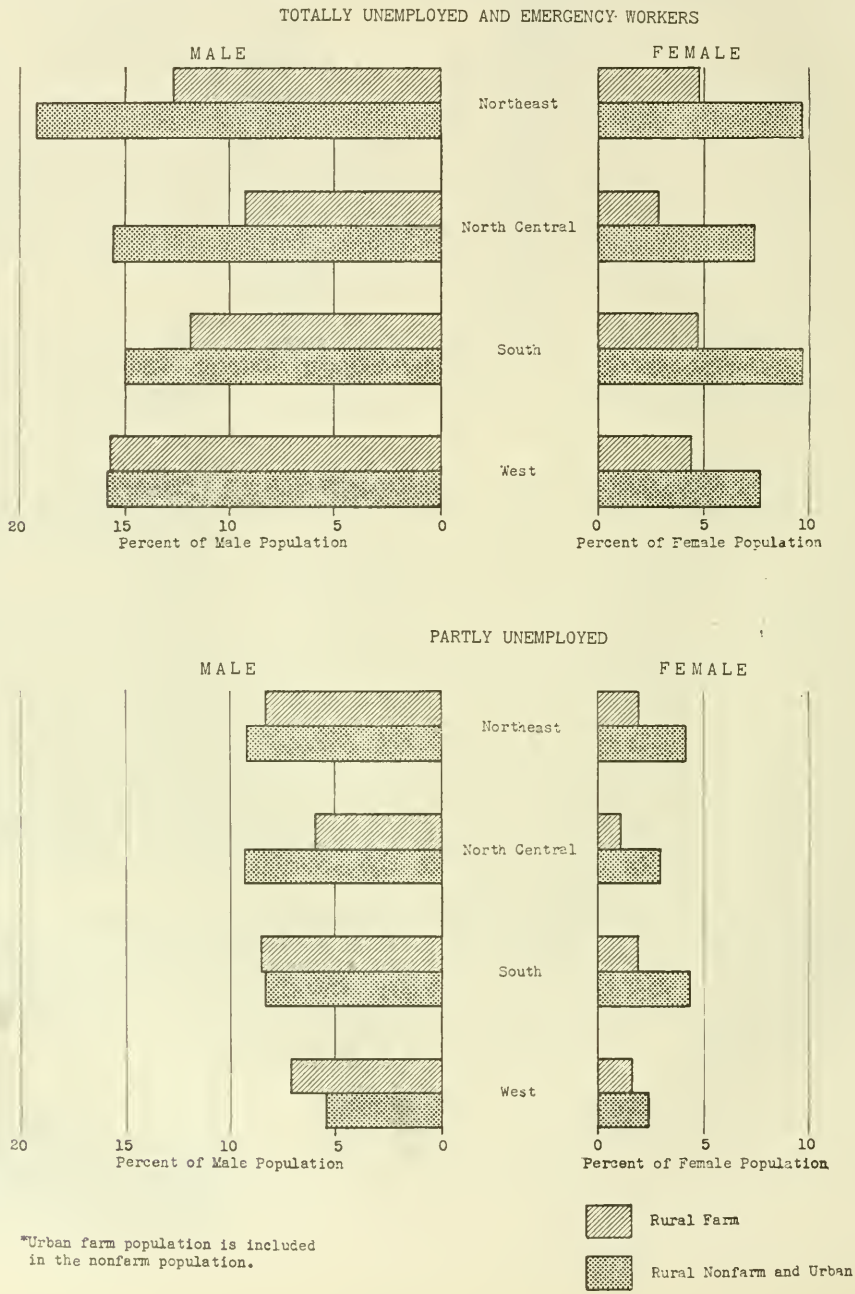
FIGURE 25.—PERCENTAGE OF THE NONFARM AND RURAL-FARM POPULATION 15 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS) AND PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, FOR THE FOUR GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.



*Urban farm population is included in the nonfarm population.

TABLE 35.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RURAL-FARM, RURAL-NONFARM, OR URBAN RESIDENCE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION AND CLASS	TOTAL			RURAL TERRITORY						URBAN PLACES		
				Farm			Nonfarm					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNITED STATES												
Persons enumerated	1,465,524	725,064	740,480	293,391	156,044	137,347	118,105	60,518	57,587	1,054,028	508,502	545,520
Employed or available for employment	857,064	622,073	234,991	150,491	128,401	22,090	64,889	51,135	13,754	641,684	442,537	199,147
Totally unemployed	140,905	88,859	52,046	18,939	13,920	5,019	12,049	8,552	3,497	109,917	66,387	43,530
Emergency workers	30,467	24,444	6,023	4,248	3,718	530	3,288	2,877	411	22,931	17,849	5,082
Partly unemployed	84,919	60,944	23,975	13,795	11,673	2,122	8,331	6,788	1,543	62,793	42,483	20,310
Part-time workers	20,895	11,986	8,909	4,828	3,682	1,146	1,853	1,162	691	14,214	7,142	7,072
Fully employed	569,392	429,435	139,957	105,871	93,410	12,461	38,525	31,149	7,376	424,996	304,876	120,120
Ill or voluntarily idle	10,486	6,405	4,081	2,810	1,998	812	843	607	236	6,833	3,800	3,033
Not available for employment	608,460	102,991	505,469	142,900	27,643	115,257	53,216	9,383	43,833	412,344	65,965	346,379
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	91,718	63,960	27,758	12,068	9,710	2,358	8,634	6,640	1,994	71,016	47,610	23,406
Emergency workers	29,750	24,615	5,135	3,751	3,379	372	3,728	3,282	446	22,271	17,954	4,317
Partly unemployed	49,032	40,008	9,024	9,011	8,302	709	5,069	4,597	472	34,952	27,109	7,843
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	58.5	85.8	31.7	51.3	82.3	16.1	54.9	84.5	23.9	60.9	87.0	36.5
Totally unemployed	9.6	12.3	7.0	6.5	8.9	3.7	10.2	14.1	6.1	10.4	13.1	8.0
Emergency workers	2.1	3.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.4	2.8	4.8	0.7	2.2	3.5	0.9
Partly unemployed	5.8	8.4	3.2	4.7	7.5	1.5	7.1	11.2	2.7	6.0	8.4	3.7
Part-time workers	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Fully employed	38.9	59.2	18.9	36.1	59.9	9.1	32.6	51.5	12.8	40.3	60.0	22.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Not available for employment	41.5	14.2	68.3	48.7	17.7	83.9	45.1	15.5	76.1	39.1	13.0	63.5
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6.3	8.8	3.7	4.1	6.2	1.7	7.3	11.0	3.5	6.7	9.4	4.3
Emergency workers	2.0	3.4	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.3	3.2	5.4	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.8
Partly unemployed	3.3	5.5	1.2	3.1	5.3	0.5	4.3	7.6	0.8	3.3	5.3	1.4
NEW ENGLAND												
Persons enumerated	94,568	45,423	49,145	4,878	2,620	2,258	8,575	3,400	3,175	83,115	39,403	43,712
Employed or available for employment	57,518	39,001	18,517	2,710	2,167	543	3,740	2,862	878	51,068	33,972	17,096
Totally unemployed	10,079	6,029	4,050	439	307	132	746	525	221	8,894	5,197	3,697
Emergency workers	1,981	1,593	388	46	39	7	131	118	13	1,804	1,436	368
Partly unemployed	7,406	4,913	2,493	338	273	65	595	457	138	6,473	4,183	2,290
Part-time workers	1,155	595	560	81	52	29	132	76	56	942	467	475
Fully employed	36,271	25,517	10,754	1,714	1,417	297	2,098	1,659	439	32,459	22,441	10,018
Ill or voluntarily idle	626	354	272	92	79	13	38	27	11	496	248	248
Not available for employment	37,050	6,422	30,628	2,168	453	1,715	2,835	538	2,297	32,047	5,431	26,616
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6,281	4,121	2,160	184	150	34	335	262	73	5,762	3,709	2,053
Emergency workers	1,872	1,523	349	45	39	6	119	105	14	1,708	1,379	329
Partly unemployed	3,795	2,773	1,022	168	144	24	287	250	37	3,340	2,379	961
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	60.8	85.9	37.7	55.6	82.7	24.0	56.9	84.2	27.7	61.4	86.2	39.1
Totally unemployed	10.7	13.3	8.2	9.0	11.7	5.8	11.3	15.4	7.0	10.7	13.2	8.5
Emergency workers	2.1	3.5	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.0	3.5	0.4	2.2	3.6	0.8
Partly unemployed	7.8	10.8	5.1	6.9	10.4	2.9	9.0	13.4	4.3	7.8	10.6	5.2
Part-time workers	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Fully employed	38.4	56.2	21.9	35.1	54.1	13.2	31.9	48.8	13.8	39.1	57.0	22.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not available for employment	39.2	14.1	62.3	44.4	17.3	76.0	43.1	15.8	72.3	38.6	13.8	60.9
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6.6	9.1	4.4	3.8	5.7	1.5	5.1	7.7	2.3	6.9	9.4	4.7
Emergency workers	2.0	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.8	3.1	0.4	2.1	3.5	0.8
Partly unemployed	4.0	6.1	2.1	3.4	5.5	1.1	4.4	7.4	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.2

TABLE 35.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RURAL-FARM, RURAL-NONFARM, OR URBAN RESIDENCE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

DIVISION AND CLASS	TOTAL			RURAL TERRITORY						URBAN PLACES		
				Farm			Nonfarm					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
Persons enumerated	360,901	177,964	182,917	19,342	10,603	8,739	22,712	11,906	10,606	316,647	155,475	163,372
Employed or available for employment	218,606	154,341	64,265	10,573	8,858	1,715	12,807	10,061	2,746	195,226	135,422	59,804
Totally unemployed	43,313	27,331	15,982	1,475	1,106	372	2,491	1,820	671	39,344	24,405	14,939
Emergency workers	8,570	7,122	1,448	245	230	15	627	576	51	7,698	6,316	1,382
Partly unemployed	22,721	15,696	7,025	979	840	139	2,040	1,726	314	19,702	13,130	6,572
Part-time workers	4,140	2,174	1,966	419	322	97	422	280	142	3,299	1,572	1,727
Fully employed	137,531	100,728	36,803	7,284	6,250	1,034	7,065	5,555	1,510	123,182	88,923	34,259
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,331	1,290	1,041	168	110	58	162	104	58	2,001	1,076	925
Not available for employment	142,295	23,643	118,652	8,769	1,745	7,024	9,905	1,845	8,060	123,621	20,053	103,568
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	28,986	20,079	8,907	735	638	97	1,513	1,258	255	26,738	18,183	8,555
Emergency workers	8,509	7,220	1,289	196	180	16	606	557	49	7,707	6,483	1,224
Partly unemployed	13,139	10,354	2,785	496	456	40	949	882	67	11,694	9,016	2,678
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	60.6	86.7	35.1	54.7	83.5	19.6	56.4	84.5	25.4	61.2	87.1	36.6
Totally unemployed	12.0	15.4	8.7	7.6	10.4	4.3	11.0	15.3	6.2	12.3	15.7	9.1
Emergency workers	2.4	4.0	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.2	2.8	4.8	0.5	2.4	4.1	0.8
Partly unemployed	6.3	8.8	3.8	5.1	7.9	1.6	9.0	14.5	2.9	6.2	8.4	4.0
Part-time workers	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Fully employed	38.1	56.6	20.1	37.7	58.9	11.8	31.1	46.7	14.0	38.6	57.2	21.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Not available for employment	39.4	13.3	64.9	45.3	16.5	80.4	43.6	15.5	74.6	38.8	12.9	63.4
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	8.0	11.3	4.9	3.8	6.0	1.1	6.7	10.6	2.4	8.4	11.7	5.2
Emergency workers	2.4	4.1	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.2	2.7	4.7	0.5	2.4	4.2	0.7
Partly unemployed	3.6	5.8	1.5	2.6	4.3	0.5	4.2	7.4	0.6	3.7	5.8	1.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Persons enumerated	339,965	170,438	169,527	57,549	31,377	26,172	28,719	14,882	13,837	253,697	124,179	129,516
Employed or available for employment	198,111	147,342	50,769	29,776	25,923	3,853	15,486	12,645	2,841	152,849	108,774	44,075
Totally unemployed	29,669	19,239	10,430	3,050	2,387	663	2,635	1,965	670	23,984	14,887	9,097
Emergency workers	6,490	5,499	991	765	695	70	881	799	82	4,844	4,005	839
Partly unemployed	20,509	15,915	4,594	2,034	1,805	229	1,742	1,504	238	16,733	12,606	4,127
Part-time workers	5,571	3,156	2,415	919	666	253	456	282	174	4,196	2,208	1,988
Fully employed	133,562	102,079	31,483	22,617	20,089	2,528	9,581	7,952	1,629	101,364	74,038	27,326
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,310	1,454	856	391	281	110	191	143	48	1,728	1,030	698
Not available for employment	141,854	23,096	118,758	27,773	5,454	22,319	13,233	2,237	10,996	100,848	15,405	85,443
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	18,456	13,240	5,216	1,646	1,376	270	1,922	1,531	391	14,888	10,333	4,555
Emergency workers	6,298	5,514	784	619	573	46	963	898	65	4,716	4,043	673
Partly unemployed	10,095	8,718	1,377	1,300	1,220	80	1,051	971	80	7,744	6,527	1,217
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	58.3	86.4	29.9	51.7	82.6	14.7	53.9	85.0	20.5	60.2	87.6	34.0
Totally unemployed	8.7	11.3	6.2	5.3	7.6	2.5	9.2	13.2	4.8	9.5	12.0	7.0
Emergency workers	1.9	3.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.3	3.1	5.4	0.6	1.9	3.2	0.6
Partly unemployed	6.0	9.3	2.7	3.5	5.8	0.9	6.1	10.1	1.7	6.6	10.2	3.2
Part-time workers	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
Fully employed	39.3	59.9	18.6	39.3	64.0	9.7	33.4	53.4	11.8	40.0	59.6	21.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5
Not available for employment	41.7	13.6	70.1	48.3	17.4	85.3	46.1	15.0	79.5	39.89	12.4	66.0
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	5.4	7.8	3.1	2.9	4.4	1.0	6.7	10.3	2.8	5.9	8.3	3.5
Emergency workers	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.2	3.4	6.0	0.5	1.9	3.3	0.5
Partly unemployed	3.0	5.1	0.8	2.3	3.9	0.3	3.7	6.5	0.6	3.1	5.3	0.9

TABLE 35.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RURAL-FARM, RURAL-NONFARM, OR URBAN RESIDENCE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

DIVISION AND CLASS	TOTAL			RURAL TERRITORY						URBAN PLACES		
				Farm			Nonfarm					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Persons enumerated	137,418	69,166	88,252	50,827	27,752	23,075	9,693	4,940	4,753	78,696	36,474	40,424
Employed or eveilelble for employment	76,822	58,643	18,179	26,274	22,983	3,291	5,191	4,117	1,074	45,357	31,543	13,814
Totally unemployed	10,117	6,695	3,422	2,517	1,901	616	1,057	754	303	6,543	4,040	2,503
Emergency workers	2,561	2,066	495	593	501	92	269	230	39	1,699	1,335	364
Pertly unemployed	6,015	4,523	1,492	2,076	1,765	311	614	529	85	3,325	2,229	1,096
Pert-time workers	1,913	1,204	709	705	561	144	132	84	48	1,076	559	517
Fully employed	55,302	43,547	11,755	20,027	17,989	2,038	3,063	2,475	588	32,212	23,083	9,120
Ill or voluntarily idle	914	608	306	356	266	90	56	45	11	502	297	205
Not eveilelble for employment	60,596	10,523	50,073	24,553	4,769	19,784	4,502	823	3,679	31,541	4,931	26,610
Persons who registered:												
Totelly unemployed	6,508	4,844	1,664	1,604	1,370	234	794	612	182	4,110	2,862	1,248
Emergency workers	2,394	2,011	383	488	436	52	347	309	38	1,559	1,266	293
Partly unemployed	4,031	3,454	677	1,412	1,331	81	439	404	35	2,180	1,719	461
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or eveilelble for employment	55.9	84.8	26.6	51.7	82.8	14.3	53.6	83.3	22.6	59.0	86.5	34.2
Totally unemployed	7.4	9.7	5.0	5.0	6.8	2.7	10.9	15.3	6.4	8.5	11.1	6.2
Emergency workers	1.9	3.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.4	2.8	4.7	0.8	2.2	3.7	0.9
Partly unemployed	4.4	6.5	2.2	4.1	6.4	1.3	6.3	10.7	1.8	4.3	6.1	2.7
Part-time workers	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Fully employed	40.2	63.0	17.2	39.4	64.8	8.8	31.6	50.1	12.4	41.9	63.3	22.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5
Not available for employment	44.1	15.2	73.4	48.3	17.2	85.7	46.4	16.7	77.4	41.0	13.5	65.8
Persons who registered:												
Totelly unemployed	4.7	7.0	2.4	3.2	4.9	1.0	8.2	12.4	3.8	5.3	7.8	3.1
Emergency workers	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.2	3.6	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.5	0.7
Partly unemployed	2.9	5.0	0.8	2.8	4.8	0.4	4.5	8.2	0.7	2.8	4.7	1.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Persons enumerated	177,558	86,150	91,408	56,660	28,941	27,739	22,122	10,989	11,133	98,756	46,220	62,538
Employed or availeble for employment	105,543	73,889	31,654	29,185	23,911	5,274	12,700	9,476	3,224	63,658	40,502	23,156
Totally unemployed	15,042	8,403	6,639	3,262	2,077	1,185	2,063	1,246	817	9,717	5,080	4,637
Emergency workers	3,068	2,267	801	730	613	117	435	352	83	1,903	1,302	601
Partly unemployed	10,802	7,169	3,633	2,886	2,323	563	1,745	1,301	444	6,171	3,545	2,626
Part-time workers	2,278	1,410	868	996	737	259	285	187	98	997	486	511
Fully employed	73,189	53,947	19,242	20,822	17,852	2,970	8,011	6,275	1,736	44,356	29,820	14,536
Ill or volunterily idle	1,164	693	471	489	309	180	161	115	46	514	269	245
Not eveilelble for employment	72,015	12,261	59,754	27,495	5,030	22,465	9,422	1,513	7,909	35,098	5,718	29,380
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	10,113	6,458	3,655	2,323	1,719	604	1,560	1,002	558	6,230	3,737	2,493
Emergency workers	2,941	2,262	679	678	591	87	580	465	115	1,683	1,206	477
Partly unemployed	5,739	4,430	1,309	1,694	1,505	189	889	766	123	3,156	2,159	997
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or eveilelble for employment	59.4	85.8	34.6	51.5	82.6	19.0	57.4	86.2	29.0	64.5	87.6	44.1
Totally unemployed	8.5	9.8	7.3	5.8	7.2	4.3	9.3	11.3	7.3	9.8	11.0	8.8
Emergency workers	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.4	2.0	3.2	0.7	1.9	2.8	1.1
Partly unemployed	6.1	8.3	4.0	5.1	8.0	2.0	7.9	11.8	4.0	6.2	7.7	5.0
Part-time workers	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Fully employed	41.2	62.6	21.1	36.7	61.7	10.7	36.2	57.1	15.6	44.9	64.5	27.7
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Not eveilable for employment	40.6	14.2	65.4	48.5	17.4	81.0	42.6	13.8	71.0	35.6	12.4	55.9
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	5.7	7.5	4.0	4.1	5.9	2.2	7.1	9.1	6.0	6.3	8.1	4.7
Emergency workers	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.3	2.6	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.6	0.9
Partly unemployed	3.2	5.1	1.4	3.0	5.2	0.7	4.0	7.0	1.1	3.2	4.7	1.9

TABLE 35.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RURAL-FARM, RURAL-NONFARM, OR URBAN RESIDENCE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

DIVISION AND CLASS	TOTAL			RURAL TERRITORY						URBAN PLACES		
				Farm			Nonfarm					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Persons enumerated	66,351	42,549	43,802	44,277	22,769	21,508	5,704	2,835	2,869	36,370	16,945	19,425
Employed or available for employment	47,674	36,142	11,532	22,255	18,866	3,389	3,025	2,420	605	22,394	14,856	7,538
Totally unemployed	7,249	4,393	2,856	2,854	1,992	862	593	410	183	3,802	1,991	1,811
Emergency workers	1,728	1,372	356	782	687	95	207	177	30	739	508	231
Partly unemployed	4,886	3,546	1,340	1,983	1,622	361	488	393	95	2,415	1,531	884
Part-time workers	1,311	863	448	689	540	149	70	40	30	552	283	269
Fully employed	31,639	25,462	6,177	15,440	13,703	1,737	1,613	1,364	249	14,586	10,395	4,191
Ill or voluntarily idle	861	506	355	507	322	185	54	36	18	300	148	152
Not available for employment	38,677	6,407	32,270	22,022	3,903	18,119	2,679	415	2,264	13,976	2,089	11,887
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	5,760	3,940	1,820	2,448	1,884	564	626	458	168	2,686	1,598	1,088
Emergency workers	1,744	1,437	307	763	685	78	270	233	37	711	519	192
Partly unemployed	3,210	2,723	487	1,559	1,430	129	325	293	32	1,326	1,000	326
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	55.2	84.9	26.3	50.3	82.9	15.8	53.0	85.4	21.1	61.6	87.7	38.8
Totally unemployed	8.4	10.3	6.5	6.4	8.7	4.0	10.4	14.5	6.4	10.5	11.7	9.3
Emergency workers	2.0	3.2	0.8	1.8	3.0	0.4	3.6	6.2	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.2
Partly unemployed	5.7	8.3	3.1	4.5	7.1	1.7	8.6	13.9	3.3	6.6	9.0	4.6
Part-time workers	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.4
Fully employed	36.6	59.8	14.1	34.9	60.2	8.1	28.3	48.1	8.7	40.1	61.3	21.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Not available for employment	44.8	15.1	73.7	49.7	17.1	84.2	47.0	14.6	78.9	38.4	12.3	61.2
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6.7	9.3	4.2	5.5	8.3	2.6	11.0	16.2	5.9	7.4	9.4	5.6
Emergency workers	2.0	3.4	0.7	1.7	3.0	0.4	4.7	8.2	1.3	2.0	3.1	1.0
Partly unemployed	3.7	6.4	1.1	3.5	6.3	0.6	5.7	10.3	1.1	3.6	5.9	1.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Persons enumerated	101,003	49,705	51,298	34,864	16,047	18,817	9,155	4,569	4,586	57,184	27,089	30,095
Employed or available for employment	56,346	41,920	14,426	16,384	14,235	2,149	4,685	3,822	863	35,277	23,863	11,414
Totally unemployed	10,003	6,460	3,543	3,132	2,379	753	840	592	248	6,031	3,489	2,542
Emergency workers	2,252	1,656	596	605	532	73	210	155	55	1,437	969	468
Partly unemployed	5,796	4,353	1,443	2,315	2,042	273	427	352	75	3,054	1,959	1,095
Part-time workers	1,610	1,038	572	372	486	86	140	95	45	898	457	441
Fully employed	35,755	27,780	7,975	9,192	8,364	828	3,024	2,592	432	23,539	16,824	6,715
Ill or voluntarily idle	930	633	297	568	432	136	44	36	8	318	165	153
Not available for employment	44,657	7,785	36,872	18,280	3,812	14,468	4,470	747	3,723	21,907	3,226	18,681
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6,581	4,713	1,868	2,054	1,669	385	725	548	177	3,802	2,496	1,306
Emergency workers	2,404	1,870	534	627	585	42	312	234	78	1,465	1,051	414
Partly unemployed	4,040	3,358	682	1,553	1,439	114	392	358	34	2,095	1,561	534
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	55.8	84.3	28.1	47.3	78.9	12.9	51.2	83.7	18.8	61.7	88.1	37.9
Totally unemployed	9.9	13.0	6.9	9.0	13.2	4.5	9.2	13.0	5.4	10.5	12.9	8.4
Emergency workers	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.7	2.9	0.4	2.3	3.4	1.2	2.5	3.6	1.6
Partly unemployed	5.7	8.8	2.8	6.7	11.3	1.6	4.7	7.7	1.6	5.3	7.2	3.6
Part-time workers	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5
Fully employed	35.4	55.9	15.5	26.5	46.3	5.0	33.0	56.7	9.4	41.2	62.1	22.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Not available for employment	44.2	15.7	71.9	52.7	21.1	87.1	48.8	16.3	81.2	38.3	11.9	62.1
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6.5	9.5	3.6	5.9	9.2	2.3	7.9	12.0	3.9	6.6	9.2	4.3
Emergency workers	2.4	3.8	1.0	1.8	3.2	0.3	3.4	5.1	1.7	2.6	3.9	1.4
Partly unemployed	4.0	6.8	1.3	4.5	8.0	0.7	4.3	7.8	0.7	3.7	5.8	1.8

TABLE 35.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RURAL-FARM, RURAL-NONFARM, OR URBAN RESIDENCE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

DIVISION AND CLASS	TOTAL			RURAL TERRITORY						URBAN PLACES		
				Farm			Nonfarm					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MOUNTAIN												
Persons enumerated	**53,166**	**26,764**	**26,364**	**12,063**	**6,693**	**5,370**	**6,955**	**3,536**	**3,419**	**34,150**	**16,555**	**17,595**
Employed or available for employment	29,658	22,549	7,109	6,392	5,580	812	3,721	2,927	794	19,545	14,042	5,503
Totally unemployed	4,893	3,355	1,448	1,128	905	223	784	588	196	2,891	1,862	1,029
Emergency workers	1,679	1,288	391	313	269	44	349	310	39	1,017	709	308
Partly unemployed	1,987	1,488	499	520	462	58	400	305	95	1,067	721	346
Part-time workers	877	465	412	153	114	39	102	55	47	622	296	326
Fully employed	19,917	15,678	4,239	4,211	3,774	437	2,018	1,615	403	13,688	10,289	3,399
Ill or voluntarily idle	395	275	120	67	56	11	68	54	14	260	165	95
Not available for employment	23,510	4,235	19,275	5,671	1,113	4,558	3,234	609	2,625	14,605	2,513	12,092
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	2,567	1,938	629	507	424	83	457	393	64	1,603	1,121	482
Emergency workers	1,478	1,157	321	226	193	33	297	270	27	955	694	261
Partly unemployed	1,624	1,423	201	395	371	24	320	288	32	909	764	145
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed or available for employment	55.8	84.2	26.9	53.0	83.4	15.1	53.5	82.8	23.2	57.2	84.8	31.3
Totally unemployed	9.0	12.5	5.5	9.4	13.5	4.2	11.3	16.6	5.7	8.5	11.2	5.8
Emergency workers	3.2	4.8	1.5	2.6	4.0	0.8	5.0	8.8	1.1	3.0	4.3	1.8
Partly unemployed	3.7	5.6	1.9	4.3	6.9	1.1	5.8	8.6	2.8	3.1	4.4	2.0
Part-time workers	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Fully employed	37.5	58.5	16.1	31.9	56.4	8.1	29.0	45.7	11.8	40.1	62.2	19.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5
Not available for employment	44.2	15.8	73.1	47.0	16.6	84.9	46.5	17.2	76.8	42.8	15.2	68.7
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	4.8	7.2	2.4	4.2	6.3	1.5	6.6	11.1	1.9	4.7	6.8	2.7
Emergency workers	2.8	4.3	1.2	1.9	2.9	0.6	4.3	7.6	0.8	2.8	4.2	1.5
Partly unemployed	3.1	5.3	0.8	3.3	5.5	0.4	4.6	8.1	0.9	2.7	4.6	0.8
PACIFIC												
Persons enumerated	**114,592**	**56,665**	**57,727**	**13,111**	**7,242**	**5,869**	**6,470**	**3,461**	**3,009**	**95,011**	**46,162**	**46,849**
Employed or available for employment	66,786	48,246	18,540	6,942	5,878	1,064	3,534	2,805	729	56,310	39,563	16,747
Totally unemployed	10,630	6,954	3,676	1,079	866	213	840	652	188	8,711	5,436	3,275
Emergency workers	2,138	1,581	557	169	152	17	179	160	19	1,790	1,269	521
Partly unemployed	4,797	3,341	1,456	664	541	123	280	221	59	3,853	2,579	1,274
Part-time workers	2,040	1,081	959	294	204	90	114	63	51	1,632	814	818
Fully employed	46,226	34,697	11,529	4,564	3,972	592	2,052	1,662	390	39,610	29,063	10,547
Ill or voluntarily idle	955	592	363	172	143	29	69	47	22	714	402	312
Not available for employment	47,806	8,619	39,187	6,169	1,364	4,805	2,936	656	2,280	38,701	6,599	32,102
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	6,466	4,627	1,839	567	480	87	702	576	126	5,197	3,571	1,626
Emergency workers	2,110	1,621	489	109	97	12	234	211	23	1,767	1,313	454
Partly unemployed	3,359	2,775	584	434	406	28	417	385	32	2,508	1,954	524
PERCENT OF POPULATION												
Persons enumerated	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Employed or available for employment	58.3	84.8	32.1	52.9	81.2	18.1	54.6	81.0	24.2	59.3	85.7	34.3
Totally unemployed	9.3	12.2	6.4	8.2	12.0	3.6	13.0	18.8	6.2	9.2	11.8	6.7
Emergency workers	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.3	2.8	4.6	0.6	1.9	2.7	1.1
Partly unemployed	4.2	5.9	2.5	5.1	7.5	2.1	4.3	6.4	2.0	4.1	5.6	2.6
Part-time workers	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Fully employed	40.3	61.0	20.0	34.8	54.8	10.1	31.7	48.0	13.0	41.7	63.0	21.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
Not available for employment	41.7	15.2	67.9	47.1	18.8	81.9	45.4	19.0	75.8	40.7	14.3	65.7
Persons who registered:												
Totally unemployed	5.6	8.1	3.2	4.3	6.6	1.5	10.9	16.6	4.2	5.5	7.7	3.3
Emergency workers	1.8	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.2	3.6	6.1	0.8	1.9	2.8	0.9
Partly unemployed	2.9	4.9	1.0	3.3	5.6	0.5	6.4	11.1	1.1	2.6	4.3	1.1

TABLE 36.—ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
	United States	Geographic division									United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Pacific	Mountain
RACE																				
Total	1,485,524	94,588	380,901	339,985	137,418	177,558	88,351	101,003	53,168	114,592	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,344,589	92,680	333,754	327,404	134,852	137,552	67,494	88,072	52,433	110,348	91.7	98.0	92.5	96.3	98.1	77.5	78.2	87.2	98.6	96.3
Negro and other races	120,935	1,888	27,147	12,561	2,566	40,006	18,857	12,931	735	4,244	8.3	2.0	7.5	3.7	1.9	22.5	21.8	12.8	1.4	3.7
Male	725,084	45,423	177,984	170,438	69,168	86,150	42,549	49,705	28,784	58,885	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	667,428	44,484	165,465	164,186	67,866	67,423	33,544	43,453	26,398	54,609	92.1	97.9	93.0	96.3	98.1	78.3	78 8	87.4	98.6	96.0
Negro and other races	57,636	939	12.519	6,252	1,300	18,727	9,005	6,252	386	2,256	7.9	2.1	7.0	3.7	1.9	21.7	21.2	12.6	1.4	4.0
Female	740,460	49,145	182,917	169,527	88,252	91,408	43,802	51,298	28,384	57,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	677,161	48,196	168,289	163,218	66,986	70,129	33,950	44.619	26,035	55,739	91.5	98.1	92.0	96.3	98.1	76.7	77.5	87.0	98.7	96.6
Negro and other races	63,299	949	14,628	6,309	1,266	21,279	9,852	6,679	349	1,988	8.5	1.9	8.0	3.7	1.9	23.3	22.5	13.0	1.3	3.4
AGE																				
Total	1,485,524	94,588	380,901	339,985	137,418	177,558	88,351	101,003	53,188	114,592	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	186,054	11,199	42,822	41,310	17,406	26,201	13,031	14,869	7,542	11,674	12.7	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.7	14.8	15.1	14.7	14.2	10.2
20–24 years	177,980	10,641	42,660	41,034	16,066	24,407	11,501	12,983	6,757	11,931	12.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	11.7	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.7	10.4
25–34 years	324,685	19,460	81,288	74,338	28,912	41,491	19,238	23,888	11,724	24,346	22.2	20.6	22.5	21.9	21.0	23.4	22.3	23.7	22.1	21.2
35–44 years	291,424	19,046	74,766	67,862	26,342	33,368	15,827	20,032	10,123	24,058	19.9	20.1	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.8	18.3	19.8	19.0	21.0
45–54 years	234,805	15,721	58.740	56,594	22,762	25,172	12,590	14,464	8,272	20,490	16.0	16.6	16.3	16.6	16.6	14.2	14.6	14.3	15.6	17.9
55–64 years	150,784	10,921	36,080	35,985	15,608	16,264	8,621	8,879	5,340	13,086	10.3	11.5	10.0	10.6	11.4	9.2	10.0	8.8	10.0	11.4
65–74 years	88,251	6,947	19,911	20,912	9,715	9,634	5,097	5,208	3,046	7,781	6.0	7.3	5.5	6.2	7.1	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.7	6.8
Age not reported	11,541	633	4,634	1,930	607	1,021	446	680	364	1,226	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1
Male	725,084	45,423	177,984	170,438	89,186	88,150	42,549	49,705	28,784	58,865	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	91,863	5,526	21,167	20,516	8,652	12,724	6,460	7,259	3,798	5,761	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.5	14.8	15.2	14.6	14.2	10.1
20–24 years	85,560	5,160	20,299	20,013	7,913	11,475	5,598	6,146	3,274	5,682	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.4	13.3	13.2	12.4	12.2	10.0
25–34 years	157,239	9,068	39,001	36,485	14,294	19,858	9,247	11,517	5,799	11,970	21.7	20.0	21.9	21.4	20.7	23.1	21.7	23.2	21.7	21.0
35–44 years	144,395	9,258	37,414	34,154	13,127	16,053	7,664	9,891	4,975	11,859	19.9	20.4	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.6	18.0	19.9	18.6	20.9
45–54 years	120,247	7,729	30,253	29,379	11,703	12,552	6,313	7,384	4,378	10,516	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.2	16.9	14.6	14.8	14.9	16.3	18.5
55–64 years	77,141	5,211	18,405	18,650	8,131	8,282	4,410	4,524	2,786	6,742	10.6	11.5	10.3	10.9	11.8	9.6	10.4	9.1	10.4	11.9
65–74 years	43,915	3,219	9,606	10,445	5,096	4,764	2,671	2,679	1,505	3,830	6.1	7.1	5.4	6.1	7.4	5.5	6.3	5.4	6.0	6.7
Age not reported	4,704	252	1,799	796	250	442	186	305	169	505	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
Female	740,480	49,145	182,917	169,527	68,252	91,408	43,802	51,298	28,384	57,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	94,191	5,673	21,655	20,794	8,754	13.477	6,571	7,610	3,744	5,913	12.7	11.5	11.8	12.3	12.8	14.7	15.0	14.8	14.2	10.2
20–24 years	92,420	5,481	22,361	21,021	8,153	12,932	5,903	6,837	3,483	6,249	12.5	11.2	12.2	12.4	11.9	14.1	13.5	13.3	13.2	10.8
25–34 years	167,446	10,392	42,287	37,853	14,618	21,633	9,991	12,371	5,925	12,376	22.6	21.1	23.1	22.3	21.4	23.7	22.8	24.1	22.5	21.4
35–44 years	147,029	9,788	37,352	33,708	13,215	17,315	8,163	10,141	5,148	12,199	19.9	19.9	20.4	19.9	19.4	18.9	18.6	19.8	19.5	21.1
45–54 years	114,558	7,992	28,447	27,215	11,059	12,620	6,277	7,080	3,894	9,974	15.5	16.3	15.6	16.1	16.2	13.8	14.3	13.8	14.8	17.3
55–64 years	73,643	5,710	17,675	17,335	7,477	7,982	4,211	4,355	2,554	6,344	9.9	11.6	9.7	10.2	11.0	8.7	9.6	8.5	9.7	11.0
65–74 years	44,336	3,728	10,305	10,467	4,619	4,870	2,426	2,529	1,441	3,951	6.0	7.6	5.6	6.2	6.8	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.5	6.8
Age not reported	6,837	381	2,835	1,134	357	579	260	375	195	721	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2

TABLE 37.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
		Geographic division										Geographic division								
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE																				
Total	857,084	57,518	218,808	198,111	78,822	105,543	47,874	56,348	29,858	88,788	58.5	80.8	80.8	58.3	55.9	59.4	55.2	55.8	55.8	58.3
White	775,207	56,190	198,652	189,361	75,106	78,778	36,173	48,018	29,149	63,780	57.7	60.6	59.5	57.8	55.7	57.3	53.6	54.5	55.6	57.8
Negro and other races	81,857	1,328	19,954	8,750	1,716	26,765	11,501	8,328	509	3,006	67.7	70.3	73.5	69.7	66.9	66.9	61.0	64.4	69.3	70.8
Male	822,073	39,001	154,341	147,342	58,643	73,889	38,142	41,920	22,549	48,248	85.8	85.9	88.7	88.4	84.8	85.8	84.9	84.3	84.2	84.8
White	571,666	38,168	143,197	141,778	57,546	57,523	28,345	36,591	22,216	46,302	85.7	85.8	86.5	86.4	84.8	85.3	84.5	84.2	84.2	84.8
Negro and other races	50,407	833	11,144	5,564	1,097	16,366	7,797	5,329	333	1,944	87.5	88.7	89.0	89.0	84.4	87.4	86.6	85.2	86.3	86.2
Female	234,991	18,517	64,285	50,769	18,179	31,654	11,532	14,428	7,109	18,540	31.7	37.7	35.1	29.9	28.6	34.8	28.3	28.1	28.9	32.1
White	203,541	18,022	55,455	47,583	17,560	21,255	7,828	11,427	6,933	17,478	30.1	37.4	33.0	29.2	26.2	30.3	23.1	25.6	26.6	31.4
Negro and other races	31,450	495	8,810	3,186	619	10,399	3,704	2,999	176	1,062	49.7	52.2	60.2	50.5	48.9	48.9	37.6	44.9	50.4	53.4
AGE																				
Total	857,064	57,518	218,608	198,111	78,822	105,543	47,874	58,348	29,658	88,788	58.5	60.8	80.8	58.3	55.9	59.4	55.2	55.8	55.8	58.3
15–19 years	71,542	4,708	17,332	15,867	6,435	10,623	4,785	5,622	2,741	3,429	38.5	42.0	40.5	38.4	37.0	40.5	36.7	37.8	36.3	29.4
20–24 years	127,026	8,327	33,069	29,359	10,838	16,849	7,171	8,210	4,458	8,245	71.4	78.3	77.5	72.8	67.5	69.0	62.4	63.2	66.0	69.1
25–34 years	216,541	13,738	55,970	49,272	18,213	28,454	11,992	15,023	7,313	16,566	66.7	70.6	68.9	66.3	63.0	68.6	62.3	62.9	62.4	68.0
35–44 years	183,135	12,467	47,942	42,082	15,803	21,481	9,495	12,264	6,024	15,577	62.8	65.5	64.1	62.0	60.0	64.4	60.0	61.2	59.5	64.7
45–54 years	141,557	9,750	35,767	33,706	13,375	15,291	7,309	8,512	5,027	12,820	60.3	62.0	60.9	59.6	58.8	60.7	58.1	58.8	60.8	62.6
55–64 years	80,228	5,844	18,998	19,169	8,275	8,732	4,658	4,547	2,862	7,143	53.2	53.5	52.7	53.3	53.0	53.7	54.0	51.2	53.6	54.6
65–74 years	29,034	2,217	6,321	6,753	3,462	3,410	1,975	1,670	995	2,231	32.9	31.9	31.7	32.3	35.6	35.4	38.7	32.1	32.7	28.7
Age not reported	8,001	467	3,207	1,403	421	703	289	498	238	775	69.3	73.8	69.2	72.7	69.4	68.9	64.8	73.2	65.4	63.2
Male	822,073	39,001	154,341	147,342	58,843	73,839	38,142	41,920	22,549	48,248	85.8	85.9	88.7	88.4	84.8	85.8	84.9	84.3	84.2	84.8
15–19 years	41,054	2,457	9,062	8,916	3,711	6,512	3,222	3,492	1,674	2,008	44.7	44.5	42.8	43.5	42.9	51.2	49.9	48.1	44.1	34.9
20–24 years	77,182	4,603	18,718	18,224	6,857	10,300	4,950	5,516	2,943	5,066	90.2	89.3	92.2	91.1	86.7	89.8	88.4	89.7	89.9	89.2
25–34 years	152,472	8,838	38,092	35,532	13,701	19,230	8,843	10,951	5,600	11,685	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.4	95.9	96.8	95.6	95.1	96.6	97.6
35–44 years	139,658	8,999	36,404	33,195	12,671	15,454	7,296	9,410	4,770	11,459	96.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.5	96.3	95.2	95.1	95.9	96.6
45–54 years	114,347	7,399	28,851	28,162	11,156	11,869	5,959	6,900	4,116	9,935	95.1	95.7	95.2	95.9	95.3	94.6	94.4	93.4	94.0	94.5
55–64 years	67,622	4,594	16,114	16,517	7,232	7,219	3,927	3,862	2,415	5,742	87.7	88.2	87.6	88.6	88.9	87.2	89.0	85.4	86.7	85.2
65–74 years	25,360	1,864	5,426	6,035	3,089	2,901	1,769	1,505	881	1,890	57.7	57.9	56.5	57.8	60.6	60.9	66.2	56.2	54.9	49.3
Age not reported	4,378	242	1,674	761	226	404	176	284	150	461	93.1	96.0	93.1	95.6	90.4	91.4	94.6	93.1	88.8	91.3
Female	234,991	18,517	64,285	50,789	18,179	31,854	11,532	14,428	7,109	18,540	31.7	37.7	35.1	29.9	28.8	34.8	28.3	28.1	26.9	32.1
15–19 years	30,488	2,251	8,270	6,951	2,724	4,111	1,563	2,130	1,067	1,421	32.4	39.7	38.2	33.4	31.1	30.5	23.8	28.0	28.5	24.0
20–24 years	49,844	3,719	14,351	11,635	3,981	6,549	2,221	2,694	1,515	3,179	53.9	67.9	64.2	55.3	48.8	50.6	37.6	39.4	43.5	50.9
25–34 years	64,069	4,900	17,878	13,740	4,512	9,224	3,149	4,072	1,713	4,881	38.3	47.2	42.3	36.3	30.9	42.6	31.5	32.9	28.9	39.4
35–44 years	43,477	3,468	11,538	8,887	3,132	6,027	2,199	2,854	1,254	4,118	29.6	35.4	30.9	26.4	23.7	34.8	26.9	28.1	24.4	33.8
45–54 years	27,210	2,351	6,916	5,544	2,219	3,422	1,350	1,612	911	2,885	23.8	29.4	24.3	20.4	20.1	27.1	21.5	22.8	23.4	28.9
55–64 years	12,606	1,250	2,884	2,652	1,043	1,513	731	685	447	1,401	17.1	21.9	16.3	15.3	13.9	19.0	17.4	15.7	17.5	22.1
65–74 years	3,674	353	895	718	373	509	206	165	114	341	8.3	9.5	8.7	6.9	8.1	10.5	8.5	6.5	7.9	8.6
Age not reported	3,623	225	1,533	642	195	299	113	214	88	314	53.0	59.1	54.1	56.6	54.6	51.6	43.5	57.1	45.1	43.6

TABLE 38.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
	United States	Geographic division									United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE																				
Total	140,905	10,078	43,313	29,669	10,117	15,042	7,249	10,003	4,803	10,630	8.8	10.7	12.0	8.7	7.4	8.5	8.4	9.9	9.0	8.3
White	121,908	9,782	36,963	26,812	9,692	10,250	5,562	8,056	4,723	10,068	8.1	10.6	11.1	8.2	7.2	7.5	8.2	9.1	9.0	9.1
Negro and other races	18,997	297	6,350	2,857	425	4,792	1,687	1,947	80	562	15.7	15.7	23.4	22.7	16.6	12.0	8.9	15.1	10.9	13.2
Male	88,859	6,029	27,331	19,238	8,695	8,403	4,393	6,460	3,355	8,954	12.3	13.3	15.4	11.3	8.7	8.8	10.3	13.0	12.5	12.2
White	79,256	5,862	24,182	17,818	6,465	6,108	3,490	5,343	3,313	6,675	11.9	13.2	14.6	10.9	9.5	9.1	10.4	12.3	12.6	12.2
Negro and other races	9,603	167	3,149	1,421	230	2,295	903	1,117	42	279	16.7	17.8	25.2	22.7	17.7	12.3	10.0	17.8	10.8	12.4
Female	52,046	4,050	15,982	10,430	3,422	8,639	2,856	3,543	1,448	3,676	7.0	8.2	8.7	8.2	5.0	7.3	8.5	8.9	5.5	6.4
White	42,652	3,920	12,781	8,994	3,227	4,142	2,072	2,713	1,410	3,393	6.3	8.1	7.6	5.5	4.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.4	6.1
Negro and other races	9,394	130	3,201	1,436	195	2,497	784	830	38	283	14.8	13.7	21.9	22.8	15.4	11.7	8.0	12.4	10.9	14.2
AGE																				
Total	140,905	10,078	43,313	29,669	10,117	15,042	7,249	10,003	4,803	10,630	9.6	10.7	12.0	8.7	7.4	8.5	8.4	9.8	9.0	9.3
15–19 years	26,097	2,009	7,671	5,590	2,021	3,301	1,443	1,969	912	1,181	14.0	17.9	17.9	13.5	11.6	12.6	11.1	13.2	12.1	10.1
20–24 years	27,026	1,951	8,309	5,865	1,926	2,944	1,515	1,822	971	1,723	15.2	18.3	19.5	14.3	12.0	12.1	13.2	14.0	14.4	14.4
25–34 years	29,463	1,872	9,002	6,093	1,974	3,332	1,647	2,347	945	2,251	9.1	9.6	11.1	8.2	6.8	8.0	8.6	9.8	8.1	9.2
35–44 years	22,661	1,537	7,106	4,612	1,516	2,304	1,066	1,710	733	2,017	7.8	8.1	9.5	6.8	5.8	7.1	6.7	8.5	7.2	8.4
45–54 years	18,437	1,316	5,878	3,790	1,321	1,674	846	1,176	644	1,792	7.9	8.4	10.0	6.7	5.8	6.7	6.7	8.1	7.8	8.7
55–64 years	12,134	968	3,763	2,634	918	993	510	690	425	1,233	8.0	8.9	10.4	7.3	5.9	6.1	5.9	7.8	8.0	9.4
65–74 years	4,694	407	1,389	1,046	424	400	202	258	160	408	5.3	5.9	7.0	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	5.0	5.3	5.2
Age not reported	393	19	195	39	17	34	20	31	13	25	3.4	3.0	4.2	2.0	2.8	3.3	4.5	4.6	3.6	2.0
Male	88,858	6,029	27,331	19,239	8,895	8,403	4,393	6,460	3,355	8,954	12.3	13.3	15.4	11.3	8.7	8.8	10.3	13.0	12.5	12.2
15–19 years	14,081	1,039	3,986	3,111	1,129	1,725	797	1,097	532	665	15.3	18.8	18.8	15.2	13.0	13.6	12.3	15.1	14.0	11.5
20–24 years	16,069	1,147	4,760	3,600	1,234	1,511	909	1,165	677	1,066	18.8	22.2	23.4	18.0	15.6	13.2	16.2	18.0	20.7	18.8
25–34 years	17,865	1,063	5,426	3,748	1,327	1,744	970	1,454	695	1,438	11.4	11.7	13.9	10.3	9.3	8.8	10.5	12.6	12.0	12.0
35–44 years	14,043	875	4,526	2,890	999	1,299	607	1,084	499	1,264	9.7	9.5	12.1	8.5	7.6	8.1	7.9	11.0	10.0	10.7
45–54 years	13,619	858	4,272	2,780	917	1,084	556	849	465	1,241	10.8	11.1	14.1	9.5	7.8	8.6	8.8	11.5	10.6	11.8
55–64 years	9,556	697	3,088	2,156	711	707	373	570	340	917	12.4	13.4	16.8	11.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	12.6	12.2	13.6
65–74 years	4,050	342	1,194	938	372	319	173	223	140	349	9.2	10.6	12.4	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	8.3	8.7	9.1
Age not reported	176	11	82	16	6	14	8	18	7	14	3.7	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.3	5.9	4.1	2.8
Female	52,046	4,050	15,982	10,430	3,422	8,639	2,858	3,543	1,448	3,676	7.0	8.2	8.7	8.2	5.0	7.3	6.5	6.8	5.5	8.4
15–19 years	12,016	970	3,685	2,479	892	1,576	646	872	380	516	12.8	17.1	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	9.8	11.5	10.1	8.7
20–24 years	10,957	804	3,549	2,265	692	1,433	606	657	294	657	11.9	14.7	15.9	10.8	8.5	11.1	10.3	8.6	8.4	10.5
25–34 years	11,598	809	3,576	2,345	647	1,588	677	893	250	813	6.9	7.8	8.5	6.2	4.4	7.3	6.8	7.2	4.2	6.6
35–44 years	8,618	662	2,580	1,722	517	1,065	459	626	234	753	5.9	6.8	6.9	5.1	3.9	6.2	5.6	6.2	4.5	6.2
45–54 years	5,418	461	1,606	1,010	404	590	290	327	179	551	4.7	5.8	5.6	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.5
55–64 years	2,578	271	678	478	207	286	137	120	85	316	3.5	4.7	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	5.0
65–74 years	644	65	195	108	52	81	29	35	20	59	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Age not reported	217	8	113	23	11	20	12	13	6	11	3.2	2.1	4.0	2.0	3.1	3.5	4.6	3.5	3.1	1.5

TABLE 39.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS EMERGENCY WORKERS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
		Geographic division										Geographic division								
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE																				
Total	**30,467**	**1,981**	**8,570**	**6,490**	**2,561**	**3,068**	**1,728**	**2,252**	**1,679**	**2,138**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**1.9**
White	26,338	1,911	6,923	5,595	2,452	2,432	1,452	2,004	1,647	1,922	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.7
Negro and other races	4,129	70	1,647	895	109	636	276	248	32	216	3.4	3.7	6.1	7.1	4.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	4.4	5.1
Male	**24,444**	**1,593**	**7,122**	**5,499**	**2,066**	**2,267**	**1,372**	**1,658**	**1,288**	**1,581**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**4.8**	**2.8**
White	21,118	1,547	5,811	4,731	1,975	1,753	1,149	1,464	1,260	1,428	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.8	2.6
Negro and other races	3,326	46	1,311	768	91	514	223	192	28	153	5.8	4.9	10.5	12.3	7.0	2.7	2.5	3.1	7.3	6.8
Female	**6,023**	**388**	**1,448**	**991**	**495**	**801**	**358**	**596**	**391**	**557**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.0**
White	5,220	364	1,112	864	477	679	303	540	387	494	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9
Negro and other races	803	24	336	127	18	122	53	56	4	63	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.2
AGE																				
Total	**30,467**	**1,981**	**8,570**	**6,490**	**2,561**	**3,088**	**1,728**	**2,252**	**1,879**	**2,138**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**1.9**
15–19 years	3,338	216	659	673	380	323	296	398	220	173	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	1.5
20–24 years	3,820	217	1,059	729	344	443	297	325	197	209	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.8
25–34 years	5,950	351	1,819	1,080	495	699	374	456	329	347	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.4
35–44 years	6,533	451	2,040	1,364	481	647	321	469	346	414	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.4	1.7
45–54 years	6,041	402	1,714	1,494	476	514	254	341	329	518	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	4.0	2.5
55–64 years	3,855	262	937	995	322	344	160	206	221	408	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.1	3.1
65–74 years	776	76	275	134	60	84	23	39	36	49	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.6
Age not reported	154	6	67	21	4	14	3	18	1	20	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.3	1.6
Male	**24,444**	**1,593**	**7,122**	**5,499**	**2,066**	**2,267**	**1,372**	**1,658**	**1,288**	**1,581**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**4.8**	**2.8**
15–19 years	2,361	157	485	474	257	242	220	270	140	116	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.0
20–24 years	2,680	150	719	516	261	301	230	223	140	140	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.6	4.1	3.6	4.3	2.5
25–34 years	4,820	288	1,496	906	431	515	308	345	281	250	3.1	3.2	3.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	4.8	2.1
35–44 years	5,268	364	1,724	1,182	385	460	242	352	261	298	3.6	3.9	4.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.6	5.2	2.5
45–54 years	5,106	332	1,530	1,353	389	381	217	256	252	395	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.5	5.8	3.8
55–64 years	3,409	226	861	927	291	292	134	168	180	330	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.7	6.5	4.9
65–74 years	694	71	259	125	50	67	19	31	33	39	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.0
Age not reported	106	4	48	16	2	9	2	11	1	13	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.1	3.6	0.6	2.6
Female	**6,023**	**388**	**1,448**	**991**	**495**	**801**	**356**	**596**	**391**	**557**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.0**
15–19 years	977	59	174	199	123	81	76	128	80	57	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.0
20–24 years	1,140	67	340	213	83	142	67	102	67	69	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
25–34 years	1,130	63	323	174	64	184	66	111	48	97	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
35–44 years	1,265	87	316	182	96	187	79	117	85	116	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0
45–54 years	935	69	184	141	86	133	37	85	77	123	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.2
55–64 years	446	36	76	68	31	52	26	38	41	78	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.2
65–74 years	82	5	16	9	10	17	4	8	3	10	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Age not reported	48	2	19	5	2	5	1	7	-------	7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.9	-------	1.0

TABLE 40.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
		Geographic division										Geographic division								
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE																				
Total	84,919	7,406	22,721	20,509	6,015	10,502	4,886	5,796	1,987	4,797	5.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.7	4.2
White	73,217	7,198	19,705	19,225	5,644	7,195	3,369	4,374	1,953	4,554	5.4	7.8	5.9	5.9	4.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.1
Negro and other races	11,702	208	3,016	1,284	371	3,307	1,517	1,422	34	243	9.7	11.0	11.1	10.2	14.5	9.0	8.0	11.0	4.6	5.7
Male	60,944	4,913	15,696	15,915	4,523	7,169	3,546	4,353	1,488	3,341	8.4	10.8	8.8	9.3	6.5	8.3	8.3	8.8	5.6	5.9
White	54,227	4,769	14,250	15,044	4,312	5,082	2,593	3,487	1,470	3,220	8.1	10.7	8.6	9.2	6.4	7.5	7.7	8.0	5.6	5.9
Negro and other races	6,717	144	1,446	871	211	2,087	953	866	18	121	11.7	15.3	11.6	13.9	16.2	11.1	10.6	13.9	4.7	5.4
Female	23,975	2,493	7,025	4,594	1,492	3,333	1,340	1,443	499	1,456	3.2	5.1	3.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.5
White	18,990	2,429	5,455	4,181	1,332	2,113	776	887	483	1,334	2.8	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.4
Negro and other races	4,985	64	1,570	413	160	1,220	564	556	16	122	7.9	6.7	10.7	6.5	12.6	7.1	5.7	8.3	4.6	6.1
AGE																				
Total	84,919	7,406	22,721	20,509	6,015	10,502	4,886	5,796	1,987	4,797	5.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.7	4.2
15–19 years	8,422	732	1,934	1,785	700	1,305	544	711	305	386	4.5	6.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.3
20–24 years	14,462	1,251	3,979	3,449	1,001	1,939	866	919	360	688	8.1	11.8	9.3	8.4	6.2	7.9	7.5	7.1	5.3	5.9
25–34 years	21,380	1,674	5,725	5,139	1,509	3,080	1,344	1,527	442	1,137	6.6	8.6	7.0	6.9	4.5	7.4	7.0	6.4	3.8	4.7
35–44 years	17,336	1,551	4,758	4,253	1,175	2,114	970	1,167	370	946	5.9	8.1	6.4	6.3	4.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	3.7	3.9
45–54 years	13,726	1,273	3,808	3,552	1,021	1,871	659	850	286	906	5.8	8.1	6.5	6.3	4.5	5.4	5.2	5.9	3.5	4.4
55–64 years	7,098	666	1,863	1,801	595	665	357	452	173	526	4.7	6.1	5.2	5.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	5.1	3.2	4.0
65–74 years	2,296	223	535	476	204	296	131	135	46	180	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.3
Age not reported	269	16	116	22	10	32	15	35	5	18	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	3.4	5.1	1.4	1.5
Male	60,944	4,913	15,696	15,915	4,523	7,169	3,546	4,353	1,488	3,341	8.4	10.8	8.8	9.3	6.5	8.3	8.3	8.8	5.6	5.9
15–19 years	5,006	381	980	1,074	448	893	395	476	202	247	5.4	6.9	4.6	5.2	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.3	4.3
20–24 years	9,430	706	2,356	2,442	715	1,222	610	678	250	451	11.0	13.7	11.6	12.2	9.0	10.6	10.9	11.0	7.6	7.9
25–34 years	15,293	1,050	3,854	4,028	1,005	2,035	1,003	1,171	347	800	9.7	11.6	9.9	11.0	7.0	10.2	10.8	10.2	6.0	6.7
35–44 years	12,701	1,079	3,457	3,407	901	1,400	681	852	283	641	8.8	11.7	9.2	10.0	6.9	8.7	8.9	8.6	5.7	5.4
45–54 years	10,660	961	3,008	2,958	783	941	472	667	220	650	8.9	12.4	9.9	10.1	6.7	7.5	7.5	9.0	5.0	6.2
55–64 years	5,840	536	1,548	1,590	466	524	264	372	147	399	7.6	10.3	8.4	8.4	6.0	6.3	6.0	8.2	5.3	5.9
65–74 years	1,882	192	446	434	174	221	112	120	38	145	4.3	6.0	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.5	2.4	3.8
Age not reported	132	8	47	12	7	23	9	17	1	8	2.8	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.8	5.2	4.8	5.6	0.6	1.6
Female	23,975	2,493	7,025	4,594	1,492	3,333	1,340	1,443	499	1,456	3.2	5.1	3.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.5
15–19 years	3,416	371	954	711	252	502	149	235	103	139	3.6	6.5	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.4
20–24 years	5,032	545	1,623	1,007	286	717	256	241	110	247	5.4	9.9	7.3	4.8	3.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	3.2	4.0
25–34 years	6,087	624	1,874	1,111	304	1,045	341	356	95	337	3.6	6.0	4.4	2.9	2.1	4.8	3.4	2.9	1.6	2.7
35–44 years	4,635	472	1,301	875	274	714	289	315	87	305	3.2	4.8	3.5	2.6	2.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	1.7	2.5
45–54 years	3,066	312	800	594	238	430	187	183	66	256	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6
55–64 years	1,258	130	315	241	105	141	93	80	26	127	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.0
65–74 years	344	31	89	42	30	75	19	15	5	35	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Age not reported	157	8	69	10	3	9	6	18	4	10	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.3	4.8	2.1	1.4

TABLE 41.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
		Geographic division										Geographic division								
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE																				
Total	**20,895**	**1,155**	**4,140**	**5,571**	**1,613**	**2,278**	**1,311**	**1,610**	**677**	**2,040**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
White	18,871	1,117	3,637	5,428	1,881	1,597	997	1,394	862	1,958	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Negro and other races	2,024	38	503	143	32	681	314	216	15	82	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Male	**11,866**	**565**	**2,174**	**3,156**	**1,204**	**1,410**	**663**	**1,036**	**465**	**1,061**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.6**
White	11,086	578	2,009	3,096	1,188	1,092	712	921	461	1,029	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9
Negro and other race	900	17	165	60	16	318	151	117	4	52	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	2.3
Female	**6,609**	**580**	**1,666**	**2,415**	**706**	**666**	**448**	**572**	**412**	**959**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.7**
White	7,785	539	1,628	2,332	693	605	285	473	401	929	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Negro and other races	1,124	21	338	83	16	363	163	99	11	30	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.5
AGE																				
Total	**20,895**	**1,155**	**4,140**	**5,571**	**1,913**	**2,276**	**1,311**	**1,610**	**677**	**2,040**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
15–19 years	2,761	124	343	698	313	323	188	283	229	282	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.4
20–24 years	2,528	127	466	764	259	280	144	150	94	244	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0
25–34 years	3,938	203	746	1,178	338	437	251	319	140	326	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
35–44 years	3,438	202	776	942	262	366	204	276	121	289	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
45–54 years	2,806	165	561	797	226	312	176	212	98	259	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
55–64 years	1,919	113	370	485	186	228	163	124	70	190	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5
65–74 years	1,171	67	210	276	152	152	91	83	39	101	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3
Age not reported	2,314	154	668	431	177	180	106	163	86	349	20.1	24.3	14.4	22.3	29.2	17.6	23.8	24.0	23.6	28.5
Male	**11,966**	**595**	**2,174**	**3,156**	**1,204**	**1,410**	**663**	**1,038**	**465**	**1,061**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.9**
15–19 years	1,786	63	217	420	204	216	139	196	152	179	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	4.0	3.1
20–24 years	1,346	60	207	388	163	160	96	98	54	126	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2
25–34 years	1,968	91	339	590	175	243	147	200	45	138	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2
35–44 years	1,781	88	367	625	154	202	121	170	48	106	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9
45–54 years	1,601	80	294	476	135	191	123	138	46	116	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1
65–64 years	1,265	75	222	314	147	165	109	78	36	119	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.8
65–74 years	895	45	151	205	124	128	72	66	31	73	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.9
Age not reported	1,344	93	377	238	102	107	62	90	53	222	28.6	36.9	21.0	29.9	40.6	24.2	33.3	29.5	31.4	44.0
Female	**6,609**	**560**	**1,666**	**2,415**	**706**	**666**	**446**	**572**	**412**	**656**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.7**
15–19 years	995	61	126	278	109	107	47	87	77	103	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.7
20–24 years	1,182	67	259	376	96	120	54	52	40	118	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9
25–34 years	1,970	112	467	588	163	194	104	119	95	188	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5
35–44 years	1,657	114	409	417	108	164	83	106	73	183	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5
45–54 years	1,205	85	267	321	91	121	53	74	52	141	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4
55–64 years	654	38	148	171	39	63	44	46	34	71	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
65–74 years	276	22	59	71	28	26	19	15	8	28	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Age not reported	970	61	291	193	75	73	44	73	33	127	14.2	16.0	10.3	17.0	21.0	12.8	16.9	19.5	16.9	17.6

TABLE 42.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS FULLY EMPLOYED, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	NUMBER										PERCENT OF POPULATION									
		Geographic division										Geographic division								
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE																				
Total	569,392	36,271	137,531	133,562	55,302	73,189	31,639	35,755	19,917	46,226	38.9	38.4	38.1	39.3	40.2	41.2	36.6	35.4	37.5	40.3
White	525,788	35,564	129,504	130,094	54,550	56,536	24,143	31,467	19,573	44,357	39.1	38.4	38.3	39.7	40.5	41.1	35.8	35.7	37.3	40.2
Negro and other races	43,604	707	8,027	3,468	752	16,653	7,496	4,288	344	1,869	36.1	37.4	29.6	27.6	29.3	41.6	39.8	33.2	46.8	44.0
Male	429,435	25,517	100,725	102,079	43,547	53,947	25,462	27,780	15,675	34,697	59.2	56.2	56.6	59.9	63.0	62.6	58.8	55.9	58.5	61.0
White	400,163	25,063	95,776	99,674	43,015	42,967	19,991	24,863	15,440	33,374	60.0	56.3	57.9	60.7	63.4	63.7	59.6	57.2	58.5	61.1
Negro and other races	29,272	454	4,952	2,405	532	10,980	5,471	2,917	238	1,323	50.8	48.3	39.6	38.5	40.9	58.6	60.8	46.7	61.7	58.6
Female	139,957	10,754	36,803	31,483	11,755	19,242	6,177	7,975	4,239	11,529	18.9	21.9	20.1	18.6	17.2	21.1	14.1	15.5	16.1	20.0
White	125,625	10,501	33,728	30,420	11,535	13,569	4,152	6,604	4,133	10,983	18.6	21.8	20.0	18.6	17.2	19.3	12.2	14.8	15.9	19.7
Negro and other races	14,332	253	3,075	1,063	220	5,673	2,025	1,371	106	546	22.6	26.7	21.0	16.8	17.4	26.7	20.6	20.5	30.4	27.5
AGE																				
Total	569,392	36,271	137,531	133,562	55,302	73,189	31,639	35,755	19,917	46,226	38.9	38.4	38.1	39.3	40.2	41.2	36.6	35.4	37.5	40.3
15–19 years	29,949	1,568	6,572	6,930	2,905	5,229	2,217	2,154	1,022	1,352	16.1	14.0	15.3	16.8	16.7	20.0	17.0	14.5	13.6	11.6
20–24 years	77,913	4,708	19,002	18,737	7,173	11,101	4,246	4,889	2,785	5,272	43.8	44.2	44.5	43.7	44.7	45.5	36.9	37.7	41.2	44.2
25–34 years	153,754	9,525	38,206	35,339	13,944	20,659	8,221	10,182	5,371	12,307	47.4	48.9	47.0	47.5	48.2	49.8	42.7	42.6	45.8	50.6
35–44 years	131,368	8,621	32,843	30,483	12,233	15,795	6,791	8,466	4,398	11,738	45.1	45.3	43.9	44.9	46.4	47.3	42.9	42.3	43.4	48.8
45–54 years	98,757	6,466	23,377	23,682	10,192	11,254	5,228	5,793	3,604	9,161	42.1	41.1	39.8	41.8	44.8	44.7	41.5	40.1	43.6	44.7
55–64 years	53,729	3,732	11,703	12,950	6,118	6,389	3,365	2,952	1,924	4,626	35.6	34.2	32.4	36.0	39.2	39.1	39.0	33.2	36.0	35.4
65–74 years	19,101	1,379	3,684	4,558	2,526	2,355	1,433	1,099	681	1,414	21.6	19.9	18.5	21.8	26.0	24.4	28.2	20.5	22.4	18.2
Age not reported	4,821	272	2,144	883	211	437	136	250	132	356	41.8	43.0	46.3	45.8	34.8	42.8	30.5	36.8	36.3	29.0
Male	429,435	25,517	100,725	102,079	43,547	53,947	25,462	27,780	15,675	34,697	59.2	56.2	56.6	59.9	63.0	62.6	58.8	55.9	58.5	61.0
15–19 years	17,273	792	3,321	3,728	1,601	3,447	1,629	1,383	608	769	18.8	14.3	15.7	18.2	18.5	27.1	25.2	19.1	16.0	13.3
20–24 years	47,022	2,568	10,573	11,117	4,414	7,039	3,055	3,291	1,793	3,230	55.0	48.6	52.1	55.5	55.8	61.3	54.6	53.5	54.8	56.8
25–34 years	111,574	6,302	26,803	26,042	10,673	14,587	6,348	7,680	4,179	8,990	71.0	69.5	68.7	71.4	74.7	73.5	68.6	66.7	72.1	74.9
35–44 years	104,815	6,541	26,103	24,859	10,155	11,984	5,555	6,837	3,640	9,044	72.6	70.7	69.8	73.1	77.4	74.7	72.5	69.1	73.2	76.3
45–54 years	82,764	5,052	19,488	20,321	8,821	9,151	4,508	4,879	3,085	7,499	68.3	65.9	64.3	69.2	75.5	72.9	71.4	66.1	70.5	70.5
55–64 years	46,400	2,989	10,118	11,326	5,482	5,422	2,960	2,574	1,675	3,854	60.1	57.4	55.0	60.7	67.4	65.5	67.1	56.9	60.1	57.2
65–74 years	16,981	1,167	3,206	4,113	2,283	2,070	1,316	988	611	1,227	38.7	36.3	33.4	39.4	44.8	43.5	49.3	36.9	38.1	32.0
Age not reported	2,598	126	1,114	473	108	247	91	148	87	204	55.2	50.0	61.9	59.4	43.2	55.9	48.9	45.5	51.5	40.4
Female	139,957	10,754	36,803	31,483	11,755	19,242	6,177	7,975	4,239	11,529	18.9	21.9	20.1	18.6	17.2	21.1	14.1	15.5	16.1	20.0
15–19 years	12,671	776	3,251	3,202	1,304	1,782	588	771	414	583	13.5	13.7	15.0	15.4	14.9	13.2	8.9	10.1	11.1	9.9
20–24 years	30,891	2,200	8,427	7,620	2,759	4,062	1,191	1,598	992	2,042	33.4	40.1	37.7	36.2	33.8	31.4	20.2	23.4	28.5	32.7
25–34 years	42,180	3,223	11,403	9,297	3,271	6,072	1,873	2,502	1,192	3,347	25.2	31.0	27.0	24.6	22.4	28.1	18.7	20.2	20.1	27.0
35–44 years	26,550	2,080	6,740	5,524	2,078	3,811	1,236	1,629	758	2,694	18.1	21.3	18.0	16.4	15.7	22.0	15.1	16.1	14.7	22.1
45–54 years	15,993	1,374	3,889	3,361	1,361	2,103	720	914	519	1,752	14.0	17.2	13.7	12.3	12.3	16.7	11.5	12.9	13.3	17.6
55–64 years	7,329	743	1,585	1,624	636	937	405	378	249	772	10.0	13.0	9.0	9.4	8.5	11.7	9.6	8.7	9.7	12.2
65–74 years	2,120	212	478	445	243	285	119	81	70	187	4.8	5.7	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.9	4.9	3.2	4.9	4.7
Age not reported	2,223	146	1,030	410	103	190	45	102	45	152	32.5	38.3	36.3	36.2	28.9	32.8	17.3	27.2	23.1	21.1

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–64 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
UNITED STATES																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	1,465,524	186,054	177,980	324,685	291,424	234,805	150,784	88,251	11,541	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	857,064	71,542	127,026	216,541	183,135	141,557	80,228	29,034	8,001	58.5	38.5	71.4	66.7	62.8	60.3	53.2	32.9	69.3
Totally unemployed	140,905	26,097	27,026	29,463	22,661	18,437	12,134	4,694	393	9.6	14.0	15.2	9.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	5.3	3.4
Emergency workers	30,467	3,338	3,820	5,950	6,533	6,041	3,855	776	154	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.3
Partly unemployed	84,919	8,422	14,462	21,380	17,336	13,726	7,098	2,226	269	5.8	4.5	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.8	4.7	2.5	2.3
Part-time workers	20,895	2,781	2,528	3,988	3,438	2,806	1,919	1,171	2,314	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	20.1
Fully employed	569,392	29,949	77,913	153,754	131,368	98,757	53,729	19,101	4,821	38.9	16.1	43.8	47.4	45.1	42.1	35.6	21.6	41.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	10,486	955	1,277	2,056	1,799	1,790	1,493	1,066	50	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.4
Not available for employment	608,460	114,512	50,954	108,144	108,289	93,248	70,556	59,217	3,540	41.5	61.5	28.6	33.3	37.2	39.7	46.8	67.1	30.7
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	91,718	13,200	16,470	19,416	15,635	13,262	9,350	3,732	653	6.3	7.1	9.3	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.2	4.2	5.7
Emergency workers	29,750	3,296	3,693	5,505	6,318	5,965	4,041	710	222	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.8	1.9
Partly unemployed	49,032	3,388	7,106	11,408	10,492	9,169	5,421	1,600	448	3.3	1.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	1.8	3.9
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	725,064	91,863	85,560	157,239	144,395	120,247	77,141	43,915	4,704	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	622,073	41,054	77,182	152,472	139,658	114,347	67,622	25,360	4,378	85.8	44.7	90.2	97.0	96.7	95.1	87.7	57.7	93.1
Totally unemployed	88,859	14,081	16,069	17,865	14,043	13,019	9,556	4,050	176	12.3	15.3	18.8	11.4	9.7	10.8	12.4	9.2	3.7
Emergency workers	24,444	2,361	2,680	4,820	5,268	5,106	3,409	694	106	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	1.6	2.3
Partly unemployed	60,944	5,006	9,430	15,293	12,701	10,660	5,840	1,882	132	8.4	5.4	11.0	9.7	8.8	8.9	7.6	4.3	2.8
Part-time workers	11,986	1,786	1,346	1,968	1,781	1,601	1,265	895	1,344	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	28.6
Fully employed	429,435	17,278	47,022	111,574	104,818	82,764	46,400	16,981	2,598	59.2	18.8	55.0	71.0	72.6	68.8	60.1	38.7	55.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	6,405	542	635	952	1,047	1,197	1,152	858	22	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	.70	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.5
Not available for employment	102,991	50,809	8,378	4,767	4,737	5,900	9,519	18,555	326	14.2	55.3	9.8	3.0	3.3	4.9	12.3	42.3	6.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	63,960	7,515	10,964	13,227	10,728	10,045	7,695	3,333	453	8.8	8.2	12.8	8.4	7.4	8.4	10.0	7.6	9.6
Emergency workers	24,615	2,588	2,772	4,584	5,141	5,116	3,560	656	198	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.6	1.5	4.2
Partly unemployed	40,008	2,112	6,257	9,357	8,777	7,905	4,747	1,479	374	6.5	2.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.2	3.4	8.0
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	740,460	94,191	92,420	167,446	147,029	114,558	73,643	44,336	6,837	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	234,991	30,488	49,844	64,069	43,477	27,210	12,606	3,674	3,623	31.7	32.4	53.9	38.3	29.6	23.8	17.1	8.3	53.0
Totally unemployed	52,046	12,016	10,957	11,598	8,618	6,418	2,578	644	217	7.0	12.8	11.9	6.9	5.9	4.7	3.5	1.5	3.2
Emergency workers	6,023	977	1,140	1,130	1,265	935	446	82	48	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
Partly unemployed	23,975	3,416	5,032	6,087	4,635	3,066	1,258	344	137	3.2	3.6	5.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.8	2.0
Part-time workers	8,909	995	1,182	1,970	1,657	1,205	654	276	970	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	14.2
Fully employed	139,957	12,671	30,891	42,180	26,550	15,993	7,329	2,120	2,223	18.9	13.5	33.4	25.2	18.1	14.0	10.0	4.8	32.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	4,081	413	642	1,104	752	693	341	208	28	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Not available for employment	505,469	63,703	42,576	103,377	103,552	87,348	61,037	40,662	3,214	68.3	67.6	46.1	61.7	70.4	76.2	82.9	91.7	47.0
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	27,758	5,685	5,506	6,189	4,907	3,217	1,655	399	200	3.7	6.0	6.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.9
Emergency workers	6,135	708	921	921	1,177	849	481	54	24	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Partly unemployed	9,024	1,276	1,849	2,051	1,715	1,264	674	121	74	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.1
NEW ENGLAND																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	94,568	11,199	10,641	19,460	19,046	15,721	10,921	6,947	633	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	57,518	4,708	8,327	13,738	12,467	9,750	6,844	2,217	467	60.8	42.0	78.3	70.6	65.5	62.0	53.5	31.9	73.8
Totally unemployed	10,079	2,009	1,951	1,872	1,537	1,316	968	407	19	10.7	17.9	18.3	9.6	8.1	8.4	8.9	5.9	3.0
Emergency workers	1,981	216	217	351	451	402	262	76	6	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.1	0.9
Partly unemployed	7,406	752	1,251	1,674	1,551	1,273	666	223	16	7.8	6.7	11.8	8.6	8.1	8.1	6.1	3.2	2.5
Part-time workers	1,155	124	127	203	202	165	113	67	154	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	24.3
Fully employed	36,271	1,568	4,708	9,525	8,621	6,466	3,732	1,379	272	38.4	14.0	44.2	48.9	45.3	41.1	34.2	19.9	43.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	626	39	73	113	105	128	103	65	-------	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	------
Not available for employment	37,050	6,491	2,314	5,722	6,579	6,971	5,077	4,730	166	39.2	58.0	21.7	29.4	34.5	38.0	46.5	68.1	26.2
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,281	1,124	1,166	1,139	988	884	659	292	29	6.6	10.0	11.0	5.9	5.2	5.6	6.0	4.2	4.6
Emergency workers	1,872	242	221	297	401	375	263	64	9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	0.9	1.4
Partly unemployed	3,795	331	574	818	775	678	448	149	22	4.0	3.0	5.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	2.1	3.5

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
NEW ENGLAND—Continued																		
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	45,428	5,526	5,160	9,069	9,259	7,729	5,211	3,219	252	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	39,001	2,457	4,608	8,838	8,999	7,399	4,594	1,864	242	85.9	44.5	89.3	97.5	97.2	95.7	88.2	57.9	96.0
Totally unemployed	6,029	1,039	1,147	1,063	875	855	697	342	11	13.3	18.8	22.2	11.7	9.5	11.1	13.4	10.6	4.4
Emergency workers	1,593	157	150	288	364	333	226	71	4	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	2.2	1.6
Partly unemployed	4,913	381	706	1,050	1,079	961	536	192	8	10.8	6.9	13.7	11.6	11.7	12.4	10.3	6.0	3.2
Part-time workers	595	63	60	91	88	80	75	45	93	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	36.9
Fully employed	25,517	792	2,508	6,302	6,541	5,092	2,989	1,167	126	56.2	14.3	48.6	69.5	70.7	65.9	57.4	36.3	50.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	354	25	37	44	52	78	71	47	-------	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	------
Not available for employment	6,422	3,069	552	230	259	330	617	1,355	10	14.1	55.5	10.7	2.5	2.8	4.3	11.8	42.1	4.0
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	4,121	582	738	706	638	649	535	256	17	9.1	10.5	14.3	7.8	6.9	8.4	10.3	8.0	6.7
Emergency workers	1,523	163	167	250	329	316	229	61	8	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	1.9	3.2
Partly unemployed	2,773	160	361	588	589	550	369	140	16	6.1	2.9	7.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.1	4.3	6.3
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	49,145	5,673	5,481	10,392	9,798	7,992	5,710	3,729	391	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	18,517	2,251	3,719	4,900	3,468	2,351	1,250	353	225	37.7	39.7	67.9	47.2	35.4	29.4	21.9	9.5	59.1
Totally unemployed	4,050	970	804	809	662	461	271	65	8	8.2	17.1	14.7	7.8	6.8	5.8	4.7	1.7	2.1
Emergency workers	388	59	67	63	87	69	36	5	2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5
Partly unemployed	2,493	371	545	624	472	312	130	31	8	5.1	6.5	9.9	6.0	4.8	3.9	2.3	0.8	2.1
Part-time workers	560	61	67	112	114	85	38	22	61	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	16.0
Fully employed	10,754	776	2,200	3,223	2,080	1,374	743	212	146	21.9	13.7	40.1	31.0	21.3	17.2	13.0	5.7	38.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	272	14	36	69	53	50	32	18	-------	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	------
Not available for employment	30,628	3,422	1,762	5,492	6,320	5,641	4,460	3,375	156	62.3	60.3	32.1	52.8	64.6	70.6	78.1	90.5	40.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	2,160	542	428	433	350	235	124	36	12	4.4	9.6	7.8	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.0	3.1
Emergency workers	349	79	54	47	72	59	34	3	1	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Partly unemployed	1,022	171	213	230	186	128	79	9	6	2.1	3.0	3.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	360,901	42,922	42,660	91,289	74,766	59,740	36,080	19,911	4,634	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	218,606	17,332	33,069	55,970	47,942	35,767	18,998	6,321	3,207	60.6	40.5	77.5	68.9	64.1	60.9	52.7	31.7	69.2
Totally unemployed	43,313	7,671	8,309	9,002	7,106	5,878	3,763	1,389	195	12.0	17.9	19.5	11.1	9.5	10.0	10.4	7.0	4.2
Emergency workers	8,570	659	1,059	1,819	2,040	1,714	937	275	67	2.4	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.4
Partly unemployed	22,721	1,934	3,979	5,728	4,758	3,808	1,863	535	116	6.3	4.5	9.3	7.0	6.4	6.5	5.2	2.7	2.5
Part-time workers	4,140	343	466	746	776	561	370	210	668	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	14.4
Fully employed	137,531	6,572	19,002	38,206	32,843	23,377	11,703	3,684	2,144	38.1	15.3	44.5	47.0	43.9	39.8	32.4	18.5	46.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,331	153	254	469	419	429	362	228	17	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4
Not available for employment	142,295	25,490	9,591	25,318	26,824	22,973	17,082	13,590	1,427	39.4	59.5	22.5	31.1	35.9	39.1	47.3	68.3	30.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	28,986	4,252	5,285	5,985	4,941	4,225	2,920	1,155	223	8.0	9.9	12.4	7.4	6.6	7.2	8.1	5.8	4.8
Emergency workers	8,509	723	983	1,744	1,980	1,751	993	265	70	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.5
Partly unemployed	13,139	887	2,084	3,078	2,887	2,510	1,254	330	109	3.6	2.1	4.9	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.5	1.7	2.4
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	177,984	21,167	20,299	39,001	37,414	30,293	19,405	9,606	1,799	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	154,341	9,062	18,718	38,092	36,404	28,851	16,114	5,426	1,674	86.7	42.8	92.2	97.7	97.3	95.2	87.6	56.5	93.1
Totally unemployed	27,331	3,986	4,760	5,426	4,526	4,272	3,085	1,194	82	15.4	18.8	23.4	13.9	12.1	14.1	16.8	12.4	4.6
Emergency workers	7,122	485	719	1,496	1,724	1,530	861	259	48	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.7	2.7	2.7
Partly unemployed	15,696	980	2,356	3,854	3,457	3,008	1,548	446	47	8.8	4.6	11.6	9.9	9.2	9.9	8.4	4.6	2.6
Part-time workers	2,174	217	207	339	367	294	222	151	377	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	21.0
Fully employed	100,728	3,321	10,575	26,803	26,103	19,488	10,118	3,206	1,114	56.6	15.7	52.1	68.7	69.8	64.3	55.0	33.4	61.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,290	73	101	174	227	259	280	170	6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.3
Not available for employment	23,643	12,105	1,581	909	1,010	1,442	2,291	4,180	125	13.3	57.2	7.8	2.3	2.7	4.8	12.4	43.5	6.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	20,079	2,331	3,368	3,975	3,449	3,283	2,487	1,036	150	11.3	11.0	16.6	10.2	9.2	10.8	13.5	10.8	8.3
Emergency workers	7,220	558	712	1,467	1,668	1,589	912	257	57	4.1	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.0	2.7	3.2
Partly unemployed	10,354	475	1,392	2,410	2,406	2,184	1,103	303	81	5.8	2.2	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.0	3.2	4.5

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—Con.																		
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	182,917	21,855	22,381	42,287	37,352	28,447	17,875	10,305	2,835	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	64,265	8,270	14,351	17,878	11,538	6,916	2,884	895	1,533	35.1	38.2	64.2	42.3	30.9	24.3	16.3	8.7	54.1
Totally unemployed	15,982	3,685	3,549	3,576	2,580	1,606	678	195	113	8.7	17.0	15.9	8.5	6.9	5.6	3.8	1.9	4.0
Emergency workers	1,448	174	340	323	316	184	76	16	19	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Partly unemployed	7,025	964	1,623	1,874	1,301	800	315	89	69	3.8	4.4	7.3	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.9	2.4
Part-time workers	1,966	126	259	407	409	267	148	59	291	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	10.3
Fully employed	36,803	3,251	8,427	11,403	6,740	3,889	1,585	478	1,030	20.1	15.0	37.7	27.0	18.0	13.7	9.0	4.6	36.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,041	80	153	295	192	170	82	58	11	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Not available for employment	118,652	13,385	8,010	24,409	25,814	21,531	14,791	9,410	1,302	64.9	61.8	35.8	57.7	69.1	75.7	83.7	91.3	45.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	8,907	1,921	1,917	2,010	1,492	942	433	119	73	4.9	8.9	8.6	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.4	1.2	2.8
Emergency workers	1,289	165	271	277	312	162	81	8	13	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
Partly unemployed	2,785	412	692	668	481	326	151	27	28	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	339,985	41,310	41,034	74,338	87,882	58,594	35,985	20,912	1,930	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	198,111	15,887	29,859	49,272	42,082	33,706	19,169	6,753	1,403	58.3	38.4	72.8	66.3	62.0	69.6	53.3	32.3	72.7
Totally unemployed	29,669	5,590	5,865	6,093	4,612	3,790	2,634	1,046	39	8.7	13.5	14.3	8.2	6.8	6.7	7.3	5.0	2.0
Emergency workers	6,490	673	729	1,080	1,364	1,494	995	134	21	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.8	0.6	1.1
Partly unemployed	20,509	1,785	3,449	5,139	4,285	3,552	1,801	476	22	6.0	4.3	8.4	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	2.3	1.1
Part-time workers	5,671	698	764	1,178	942	797	485	276	431	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	22.3
Fully employed	133,662	6,930	18,737	35,339	30,483	23,682	12,950	4,558	883	39.3	16.8	45.7	47.5	44.9	41.8	36.0	21.8	45.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,310	191	315	443	396	391	304	263	7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.4
Not available for employment	141,854	25,443	11,175	25,068	25,780	22,888	16,818	14,159	527	41.7	61.8	27.2	33.7	38.0	40.4	46.7	67.7	27.3
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	18,456	2,769	3,396	3,724	3,027	2,613	2,019	798	110	6.4	6.7	8.3	5.0	4.5	4.6	6.6	3.8	5.7
Emergency workers	6,298	595	711	983	1,325	1,497	1,026	123	38	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	0.6	2.0
Partly unemployed	10,095	626	1,432	2,250	2,206	1,955	1,218	339	69	3.0	1.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.6	3.6
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	170,438	20,518	20,013	38,485	34,154	29,379	18,850	10,445	798	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	147,342	8,916	18,224	35,532	33,195	28,162	16,517	6,035	761	86.4	43.5	91.1	97.4	97.2	95.9	88.8	57.8	95.6
Totally unemployed	19,239	3,111	3,600	3,748	2,890	2,780	2,156	938	16	11.3	15.2	18.0	10.3	8.6	9.6	11.6	9.0	2.0
Emergency workers	5,499	474	516	906	1,182	1,353	927	125	16	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.6	5.0	1.2	2.0
Partly unemployed	15,915	1,074	2,442	4,028	3,407	2,958	1,560	434	12	9.3	5.2	12.2	11.0	10.0	10.1	8.4	4.2	1.5
Part-time workers	3,156	420	388	590	525	476	314	205	238	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	29.9
Fully employed	102,079	3,728	11,117	26,042	24,959	20,321	11,328	4,113	473	59.9	18.2	55.5	71.4	73.1	69.2	60.7	39.4	59.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,454	109	161	218	232	274	234	220	6	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.8
Not available for employment	23,096	11,800	1,789	953	959	1,217	2,133	4,410	35	13.8	58.5	8.9	2.6	2.8	4.1	11.4	42.2	4.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	13,240	1,641	2,318	2,582	2,108	2,045	1,723	749	74	7.8	8.0	11.6	7.1	6.2	7.0	9.2	7.2	9.3
Emergency workers	5,514	490	530	855	1,149	1,374	969	119	38	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.1	1.1	4.8
Partly unemployed	8,718	416	1,111	1,950	1,952	1,783	1,121	324	81	5.1	2.0	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.0	3.1	7.7
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	169,527	20,794	21,021	37,853	33,708	27,215	17,335	10,487	1,134	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	50,769	6,951	11,635	13,740	8,887	5,644	2,652	718	642	29.9	33.4	55.3	36.3	26.4	20.4	15.3	6.9	56.6
Totally unemployed	10,430	2,479	2,265	2,345	1,722	1,010	478	108	23	6.2	11.9	10.8	6.2	5.1	3.7	2.8	1.0	2.0
Emergency workers	991	199	213	174	182	141	68	9	5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Partly unemployed	4,594	711	1,007	1,111	878	594	241	42	10	2.7	3.4	4.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.9
Part-time workers	2,415	278	376	588	417	321	171	71	193	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	17.0
Fully employed	31,483	3,202	7,620	9,297	5,524	3,361	1,624	445	410	18.6	15.4	36.2	24.6	16.4	12.3	9.4	4.3	35.2
Ill or vountarily idle	866	82	154	225	164	117	70	43	1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
Not available for employment	118,758	13,843	9,388	24,113	24,821	21,671	14,683	9,749	492	70.1	66.6	44.7	63.7	73.6	79.8	84.7	93.1	43.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	5,216	1,128	1,078	1,142	919	568	296	49	36	3.1	5.4	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	0.5	3.2
Emergency workers	784	105	181	128	176	123	67	4	--------	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	--------	--------
Partly unemployed	1,377	210	321	300	254	172	97	15	8	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.7

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
WEST NORTH CENTRAL																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	137,418	17,406	16,066	28,912	28,342	22,762	15,608	9,715	607	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	76,822	6,435	10,838	18,213	15,803	13,375	8,275	3,462	421	55.9	37.0	67.5	63.0	60.0	58.8	53.0	35.6	69.4
Totally unemployed	10,117	2,021	1,926	1,974	1,516	1,321	918	424	17	7.4	11.6	12.0	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	4.4	2.8
Emergency workers	2,561	380	344	495	481	475	322	60	4	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.7
Partly unemployed	6,015	700	1,001	1,309	1,175	1,021	595	204	10	4.4	4.0	6.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.8	2.1	1.6
Part-time workers	1,913	313	259	338	262	226	186	152	177	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	29.2
Fully employed	55,302	2,905	7,173	13,944	12,233	10,192	6,118	2,526	211	40.2	16.7	44.6	48.2	46.4	44.8	39.2	26.0	34.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	914	116	135	153	136	140	136	96	2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3
Not available for employment	60,596	10,971	5,228	10,699	10,539	9,387	7,333	6,253	186	44.1	63.0	32.5	37.0	40.0	41.2	47.0	64.4	30.6
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,508	852	1,103	1,310	1,095	1,051	717	343	37	4.7	4.9	6.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.5	6.1
Emergency workers	2,394	305	298	441	487	443	347	56	17	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.6	2.8
Partly unemployed	4,031	285	533	835	858	792	530	170	28	2.9	1.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.7	4.6
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	69,186	8,852	7,913	14,294	13,127	11,703	6,131	5,096	250	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	58,643	3,711	6,857	13,701	12,671	11,156	7,232	3,089	226	84.8	42.9	86.7	95.9	96.5	95.3	88.9	60.6	90.4
Totally unemployed	6,695	1,129	1,234	1,327	999	917	711	372	6	9.7	13.0	15.6	9.3	7.6	7.8	8.7	7.3	2.4
Emergency workers	2,066	257	261	431	385	389	291	50	2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.6	1.0	0.8
Partly unemployed	4,523	448	715	1,005	901	783	490	174	7	6.5	5.2	9.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.0	3.4	2.8
Part-time workers	1,204	204	163	175	154	135	147	124	102	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.4	40.8
Fully employed	43,547	1,601	4,414	10,673	10,155	8,831	5,482	2,283	108	63.0	18.5	55.8	74.7	77.4	75.5	67.4	44.8	43.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	608	72	70	90	77	101	111	86	1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.4
Not available for employment	10,523	4,941	1,056	593	456	547	899	2,007	24	15.2	57.1	13.3	4.1	3.5	4.7	11.1	39.4	9.6
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	4,844	495	802	1,010	788	806	599	310	34	7.0	5.7	10.1	7.1	6.0	6.9	7.4	6.1	13.6
Emergency workers	2,011	236	244	393	400	370	304	48	16	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.7	0.9	6.4
Partly unemployed	3,454	196	420	742	756	696	460	159	25	5.0	2.3	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	3.1	10.0
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	68,252	8,754	8,153	14,618	13,215	11,059	7,477	4,619	357	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	18,179	2,724	3,981	4,512	3,132	2,219	1,043	373	195	26.6	31.1	48.8	30.9	23.7	20.1	13.9	8.1	54.6
Totally unemployed	3,422	892	692	647	517	404	207	52	11	5.0	10.2	8.5	4.4	3.9	3.7	2.8	1.1	3.1
Emergency workers	495	123	83	64	96	86	31	10	2	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Partly unemployed	1,492	252	286	304	274	238	105	30	3	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.8
Part-time workers	709	109	96	163	108	91	39	28	75	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	21.0
Fully employed	11,755	1,304	2,759	3,271	2,078	1,361	636	243	103	17.2	14.9	33.8	22.4	15.7	12.3	8.5	5.3	28.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	306	44	65	63	59	39	25	10	1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Not available for employment	50,073	6,030	4,172	10,106	10,083	8,840	6,434	4,246	162	73.4	68.9	51.2	69.1	76.3	79.9	86.1	91.9	45.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	1,664	357	301	300	307	245	118	33	3	2.4	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.8
Emergency workers	383	69	54	48	87	73	43	8	1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3
Partly unemployed	577	89	113	93	102	96	70	11	3	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	177,558	26,201	24,407	41,491	33,386	25,172	18,284	9,634	1,021	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	105,543	10,623	16,849	28,454	21,481	15,291	8,732	3,410	703	59.4	40.5	69.0	68.6	64.4	60.7	53.7	35.4	68.9
Totally unemployed	15,042	3,301	2,944	3,332	2,364	1,674	993	400	34	8.5	12.6	12.1	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.1	4.2	3.3
Emergency workers	3,068	323	443	699	647	514	344	84	14	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.4
Partly unemployed	10,802	1,305	1,939	3,060	2,114	1,371	665	296	32	6.1	5.0	7.9	7.4	6.3	5.4	4.1	3.1	3.1
Part-time workers	2,278	323	280	437	366	312	228	152	180	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	17.6
Fully employed	73,189	5,229	11,101	20,659	15,795	11,254	6,359	2,355	437	41.2	20.0	45.5	49.8	47.3	44.7	39.1	24.4	42.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,164	142	142	247	195	166	143	123	6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.6
Not available for employment	72,015	15,578	7,558	13,037	11,887	9,881	7,532	6,224	318	40.6	59.5	31.0	31.4	35.6	39.3	46.3	64.6	31.1

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Contd.																		
TOTAL—Continued																		
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	10,113	1,595	1,812	2,389	1,804	1,245	831	350	87	5.7	6.1	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	3.6	8.5
Emergency workers	2,941	360	447	594	610	453	347	100	30	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.0	2.9
Partly unemployed	5,739	490	852	1,423	1,193	944	554	198	85	3.2	1.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.1	8.3
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	66,150	12,724	11,475	19,858	16,053	12,552	6,262	4,764	442	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	73,889	6,512	10,300	19,230	15,454	11,869	7,219	2,901	404	85.8	51.2	89.8	96.8	96.3	94.6	87.2	60.9	91.4
Totally unemployed	8,403	1,725	1,511	1,744	1,299	1,084	707	319	14	9.8	13.6	13.2	8.8	8.1	8.6	8.5	6.7	3.2
Emergency workers	2,267	242	301	515	460	381	292	67	9	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	1.4	2.0
Partly unemployed	7,169	803	1,222	2,035	1,400	941	524	221	23	8.3	6.3	10.6	10.2	8.7	7.5	6.3	4.6	5.2
Part-time workers	1,410	216	160	243	202	191	165	126	107	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.6	24.2
Fully employed	53,947	3,447	7,039	14,587	11,984	9,151	5,422	2,070	247	62.6	27.1	61.3	73.5	74.7	72.9	65.5	43.5	55.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	693	79	67	106	109	121	109	98	4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.9
Not available for employment	12,261	6,212	1,175	628	599	683	1,063	1,863	38	14.2	48.8	10.2	3.2	3.7	5.4	12.8	39.1	8.6
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,458	902	1,117	1,499	1,144	845	606	287	58	7.5	7.1	9.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.3	6.0	13.1
Emergency workers	2,262	294	332	457	443	328	299	84	25	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	1.8	5.7
Partly unemployed	4,430	326	629	1,106	910	748	466	174	71	5.1	2.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.6	3.7	16.1
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	91,406	13,477	12,932	21,633	17,315	12,620	7,962	4,670	579	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	31,654	4,111	6,549	9,224	6,027	3,422	1,513	509	299	34.6	30.5	50.6	42.6	34.8	27.1	19.0	10.5	51.6
Totally unemployed	6,639	1,576	1,433	1,588	1,065	590	286	81	20	7.3	11.7	11.1	7.3	6.2	4.7	3.6	1.7	3.5
Emergency workers	801	81	142	184	187	133	52	17	5	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.9
Partly unemployed	3,633	502	717	1,045	714	430	141	75	9	4.0	3.7	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.6
Part-time workers	868	107	120	194	164	121	63	26	73	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	12.6
Fully employed	19,242	1,782	4,062	6,072	3,811	2,103	937	285	190	21.1	13.2	31.4	28.1	22.0	16.7	11.7	5.9	32.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	471	63	75	141	86	45	34	25	2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Not available for employment	59,754	9,366	6,383	12,409	11,288	9,198	6,469	4,361	280	65.4	69.5	49.4	57.4	65.2	72.9	81.0	89.5	48.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	3,655	693	695	890	660	400	225	63	29	4.0	5.1	5.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	1.3	5.0
Emergency workers	679	66	115	137	167	125	48	16	5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.9
Partly unemployed	1,309	164	223	317	283	196	88	24	14	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	66,351	13,031	11,501	19,236	15,827	12,590	8,621	5,097	446	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	47,674	4,785	7,171	11,992	9,495	7,309	4,658	1,975	289	55.2	36.7	62.4	62.3	60.0	58.1	54.0	38.7	64.8
Totally unemployed	7,249	1,443	1,515	1,647	1,066	846	510	202	20	8.4	11.1	13.2	8.6	6.7	6.7	5.9	4.0	4.5
Emergency workers	1,728	266	297	374	321	254	160	23	3	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.7
Partly unemployed	4,886	544	866	1,344	970	659	357	121	15	5.7	4.2	7.5	7.0	6.1	5.2	4.1	2.6	3.4
Part-time workers	1,311	186	144	251	204	176	153	91	106	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	23.8
Fully employed	31,639	2,217	4,246	8,221	6,791	5,228	3,365	1,435	136	36.6	17.0	36.9	42.7	42.9	41.5	39.0	28.2	30.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	861	99	103	155	143	146	113	93	9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
Not available for employment	38,677	8,246	4,330	7,246	6,332	5,281	3,963	3,122	157	44.8	63.3	37.6	37.7	40.0	41.9	46.0	61.3	35.2
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	5,760	834	1,080	1,465	968	740	434	188	51	6.7	6.4	9.4	7.6	6.1	5.9	5.0	3.7	11.4
Emergency workers	1,744	322	321	348	303	248	173	17	12	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.3	2.7
Partly unemployed	3,210	225	455	834	666	557	311	121	41	3.7	1.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.6	2.4	9.2

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–64 years	65–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	65–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued																		
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	42,549	6,460	5,596	9,247	7,664	6,313	4,410	2,671	166	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	36,142	3,222	4,950	8,843	7,296	5,959	3,927	1,769	176	84.9	49.9	88.4	95.6	95.2	94.4	89.0	66.2	94.6
Totally unemployed	4,393	797	909	970	607	556	373	173	8	10.3	12.3	16.2	10.5	7.9	8.8	8.5	6.5	4.3
Emergency workers	1,372	220	230	308	242	217	134	19	2	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	0.7	1.1
Partly unemployed	3,546	395	610	1,003	681	472	264	112	9	8.3	6.1	10.9	10.8	8.9	7.5	6.0	4.2	4.8
Part-time workers	863	139	90	147	121	123	109	72	62	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7	33.3
Fully employed	25,462	1,629	3,055	6,348	5,555	4,508	2,960	1,316	91	59.8	25.2	54.6	68.6	72.5	71.4	67.1	49.3	48.9
Ill or voluntarily idle	506	42	56	67	90	83	87	77	4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.2
Not available for employment	6,407	3,238	648	404	368	354	483	902	10	15.1	50.1	11.6	4.4	4.8	5.6	11.0	33.8	5.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	3,940	506	743	1,000	630	525	337	163	36	9.3	7.8	13.3	10.8	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.1	19.4
Emergency workers	1,437	265	257	294	236	216	143	15	11	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	0.6	5.9
Partly unemployed	2,723	180	385	717	563	459	273	109	37	6.4	2.8	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.3	6.2	4.1	19.9
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	43,802	6,571	5,903	9,991	6,163	6,277	4,211	2,426	260	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	11,532	1,563	2,221	3,149	2,199	1,350	731	206	113	26.3	23.8	37.6	31.6	26.9	21.5	17.4	8.5	43.5
Totally unemployed	2,856	646	606	677	459	290	137	29	12	6.6	9.8	10.3	6.8	5.6	4.6	3.3	1.2	4.6
Emergency workers	356	76	67	66	79	37	26	4	1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4
Partly unemployed	1,340	149	256	341	289	187	93	19	6	3.1	2.3	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.2	0.8	2.3
Part-time workers	448	47	54	104	83	53	44	19	44	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	16.9
Fully employed	6,177	588	1,191	1,873	1,236	720	405	119	45	14.1	8.9	20.2	18.7	15.1	11.5	9.6	4.9	17.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	355	67	47	88	63	63	26	16	6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.9
Not available for employment	32,270	6,008	3,682	6,842	5,964	4,927	3,480	2,220	147	73.7	76.2	62.4	68.5	73.1	78.5	82.6	91.5	66.5
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	1,820	328	337	465	338	215	97	25	15	4.2	6.0	6.7	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.0	6.8
Emergency workers	307	57	64	54	67	32	30	2	1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4
Partly unemployed	487	45	70	117	103	98	38	12	4	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	101,003	14,669	12,963	23,886	20,032	14,464	6,679	5,206	660	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	56,346	5,622	8,210	15,023	12,264	8,612	4,547	1,670	498	65.8	37.8	63.2	62.9	61.2	58.8	51.2	32.1	73.2
Totally unemployed	10,003	1,969	1,822	2,347	1,710	1,176	690	258	31	9.9	13.2	14.0	9.8	8.5	8.1	7.8	5.0	4.6
Emergency workers	2,252	398	325	456	469	341	206	39	18	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.7	2.6
Partly unemployed	5,796	711	919	1,527	1,167	850	452	135	35	6.7	4.8	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.9	6.1	2.6	6.1
Part-time workers	1,610	283	150	319	276	212	124	83	163	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	24.0
Fully employed	35,755	2,154	4,889	10,182	8,466	5,793	2,952	1,069	250	35.4	14.6	37.7	42.6	42.3	40.1	33.2	20.5	36.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	930	107	105	192	176	140	123	86	1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.1
Not available for employment	44,657	9,247	4,773	8,865	7,768	5,952	4,332	3,538	182	44.2	62.2	36.8	37.1	38.8	41.2	48.8	67.9	26.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,681	940	1,146	1,671	1,173	925	662	194	70	6.5	6.3	8.8	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.3	3.7	10.3
Emergency workers	2,404	407	380	460	491	380	239	21	26	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.4	3.8
Partly unemployed	4,040	287	629	1,035	918	725	385	106	65	4.0	1.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	6.0	4.3	2.0	8.1
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	49,705	7,269	6,146	11,617	9,881	7,384	4,624	2,679	305	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	41,920	3,492	6,516	10,951	9,410	6,900	3,862	1,605	284	84.3	48.1	89.7	95.1	95.1	93.4	85.4	66.2	93.1
Totally unemployed	6,460	1,097	1,165	1,454	1,084	849	670	223	18	13.0	15.1	19.0	12.6	11.0	11.6	12.6	8.3	5.9
Emergency workers	1,656	270	223	345	352	256	168	31	11	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.2	3.6
Partly unemployed	4,353	476	678	1,171	852	667	372	120	17	8.8	6.6	11.0	10.2	8.6	9.0	8.2	4.5	6.6
Part-time workers	1,038	196	98	200	170	138	78	68	90	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	29.5
Fully employed	27,780	1,383	3,291	7,680	6,837	4,879	2,574	988	148	55.9	19.1	53.5	66.7	69.1	66.1	56.9	36.9	48.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	633	70	61	101	115	111	100	75	-------	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.8	------
Not available for employment	7,785	3,767	630	666	481	484	662	1,174	21	15.7	61.9	10.3	4.9	4.9	6.6	14.6	43.8	6.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	4,713	567	816	1,105	822	720	468	166	49	9.5	7.8	13.3	9.6	8.3	9.8	10.3	6.2	16.1
Emergency workers	1,870	322	289	359	372	288	198	18	24	3.8	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.4	0.7	7.9
Partly unemployed	3,368	183	441	866	762	625	345	99	47	6.8	2.5	7.2	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.6	3.7	15.4

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	Not reported	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	Not reported
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued																		
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	51,298	7,610	6,837	12,371	10,141	7,080	4,355	2,529	375	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	14,426	2,130	2,694	4,072	2,854	1,612	685	165	214	28.1	28.0	39.4	32.9	28.1	22.8	15.7	6.5	57.1
Totally unemployed	3,543	872	657	893	626	327	120	35	13	6.9	11.5	9.6	7.2	6.2	4.6	2.8	1.4	3.5
Emergency workers	596	128	102	111	117	85	38	8	7	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.9
Partly unemployed	1,443	235	241	356	315	183	80	15	18	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.8	0.6	4.8
Part-time workers	572	87	52	119	106	74	46	15	73	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	19.5
Fully employed	7,975	771	1,598	2,502	1,629	914	378	81	102	15.5	10.1	23.4	20.2	16.1	12.9	8.7	3.2	27.2
Ill or voluntarily idle	297	37	44	91	61	29	23	11	1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Not available for employment	36,872	5,480	4,143	8,299	7,287	5,468	3,670	2,364	161	71.9	72.0	60.6	67.1	71.9	77.2	84.3	93.5	42.9
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	1,868	373	330	466	351	205	94	28	21	3.6	4.9	4.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.1	5.6
Emergency workers	534	85	91	101	119	92	41	3	2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.5
Partly unemployed	682	104	88	169	166	100	40	7	8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.1
MOUNTAIN																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	53,168	7,542	6,757	11,724	10,123	8,272	5,340	3,046	364	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	29,658	2,741	4,458	7,313	6,024	5,027	2,862	995	238	55.8	36.3	66.0	62.4	59.5	60.8	53.6	32.7	65.4
Totally unemployed	4,803	912	971	945	733	644	425	160	13	9.0	12.1	14.4	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.0	5.3	3.6
Emergency workers	1,679	220	197	329	346	329	221	36	1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.1	1.2	0.3
Partly unemployed	1,987	305	360	442	370	286	173	46	5	3.7	4.0	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	1.5	1.4
Part-time workers	877	229	94	140	121	98	70	39	86	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	23.6
Fully employed	19,917	1,022	2,785	5,371	4,398	3,604	1,924	681	132	37.5	13.6	41.2	45.8	43.4	43.6	36.0	22.4	36.3
Ill or voluntarily idle	395	53	51	86	56	66	49	33	1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.3
Not available for employment	23,510	4,801	2,299	4,411	4,099	3,245	2,478	2,051	126	44.2	63.7	34.0	37.6	40.5	39.2	46.4	67.3	34.6
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	2,567	317	497	549	421	388	286	94	15	4.8	4.2	7.4	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	3.1	4.1
Emergency workers	1,478	192	154	279	320	279	221	23	10	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.1	0.8	2.7
Partly unemployed	1,624	126	251	390	322	269	202	51	13	3.1	1.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	1.7	3.6
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	26,784	3,798	3,274	5,799	4,975	4,378	2,786	1,605	169	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	22,549	1,674	2,943	5,600	4,770	4,116	2,415	881	150	84.2	44.1	89.9	96.6	95.9	94.0	86.7	54.9	88.8
Totally unemployed	3,355	532	677	695	499	465	340	140	7	12.5	14.0	20.7	12.0	10.0	10.6	12.2	8.7	4.1
Emergency workers	1,288	140	140	281	261	252	180	33	1	4.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.5	2.1	0.6
Partly unemployed	1,488	202	250	347	283	220	147	38	1	5.6	5.3	7.6	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.3	2.4	0.6
Part-time workers	465	152	54	45	48	46	36	31	53	1.7	4.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	31.4
Fully employed	15,678	608	1,793	4,179	3,640	3,085	1,675	611	87	58.5	16.0	54.8	72.1	73.2	70.5	60.1	38.1	51.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	275	40	29	53	39	48	37	28	1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.6
Not available for employment	4,235	2,124	331	199	205	262	371	724	19	15.8	55.9	10.1	3.4	4.1	6.0	13.3	45.1	11.2
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	1,938	204	380	437	298	293	231	82	13	7.2	5.4	11.6	7.5	6.0	6.7	8.3	5.1	7.7
Emergency workers	1,157	142	113	239	243	217	171	22	10	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	6.1	1.4	5.9
Partly unemployed	1,423	90	214	355	284	239	178	51	12	5.3	2.4	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.4	3.2	7.1
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	26,384	3,744	3,483	5,925	5,148	3,894	2,554	1,441	195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	7,109	1,067	1,515	1,713	1,254	911	447	114	88	26.9	28.5	43.5	28.9	24.4	23.4	17.5	7.9	45.1
Totally unemployed	1,448	380	294	250	234	179	85	20	6	5.5	10.1	8.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	3.3	1.4	3.1
Emergency workers	391	80	57	48	85	77	41	3	-------	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.2	-------
Partly unemployed	499	103	110	95	87	66	26	8	4	1.9	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	2.1
Part-time workers	412	77	40	95	73	52	34	8	33	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.6	16.9
Fully employed	4,239	414	992	1,192	758	519	249	70	45	16.1	11.1	28.5	20.1	14.7	13.3	9.7	4.9	23.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	120	13	22	33	17	18	12	5	-------	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-------
Not available for employment	19,275	2,677	1,968	4,212	3,894	2,983	2,107	1,327	107	73.1	71.5	56.5	71.1	75.6	76.6	82.5	92.1	54.9

TABLE 43.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND AGE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
MOUNTAIN—Continued																		
FEMALE—Continued																		
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	629	113	117	112	123	95	65	12	2	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.8	1.0
Emergency workers	321	50	41	40	77	62	50	1	-------	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.1	------
Partly unemployed	201	36	37	35	38	30	24	-------	1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	------	0.6
PACIFIC																		
TOTAL																		
Persons enumerated	114,592	11,647	11,931	24,346	24,059	20,490	13,086	7,781	1,226	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	66,786	3,429	8,245	16,566	15,577	12,820	7,143	2,231	775	58.3	29.4	69.1	68.0	64.7	62.6	54.6	29.7	63.2
Totally unemployed	10,630	1,181	1,723	2,251	2,017	1,792	1,233	408	25	9.3	10.1	14.4	9.2	8.4	8.7	9.4	5.2	2.0
Emergency workers	2,138	173	209	347	414	518	408	49	20	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.6
Partly unemployed	4,797	396	698	1,137	946	906	526	180	18	4.2	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.0	2.3	1.5
Part-time workers	2,040	282	244	326	289	259	190	101	349	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	28.5
Fully employed	46,226	1,352	5,272	12,307	11,738	9,161	4,626	1,414	356	40.3	11.6	44.2	50.6	48.8	44.7	35.4	18.2	29.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	955	55	99	198	173	184	160	79	7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6
Not available for employment	47,806	8,245	3,686	7,780	8,481	7,670	6,943	5,650	451	41.7	70.6	30.9	32.0	35.3	37.4	45.4	71.3	36.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,466	517	985	1,284	1,218	1,191	922	318	31	5.6	4.4	8.3	5.3	5.1	5.8	7.0	4.1	2.5
Emergency workers	2,110	150	178	359	401	539	432	41	10	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.3	0.5	0.8
Partly unemployed	3,359	131	396	745	667	739	519	136	26	2.9	1.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.0	1.7	2.1
MALE																		
Persons enumerated	66,965	5,761	5,692	11,970	11,959	10,616	6,742	3,930	505	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	48,246	2,008	5,066	11,685	11,459	9,935	5,742	1,890	461	84.8	34.9	89.2	97.6	96.6	94.5	85.2	49.3	91.3
Totally unemployed	6,954	665	1,066	1,438	1,264	1,241	917	349	14	12.2	11.5	18.8	12.0	10.7	11.8	13.6	9.1	2.8
Emergency workers	1,581	116	140	250	298	395	330	39	13	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.8	4.9	1.0	2.6
Partly unemployed	3,341	247	451	800	641	650	399	145	8	5.9	4.3	7.9	6.7	5.4	6.2	6.9	3.8	1.6
Part-time workers	1,081	179	126	138	106	118	119	73	222	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	44.0
Fully employed	34,697	769	3,230	8,960	9,044	7,409	3,854	1,227	204	61.0	13.3	56.8	74.9	76.3	70.5	57.2	32.0	40.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	592	32	53	99	106	122	123	57	-------	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.5	------
Not available for employment	8,619	3,753	616	285	400	581	1,000	1,940	44	15.2	65.1	10.8	2.4	3.4	5.6	14.8	50.7	8.7
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	4,627	287	682	913	851	879	709	284	22	8.1	5.0	12.0	7.6	7.2	8.4	10.5	7.4	4.4
Emergency workers	1,621	118	128	270	301	418	345	32	9	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.0	5.1	0.8	1.8
Partly unemployed	2,775	86	304	623	565	621	432	120	24	4.9	1.5	6.4	5.2	4.8	5.9	6.4	3.1	4.8
FEMALE																		
Persons enumerated	67,727	6,913	6,249	12,376	12,199	9,974	6,344	3,951	721	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed or available for employment	18,540	1,421	3,179	4,881	4,118	2,995	1,401	341	314	32.1	24.0	50.9	39.4	33.8	28.9	22.1	8.6	43.6
Totally unemployed	3,676	516	657	813	753	551	316	59	11	6.4	8.7	10.5	6.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	1.5	1.5
Emergency workers	557	57	69	97	116	123	78	10	7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.0
Partly unemployed	1,456	139	247	337	305	256	127	35	10	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.4
Part-time workers	959	103	118	188	183	141	71	28	127	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	17.6
Fully employed	11,529	583	2,042	3,347	2,694	1,752	772	197	152	20.0	9.9	32.7	27.0	22.1	17.6	12.2	4.7	21.1
Ill or voluntarily idle	363	23	46	99	67	62	37	22	7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Not available for employment	39,187	4,492	3,070	7,495	8,081	7,089	4,943	3,610	407	67.9	76.0	49.1	60.6	66.2	71.1	77.9	91.4	56.4
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	1,839	230	303	371	367	312	213	34	9	3.2	3.9	4.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.9	1.2
Emergency workers	489	32	50	89	100	121	87	9	1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.1
Partly unemployed	584	45	92	122	102	118	87	16	2	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3

TABLE 44.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RACE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION AND CLASS	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total			White			Negro and other races			Total			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNITED STATES																		
Persons enumerated	1,465,524	725,064	740,460	1,344,589	667,428	677,161	120,835	57,636	63,299	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	857,064	622,073	234,991	775,207	571,666	203,541	81,857	50,407	31,450	58.5	85.8	31.7	57.7	85.7	30.1	67.7	87.5	49.7
Totally unemployed	140,905	88,859	52,046	121,908	79,256	42,652	18,997	9,603	9,394	9.6	12.3	7.0	9.1	11.9	6.3	15.7	16.7	14.8
Emergency workers	30,467	24,444	6,023	26,338	21,118	5,220	4,129	3,326	803	2.1	3.4	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.8	3.4	5.8	1.3
Partly unemployed	84,919	60,944	23,975	73,217	54,227	18,990	11,702	6,717	4,985	5.8	8.4	3.2	6.4	8.1	2.8	9.7	11.7	7.9
Part-time workers	20,895	11,986	8,909	18,871	11,086	7,785	2,024	900	1,124	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
Fully employed	569,392	429,435	139,957	525,788	400,163	125,625	43,604	29,272	14,332	38.9	59.2	18.9	39.1	60.0	18.6	36.1	50.8	22.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	10,486	6,405	4,081	9,085	5,816	3,269	1,401	589	812	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
Persons not available for employment	608,460	102,991	505,469	569,382	95,762	473,620	39,078	7,229	31,849	41.5	14.2	68.3	42.3	14.3	69.9	32.3	12.5	50.3
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	91,718	63,960	27,758	77,444	55,535	21,909	14,274	8,425	5,849	6.3	8.8	3.7	5.8	8.3	3.2	11.8	14.6	9.2
Emergency workers	29,750	24,615	5,135	25,308	20,977	4,331	4,442	3,638	804	2.0	3.4	0.7	1.9	3.1	0.6	3.7	6.3	1.3
Partly unemployed	49,032	40,008	9,024	41,968	34,881	7,087	7,064	5,127	1,937	3.3	5.5	1.2	3.1	5.2	1.0	5.8	8.9	3.1
NEW ENGLAND																		
Persons enumerated	94,568	45,423	49,145	82,680	44,484	48,196	1,888	939	949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	57,518	39,001	18,517	56,190	38,168	18,022	1,328	833	495	60.8	85.9	37.7	60.6	85.8	37.4	70.3	88.7	52.2
Totally unemployed	10,079	6,029	4,050	9,782	5,862	3,920	297	167	130	10.7	13.3	8.2	10.6	13.2	8.1	15.7	17.8	13.7
Emergency workers	1,981	1,593	388	1,911	1,547	364	70	46	24	2.1	3.5	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.8	3.7	4.9	2.5
Partly unemployed	7,466	4,913	2,493	7,198	4,769	2,429	268	144	64	7.8	10.8	5.1	7.8	10.7	5.0	11.0	15.3	6.7
Part-time workers	1,155	595	560	1,117	578	539	38	17	21	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.2
Fully employed	36,271	25,517	10,754	35,564	25,063	10,501	707	454	253	38.4	56.2	21.9	38.4	56.3	21.8	37.4	48.3	26.7
Ill or voluntarily idle	626	354	272	618	349	269	8	5	3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Persons not available for employment	37,050	6,422	30,628	36,490	6,316	30,174	560	106	454	39.2	14.1	62.3	39.4	14.2	62.6	29.7	11.3	47.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,281	4,121	2,160	6,117	4,002	2,115	164	119	45	6.6	9.1	4.4	6.6	9.0	4.4	8.7	12.7	4.7
Emergency workers	1,872	1,523	349	1,801	1,472	329	71	51	20	2.0	3.4	0.7	1.9	3.3	0.7	3.8	5.4	2.1
Partly unemployed	3,795	2,773	1,022	3,706	2,702	1,004	89	71	18	4.0	6.1	2.1	4.0	6.1	2.1	4.7	7.6	1.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC																		
Persons enumerated	360,801	177,884	182,817	333,754	165,465	168,289	27,147	12,519	14,628	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	218,606	154,341	64,265	198,652	143,197	55,455	19,954	11,144	8,810	60.6	86.7	35.1	59.5	86.5	33.0	73.5	89.0	60.2
Totally unemployed	43,313	27,331	15,982	36,963	24,182	12,781	6,350	3,149	3,201	12.0	15.4	8.7	11.1	14.6	7.6	23.4	25.2	21.9
Emergency workers	8,570	7,122	1,448	6,923	5,811	1,112	1,647	1,311	336	2.4	4.0	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.7	6.1	10.5	2.3
Partly unemployed	22,721	15,696	7,025	19,705	14,250	5,455	3,016	1,446	1,570	6.3	8.8	3.8	5.9	8.6	3.2	11.1	11.6	10.7
Part-time workers	4,140	2,174	1,966	3,637	2,009	1,628	503	165	338	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.3
Fully employed	137,531	100,728	36,803	129,504	95,776	33,728	8,027	4,952	3,075	38.1	56.6	20.1	38.8	57.9	20.0	29.6	39.6	21.0
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,331	1,290	1,041	1,920	1,169	751	411	121	290	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.0	2.0
Persons not available for employment	142,295	23,643	118,652	135,102	22,268	112,834	7,193	1,375	5,818	39.4	13.3	64.9	40.5	13.5	67.0	26.5	11.0	39.8
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	28,986	20,079	8,907	23,842	17,282	6,560	5,144	2,797	2,347	8.0	11.3	4.9	7.1	10.4	3.9	18.9	22.3	16.0
Emergency workers	8,509	7,220	1,289	6,802	5,852	950	1,707	1,368	339	2.4	4.1	0.7	2.0	3.5	0.6	6.3	10.9	2.3
Partly unemployed	13,139	10,354	2,785	11,261	9,143	2,118	1,878	1,211	667	3.6	5.8	1.5	3.4	5.5	1.3	6.9	9.7	4.6

TABLE 44.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RACE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age]

DIVISION AND CLASS	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total			White			Negro and other races			Total			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EAST NORTH CENTRAL																		
Persons enumerated	339,965	174,038	169,527	327,404	164,186	163,218	12,561	6,252	6,309	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	198,111	147,342	50,769	189,361	141,778	47,583	8,750	5,564	3,186	58.3	86.4	29.9	57.8	86.4	29.2	69.7	89.0	50.5
Totally unemployed	29,669	19,239	10,430	26,812	17,818	8,994	2,857	1,421	1,436	8.7	11.3	6.2	8.2	10.9	5.5	22.7	22.7	22.8
Emergency workers	6,490	5,499	991	5,595	4,731	864	895	768	127	1.9	3.2	0.6	1.7	2.9	0.5	7.1	12.3	2.0
Partly unemployed	20,509	15,915	4,594	19,225	15,044	4,181	1,284	871	413	6.0	9.3	2.7	5.9	9.2	2.6	10.2	13.9	6.5
Part-time workers	5,571	3,156	2,415	5,428	3,096	2,332	143	60	83	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3
Fully employed	133,562	102,079	31,483	130,094	99,674	30,420	3,468	2,405	1,063	39.3	59.9	18.6	39.7	60.7	18.6	27.6	38.5	16.8
Ill or voluntarily idle	2,310	1,454	856	2,207	1,415	792	103	39	64	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
Persons not available for employment	141,854	23,096	118,758	138,043	22,408	115,635	3,811	688	3,123	41.7	13.6	70.1	42.2	13.6	70.8	30.3	11.0	49.5
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	18,456	13,240	5,216	16,353	12,065	4,288	2,103	1,175	928	5.4	7.8	3.1	5.0	7.3	2.6	16.7	18.8	14.7
Emergency workers	6,298	5,514	784	5,351	4,681	670	947	833	114	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.6	2.9	0.4	7.5	13.3	1.8
Partly unemployed	10,095	8,718	1,377	9,356	8,129	1,227	739	589	150	3.0	5.1	0.8	2.9	5.0	0.8	5.9	9.4	2.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL																		
Persons enumerated	137,416	69,168	68,252	134,852	67,866	66,986	2,566	1,300	1,266	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	76,822	58,643	18,179	75,106	57,546	17,560	1,716	1,097	619	55.9	84.8	26.6	55.7	84.8	26.2	66.9	84.4	48.9
Totally unemployed	10,117	6,695	3,422	9,692	6,465	3,227	425	230	195	7.4	9.7	5.0	7.2	9.5	4.8	16.6	17.7	15.4
Emergency workers	2,561	2,066	495	2,452	1,975	477	109	91	18	1.9	3.0	0.7	1.8	2.9	0.7	4.2	7.0	1.4
Partly unemployed	6,015	4,523	1,492	5,644	4,312	1,332	371	211	160	4.4	6.5	2.2	4.2	6.4	2.0	14.5	16.2	12.6
Part-time workers	1,913	1,204	709	1,881	1,188	693	32	16	16	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Fully employed	55,302	43,547	11,755	54,550	43,015	11,535	752	532	220	40.2	63.0	17.2	40.5	63.4	17.2	29.3	40.9	17.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	914	608	306	887	591	296	27	17	10	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.8
Persons not available for employment	60,596	10,523	50,073	59,746	10,320	49,426	850	203	647	44.1	15.2	73.4	44.3	15.2	73.8	33.1	15.6	51.1
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,508	4,844	1,664	6,191	4,616	1,575	317	228	89	4.7	7.0	2.4	4.6	6.8	2.4	12.4	17.5	7.0
Emergency workers	2,394	2,011	383	2,293	1,923	370	101	88	13	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.7	2.8	0.6	3.9	6.8	1.0
Partly unemployed	4,031	3,454	577	3,791	3,246	545	240	208	32	2.9	5.0	0.8	2.8	4.8	0.8	9.4	16.0	2.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC																		
Persons enumerated	177,558	86,150	91,408	137,552	67,423	70,129	40,006	16,727	21,279	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	105,543	73,889	31,654	78,778	57,523	21,255	26,765	16,366	10,399	59.4	85.8	34.6	57.3	85.3	30.3	66.9	87.4	48.9
Totally unemployed	15,042	8,403	6,639	10,250	6,108	4,142	4,792	2,295	2,497	8.5	9.8	7.3	7.5	9.1	5.9	12.0	12.3	11.7
Emergency workers	3,068	2,267	801	2,432	1,753	679	636	514	122	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.7	0.6
Partly unemployed	10,802	7,169	3,633	7,195	5,082	2,113	3,607	2,087	1,520	6.1	8.3	4.0	5.2	7.5	3.0	9.0	11.1	7.1
Part-time workers	2,278	1,410	868	1,597	1,092	505	681	318	363	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Fully employed	73,189	53,947	19,242	56,536	42,967	13,569	16,653	10,980	5,673	41.2	62.6	21.1	41.1	63.7	19.3	41.6	58.6	26.7
Ill or voluntarily idle	1,164	693	471	768	521	247	396	172	224	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
Persons not available for employment	72,015	12,261	59,754	58,774	9,900	48,874	13,241	2,361	10,880	40.6	14.2	65.4	42.7	14.7	69.7	33.1	12.6	51.1
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	10,113	6,458	3,655	6,846	4,492	2,354	3,267	1,966	1,301	5.7	7.5	4.0	5.0	6.7	3.4	8.2	10.5	6.1
Emergency workers	2,941	2,262	679	2,256	1,696	560	685	566	119	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	0.8	1.7	3.0	0.6
Partly unemployed	5,739	4,430	1,309	3,663	2,945	718	2,076	1,485	591	3.2	5.1	1.4	2.7	4.4	1.0	5.2	7.9	2.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL																		
Persons enumerated	66,351	42,549	43,602	67,494	33,544	33,950	18,857	9,005	9,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	47,674	36,142	11,532	36,173	28,345	7,828	11,501	7,797	3,704	55.2	84.9	26.3	53.6	84.5	23.1	61.0	86.6	37.6
Totally unemployed	7,249	4,393	2,856	5,562	3,490	2,072	1,687	903	784	8.4	10.3	6.5	8.2	10.4	6.1	8.9	10.0	8.0
Emergency workers	1,728	1,372	356	1,452	1,149	303	276	223	53	2.0	3.2	0.8	2.2	3.4	0.9	1.5	2.5	0.5
Partly unemployed	4,886	3,546	1,340	3,369	2,593	776	1,517	953	564	5.7	8.3	3.1	5.0	7.7	2.3	8.0	10.6	5.7
Part-time workers	1,311	863	448	997	712	285	314	151	163	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Fully employed	31,639	25,462	6,177	24,143	19,991	4,152	7,496	5,471	2,025	36.6	59.8	14.1	35.8	59.6	12.2	39.8	60.8	20.6
Ill or voluntarily idle	861	506	355	650	410	240	211	96	115	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
Persons not available for employment	38,677	6,407	32,270	31,321	5,199	26,122	7,356	1,208	6,148	44.8	15.1	73.7	46.4	15.5	76.9	39.0	13.4	62.4

TABLE 44.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, SEX, AND RACE; AND PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND RACE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION AND CLASS	NUMBER									PERCENT OF POPULATION								
	Total			White			Negro and other races			Total			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—Con.																		
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	5,760	3,940	1,820	4,374	3,037	1,337	1,386	903	483	6.7	9.3	4.2	6.5	9.1	3.9	7.4	10.0	4.9
Emergency workers	1,744	1,437	307	1,454	1,192	262	290	245	45	2.0	3.4	0.7	2.2	3.6	0.8	1.5	2.7	0.5
Partly unemployed	3,210	2,723	487	2,240	1,941	299	970	782	188	3.7	6.4	1.1	3.3	5.8	0.9	5.1	8.7	1.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL																		
Person enumerated	101,003	49,705	51,296	88,072	43,453	44,819	12,931	8,252	6,679	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	56,346	41,920	14,426	48,018	36,591	11,427	8,328	5,329	2,999	55.8	84.3	28.1	54.5	84.2	25.6	64.4	85.2	44.9
Totally unemployed	10,003	6,460	3,543	8,056	5,343	2,713	1,947	1,117	830	9.9	13.0	6.9	9.1	12.3	6.1	15.1	17.9	12.4
Emergency workers	2,252	1,656	596	2,004	1,464	540	248	192	56	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.9	3.1	0.8
Partly unemployed	5,796	4,353	1,443	4,374	3,487	887	1,422	866	556	5.7	8.8	2.8	5.0	8.0	2.0	11.0	13.9	8.3
Part-time workers	1,610	1,038	572	1,394	921	473	216	117	99	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.5
Fully employed	35,755	27,780	7,975	31,467	24,863	6,604	4,288	2,917	1,371	35.4	55.9	15.5	35.7	57.2	14.8	33.2	46.7	20.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	930	633	297	723	513	210	207	120	87	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.3
Persons not available for employment	44,657	7,785	36,872	40,054	6,862	33,192	4,603	923	3,680	44.2	15.7	71.9	45.5	15.8	74.4	35.6	14.8	55.1
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,581	4,713	1,868	5,118	3,730	1,388	1,463	983	480	6.5	9.5	3.6	5.8	8.6	3.1	11.3	15.7	7.2
Emergency workers	2,404	1,870	534	2,047	1,602	445	357	268	89	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.3	3.7	1.0	2.8	4.3	1.3
Partly unemployed	4,040	3,358	682	3,144	2,693	451	896	665	231	4.0	6.8	1.3	3.6	6.2	1.0	6.9	10.6	3.5
MOUNTAIN																		
Persons enumerated	53,188	28,734	26,384	52,433	28,398	26,035	735	386	349	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	29,658	22,549	7,109	29,149	22,216	6,933	509	333	176	55.8	84.2	26.9	55.6	84.2	26.6	69.3	86.3	50.4
Totally unemployed	4,803	3,355	1,448	4,723	3,313	1,410	80	42	38	9.0	12.5	5.5	9.0	12.6	5.4	10.9	10.9	10.9
Emergency workers	1,679	1,288	391	1,647	1,260	387	32	28	4	3.2	4.8	1.5	3.1	4.8	1.5	4.4	7.3	1.1
Partly unemployed	1,987	1,488	499	1,953	1,470	483	34	18	16	3.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	5.6	1.9	4.6	4.7	4.6
Part-time workers	877	465	412	862	461	401	15	4	11	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.2
Fully employed	19,917	15,678	4,239	19,573	15,440	4,133	344	238	106	37.5	58.5	16.1	37.3	58.5	15.9	46.8	61.7	30.4
Ill or voluntarily idle	395	275	120	391	272	119	4	3	1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3
Persons not available for employment	23,510	4,235	19,275	23,284	4,182	19,102	226	53	173	44.2	15.8	73.1	44.4	15.8	73.4	30.7	13.7	49.6
Persons who registered:																		
Total unemployed	2,567	1,938	629	2,487	1,883	604	80	55	25	4.8	7.2	2.4	4.7	7.1	2.3	10.9	14.2	7.2
Emergency workers	1,478	1,157	321	1,426	1,110	316	52	47	5	2.8	4.3	1.2	2.7	4.2	1.2	7.1	12.2	1.4
Partly unemployed	1,624	1,423	201	1,567	1,381	186	57	42	15	3.1	5.3	0.8	3.0	5.2	0.7	7.8	10.9	4.3
PACIFIC																		
Persons enumerated	114,592	56,665	57,727	110,346	54,609	55,739	4,244	2,256	1,988	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons employed or available for employment	66,786	48,246	18,540	63,780	46,302	17,478	3,006	1,944	1,062	58.3	84.8	32.1	57.8	84.8	31.4	70.8	86.2	53.4
Totally unemployed	10,630	6,954	3,676	10,068	6,675	3,393	562	279	283	9.3	12.2	6.4	9.1	12.2	6.1	13.2	12.4	14.2
Emergency workers	2,138	1,581	557	1,922	1,428	494	216	153	63	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.6	0.9	5.1	6.8	3.2
Partly unemployed	4,797	3,341	1,456	4,554	3,220	1,334	243	121	122	4.2	5.9	2.5	4.1	5.9	2.4	5.7	5.4	6.1
Part-time workers	2,040	1,081	959	1,958	1,029	929	82	52	30	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.5
Fully employed	46,226	34,697	11,529	44,357	33,374	10,983	1,869	1,323	546	40.3	61.0	20.0	40.2	61.1	19.7	44.0	58.6	27.5
Ill or voluntarily idle	955	592	363	921	576	345	34	16	18	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Persons not available for employment	47,806	8,619	39,187	46,568	8,307	38,261	1,238	312	926	41.7	15.2	67.9	42.2	15.2	68.6	29.2	13.8	46.6
Persons who registered:																		
Totally unemployed	6,466	4,627	1,839	6,116	4,428	1,688	350	199	151	5.6	8.1	3.2	5.5	8.1	3.0	8.2	8.8	7.6
Emergency workers	2,110	1,621	489	1,878	1,449	429	232	172	60	1.8	2.9	0.8	1.7	2.7	0.8	5.5	7.6	3.0
Partly unemployed	3,359	2,775	584	3,240	2,701	539	119	74	45	2.9	4.9	1.0	2.9	4.9	1.0	2.8	3.3	2.3

TABLE 45.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND HOURS WORKED DURING THE WEEK OF NOV. 14–20, 1937, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX AND HOURS WORKED	UNITED STATES		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION															
			New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,919		7,406		22,721		20,509		6,015		10,802		4,886		5,796		1,987		4,797	
Reporting	82,898	100.0	7,312	100.0	22,309	100.0	20,094	100.0	5,809	100.0	10,436	100.0	4,770	100.0	5,590	100.0	1,916	100.0	4,662	100.0
None	105	0.1	7	0.1	12	0.1	32	0.2	14	0.2	15	0.1	6	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.4	3	0.1
1 to 8 hours	8,268	10.0	641	8.8	2,330	10.4	1,848	9.2	674	11.6	872	8.4	466	9.8	572	10.2	218	11.4	647	13.9
9 to 16 hours	20,449	24.7	1,647	22.5	5,886	26.3	4,813	24.0	1,473	25.4	2,342	22.4	1,206	25.3	1,524	27.3	456	23.8	1,122	24.1
17 to 24 hours	30,195	36.4	2,674	36.6	8,305	37.2	7,211	35.9	2,097	36.1	3,997	38.3	1,787	37.5	1,986	35.5	585	30.5	1,553	33.3
25 to 32 hours	18,120	21.9	1,764	24.1	4,571	20.5	4,863	24.2	1,106	19.0	2,499	23.9	973	20.4	1,012	18.1	355	18.5	978	21.0
33 to 40 hours	4,896	5.9	540	7.4	1,055	4.7	1,156	5.8	360	6.2	598	5.7	276	5.8	385	6.9	227	11.8	296	6.3
41 hours or more	865	1.0	40	0.5	167	0.7	171	0.9	85	1.5	113	1.1	56	1.2	103	1.8	67	3.5	63	1.4
Not reporting	2,021		94		412		415		206		366		116		206		71		135	
Male	60,944		4,913		15,686		15,915		4,523		7,169		3,546		4,353		1,488		3,341	
Reporting	59,438	100.0	4,851	100.0	15,404	101.0	15,575	100.0	4,355	100.0	6,925	100.0	3,456	100.0	4,201	100.0	1,433	100.0	3,238	100.0
None	72	0.1	2		10	0.1	22	0.1	13	0.3	10	0.1	1		5	0.1	7	0.5	2	0.1
1 to 8 hours	4,848	8.2	336	6.9	1,363	8.8	1,169	7.5	423	9.7	441	6.4	262	7.6	362	8.6	134	9.4	358	11.1
9 to 16 hours	13,899	23.4	996	20.5	3,864	25.1	3,546	22.8	1,075	24.7	1,410	20.4	815	23.7	1,126	26.8	318	22.2	746	23.0
17 to 24 hours	22,137	37.2	1,829	37.7	5,873	38.1	5,709	36.7	1,597	36.7	2,699	39.0	1,346	38.9	1,510	35.9	448	31.3	1,126	34.8
25 to 32 hours	14,028	23.6	1,251	25.8	3,420	22.2	4,034	25.9	890	20.4	1,830	26.4	772	22.3	799	19.0	280	19.5	752	23.2
33 to 40 hours	3,813	6.4	409	8.4	754	4.9	963	6.2	293	6.7	460	6.6	218	6.3	315	7.5	188	13.1	213	6.6
41 hours or more	641	1.1	28	0.6	120	0.8	132	0.8	64	1.5	75	1.1	39	1.1	84	2.0	58	4.0	41	1.3
Not reporting	1,506		62		292		340		168		244		90		152		55		103	
Female	23,975		2,493		7,025		4,594		1,492		3,633		1,340		1,443		499		1,456	
Reporting	23,460	100.0	2,461	100.0	6,905	100.0	4,519	100.0	1,454	100.0	3,511	100.0	1,314	100.0	1,389	100.0	483	100.0	1,424	100.0
None	33	0.1	5	0.2	2		10	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.4	3	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1
1 to 8 hours	3,420	14.6	305	12.4	967	14.0	679	15.0	251	17.3	431	12.3	204	15.5	210	15.1	84	17.4	289	20.3
9 to 16 hours	6,550	27.9	651	26.5	2,002	29.0	1,267	28.0	398	27.4	932	26.5	388	29.5	398	28.7	138	28.6	376	26.4
17 to 24 hours	8,058	34.3	845	34.3	2,432	35.2	1,502	33.2	500	34.4	1,298	37.0	441	33.6	476	34.3	137	28.4	427	30.0
25 to 32 hours	4,092	17.4	512	20.8	1,151	16.7	829	18.3	216	14.9	669	19.1	201	15.3	213	15.3	75	15.5	226	15.9
33 to 40 hours	1,083	4.6	131	5.3	304	4.4	193	4.3	67	4.6	138	3.9	58	4.4	70	5.0	39	8.1	83	5.8
41 hours or more	224	1.0	12	0.5	47	0.7	39	0.9	21	1.4	38	1.1	17	1.3	19	1.4	9	1.9	22	1.5
Not reporting	515		32		120		75		38		122		26		54		16		32	

TABLE 46.—PERSONS ENUMERATED IN CHECK AREAS AS PART-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX AND HOURS WORKED DURING THE WEEK OF NOV. 14–20, 1937, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX AND HOURS WORKED	UNITED STATES		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION															
			New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,995		1,155		4,140		5,571		1,913		2,278		1,311		1,910		977		2,040	
Reporting	12,388	100.0	756	100.0	2,387	100.0	3,630	100.0	1,159	100.0	1,142	100.0	609	100.0	780	100.0	587	100.0	1,338	100.0
None	23	0.2			6	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.3	6	0.5			3	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.1
1 to 8 hours	1,193	9.6	65	8.9	226	9.5	326	9.0	127	11.0	77	6.7	54	8.9	73	9.4	81	13.8	164	12.3
9 to 16 hours	2,639	21.3	124	16.4	479	20.1	699	19.3	278	24.0	255	22.3	164	29.9	173	22.2	143	24.4	321	24.0
17 to 24 hours	3,747	30.2	238	31.5	754	31.9	1,048	28.9	339	29.2	342	29.9	177	29.1	266	34.1	179	30.5	404	30.2
25 to 32 hours	3,099	25.0	187	24.7	615	25.8	1,082	29.8	259	22.1	284	24.9	119	19.5	163	20.9	110	18.7	283	21.2
33 to 40 hours	1,303	10.5	108	14.3	233	9.8	388	10.7	119	10.3	133	11.6	69	11.3	74	9.5	60	10.2	119	8.9
41 hours or more	387	3.1	34	4.5	74	3.1	84	2.3	37	3.2	45	3.9	26	4.3	28	3.9	13	2.2	46	3.4
Not reporting	8,507		399		1,753		1,941		754		1,136		702		830		290		702	
Male	11,989		595		2,174		3,159		1,204		1,410		993		1,038		485		1,091	
Reporting	6,538	100.0	374	100.0	1,108	100.0	1,975	100.0	668	100.0	650	100.0	377	100.0	468	100.0	287	100.0	631	100.0
None	14	0.2			4	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.3	3	0.5			2	0.4	1	0.3		
1 to 8 hours	434	6.6	19	5.1	81	7.3	100	5.1	52	7.8	30	4.6	17	4.5	36	7.7	42	14.6	57	9.0
9 to 16 hours	1,211	18.5	49	13.1	189	17.1	307	15.5	142	21.3	125	19.2	96	25.5	90	19.2	67	23.3	149	23.1
17 to 24 hours	1,982	30.3	111	29.7	343	31.0	580	29.4	209	31.3	196	30.2	110	29.2	163	34.8	80	27.9	190	30.1
25 to 32 hours	1,808	27.7	103	27.5	332	30.0	661	33.5	153	22.9	179	27.5	84	22.3	107	22.9	47	16.4	142	22.5
33 to 40 hours	849	13.0	71	19.0	129	11.4	270	13.7	86	12.9	83	12.8	53	14.1	50	10.7	39	13.6	71	11.3
41 hours or more	240	3.7	21	5.6	33	3.0	55	2.8	24	3.6	34	5.2	17	4.5	20	4.3	11	3.8	25	4.0
Not reporting	5,448		221		1,069		1,181		536		760		486		570		178		450	
Female	8,909		590		1,999		2,415		709		999		448		572		412		959	
Reporting	5,850	100.0	382	100.0	1,279	100.0	1,655	100.0	491	100.0	492	100.0	232	100.0	312	100.0	300	100.0	707	100.0
None	9	0.2			2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.6			1	0.3			1	0.1
1 to 8 hours	759	13.0	49	12.0	145	11.3	229	13.7	75	15.3	47	9.6	37	15.9	37	11.9	39	13.0	107	15.1
9 to 16 hours	1,425	24.4	75	19.9	290	22.7	392	23.7	136	27.7	130	26.4	68	29.3	83	26.6	76	25.3	175	24.8
17 to 24 hours	1,765	30.2	127	33.2	411	32.1	468	28.3	130	26.5	146	29.7	67	28.9	103	33.0	99	33.0	214	30.3
25 to 32 hours	1,291	22.1	84	22.0	283	22.1	421	25.4	103	21.0	105	21.3	35	15.1	56	17.9	63	21.0	141	19.9
33 to 40 hours	454	7.8	37	9.7	107	8.4	118	7.1	33	6.7	50	10.2	19	6.9	24	7.7	21	7.0	48	6.8
41 hours or more	147	2.5	13	3.4	41	3.2	29	1.8	13	2.6	11	2.2	9	3.9	8	2.6	2	0.7	21	3.0
Not reporting	3,059		178		687		760		218		376		216		260		112		252	

CHAPTER VIII

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AVAILABILITY

The total number of persons actively seeking employment at the time of the Unemployment Census may be greater than the number of jobs that must be provided in order to eliminate unemployment or reduce it to a reasonable minimum. Students of unemployment have suspected for some time that the number of unemployed increases more rapidly than the number of jobs lost. If the breadwinner of a family is under-employed or loses his job, some member of his family who does not ordinarily work, and who would not work if the family income were adequate, may be forced to enter the labor market. For example, the wife may secure employment, either part time or full time, or she may search unsuccessfully for work. In either case at such a time an additional worker is added to the labor force. Also, the economic stress of a depression may cause women to remain in the worker group even though they would withdraw under normal conditions. These increases in the number of workers will not be reflected entirely in the unemployed class; the entrants will also be in the fully employed and partly employed classes.

Technical and cultural changes, as well as economic necessity, may bring new classes of the population into the worker group and take other classes out of this group. The transfer of functions from the home to the laundry and the bakery, and the introduction of mechanical servants to assist the housewife already have released women from many domestic duties and have provided them with leisure or with an opportunity to obtain other employment outside the home. Changing attitudes toward the employment of women and of children, or the provision of pensions for the aged, also have their effect on the composition of the worker group.

A comparison of the proportion of the population classified as workers in 1930 and in 1937 furnishes a basis for measuring the number of jobs to be provided in order to employ the same proportion of each age and sex group as was either working or seeking work in 1930.

The enumerative check estimate of the total number of persons 15 to 74 years of age employed or available for employment in the United States in 1937 is 54,474,000; while in 1930, the census enumerated 48,102,000 persons between 15 and 74 years of age as gainful workers. If the number of gainful workers in 1930 is used as a basis for estimating the number of workers in 1937 by adjusting for the increase in population and for changes in age composition since 1930, a total of 52,345,000 gainful workers is obtained. The disparity between this estimate and the estimate of 54,474,000 from the enumerative check reflects differences in definition, as well as fundamental changes in the proportion of the population that is working or seeking work.[1] The 1937 enumerative check census excludes from the "employed or available for employment" group unpaid family workers who were included in the 1930 gainful workers, and includes new workers who were excluded from the 1930 figures. Furthermore, the 1937 figures do not include all persons who usually work for pay or profit, and who probably would have reported a gainful occupation in 1930.

As a result of these changes in definition as well as real changes in employment availability, the number of male workers in 1937 is 39,978,000, or 800,000 below the 40,778,000 found by adjusting the 1930 figures for increase in population and changes in age composition; and the number of female workers is 14,496,000, or 2,929,000 above the adjusted figure of 11,567,000 for this group. The difference in male workers seems to be reasonable, accounted for principally by changes in definition, and partly by a significant decrease in workers in the older ages. The increase in female workers cannot be explained primarily as a difference in definition, but represents a marked increase in the proportion of females who have entered or who have remained in the labor market.

If all of this increase of female workers represents permanent, instead of temporary, entrants into the labor market, it marks a change in the trend as compared with the past two decades. This trend, indicated in table 47, shows that although the proportion of the female population gainfully occupied increased consistently until about 1910, it remained relatively stable from 1910 to 1930. The higher proportion of

[1] Persons who reported a gainful occupation were classified as workers in 1930, although they may not have been employed at the time of the census.

female workers in 1910 was attributable primarily to the fact that a larger proportion under 20 years of age were working at that time than in 1930, and to differences in the classification of workers.[2] (See table 48.)

TABLE 47.—PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 1870–1930, AND PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN 1937

CENSUS	Percent
Enumerative check:	
1937	31.3
Decennial censuses:	
1930	25.3
1920	24.0
1910	25.5
1900	20.7
1890	19.0
1880	16.0
1870	14.7

Data for decenniel censuses derived from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Population, Vol. V, p. 371.

TABLE 48.—PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES CLASSIFIED AS GAINFUL WORKERS, BY AGE: 1910, 1920, AND 1930

AGE	PERCENT		
	1930	1920	1910
Total 15 years and over	24.8	23.7	25.4
Age groups for 1920 and 1930:			
15 to 19 years	26.6	32.7	-------
20 end over	24.5	22.3	-------
Age groups for 1910 and 1930:			
15 to 20 years	29.7	-------	37.3
21 end over	23.9	-------	22.8

Derived from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Population, Vol. V, p. 115, end Vol. II, p. 1181.

It appears that if proper allowances for differences in classification could be made, a moderate but consistent upward trend in the proportion of females gainfully occupied from 1910 to 1930 would be seen. Thus, the increase in the proportion of women classified as workers in 1937 (compared with the proportion in 1930) is greater than would be expected from a projection of the trend of the preceding two decades.

The age distribution of persons employed or available for employment in November 1937 and of gainful workers as enumerated in 1930 is shown in figure 26, which compares the 1930 figures directly with those for 1937, making no allowance for differences in definition. Essentially comparable figures for workers in these two years, after allowing for differences in definition, are plotted in figure 27.

FIGURE 26.—COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, 1937, WITH GAINFUL WORKERS, 1930, BY AGE AND SEX.

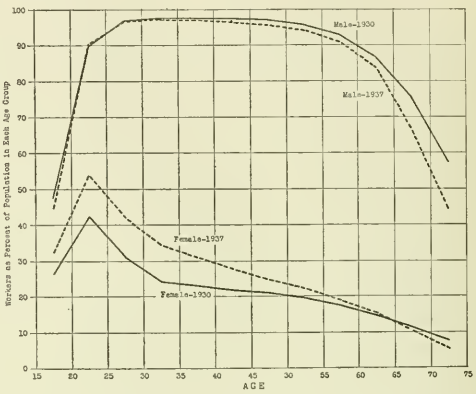


FIGURE 27.—WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930, COMPARED WITH WORKERS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, 1937, CLASSIFIED BY A COMPARABLE DEFINITION AS "WORKERS FOR PAY OR PROFIT," AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX.

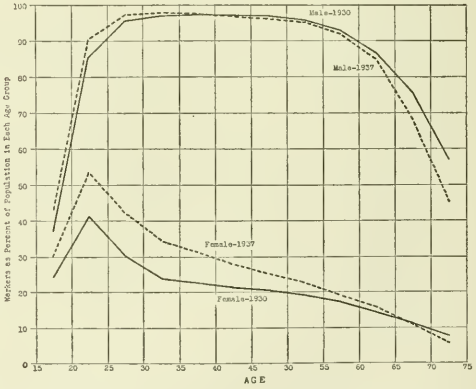


Table 49 gives the 1930 and 1937 worker figures, in percent of population, and shows the adjustments made in the age-sex specific percentages to allow for differences in definition. These adjustments assume that

[2] A comperison of the femeles over 20 years of age in 1910 with those in 1930 shows an increase of 1 percent during the two decades in the proportion of females who ere workers. By comparing females 20 years of ege or over for 1920 with 1930 en increase of 2 percent is found. Relatively, the increese from 1910 to 1930 was 5 percent, end that from 1920 to 1930 was 10 percent. It appeers, therefore, that a decrease occurred from 1910 to 1920 that was regeined by 1930. The census of 1920 reports that the decrease from 1910 to 1920 must he explained, et least in pert, from differences in instructions to enumerators (elthough not from fundamentel differences in definition) and from the fact thet the 1910 census wes taken in April, as was the 1930 census, and the 1920 census was taken in January.

the persons who reported in 1937 that they usually work for pay or profit would have reported a gainful occupation had the method of enumeration been the same as in the 1930 census. They also assume that persons reported as unpaid family workers on farms in 1930 would not have been reported as working for pay or profit.[3]

In table 49 one adjustment is made in the 1930 figures, and two in the figures for 1937. For 1930, the unpaid family workers in agriculture have been subtracted from all gainful workers. Unpaid family workers in other industries have been included because the 1930 tabulations do not permit their exclusion. The inclusion of this latter group causes little difficulty since the total number included in the 1930 census was probably relatively unimportant. One adjustment made in the figures for 1937 was that the persons who usually work were added to the 1937 worker figures. These are persons who usually work, were not working, and wanted work, but who reported that they were not actively seeking employment. The second adjustment in the 1937 worker figures was the deduction of persons who reported that they were not working and did not usually work, but were actively seeking employment. These persons are presumably new workers seeking their first jobs, or persons without recent work experience who wish to reenter the labor market. The large proportion of females and also the large proportion of younger men in this group lends support to this presumption. New workers over 25 or 30 years of age if they are women are apt to be recently widowed, separated, or divorced persons, or they may be wives forced into the labor market when the family income is inadequate. Since a large proportion of the persons in this group are under 25 years of age, the group appears to consist primarily of young persons who have recently left school.

TABLE 49.—GAINFUL WORKERS IN 1930, AND PERSONS EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN 1937, ADJUSTED TO A COMPARABLE DEFINITION OF WORKERS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AGE AND SEX	PERCENT OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE-SEX GROUP WHO WERE—						
	Gainful workers in 1930			Employed or available for employment in November 1937			
	Total	Unpaid family workers in agriculture	Workers for pay or profit	Total	Persons who usually work (but not included in total)	New workers; do not usually work (but included in total)	Workers for pay or profit
	(1)	(2)	(1)−(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(4)+(5)−(6)
MALE							
Total	87.3	2.3	85.0	85.8	1.0	0.7	86.1
15–19 years	47.8	10.6	37.2	44.7	1.3	2.9	43.1
20–24 years	89.9	4.5	85.4	90.2	1.2	1.1	90.3
25–29 years	97.0	1.3	95.7	96.6	0.9	0.4	97.1
30–34 years	97.6	0.6	97.0	97.4	0.7	0.2	97.9
35–39 years	97.7	0.3	97.4	97.1	0.7	0.2	97.6
40–44 years	97.6	0.2	97.4	96.3	0.7	0.2	96.8
45–49 years	97.2	0.2	97.0	95.7	0.8	0.2	96.3
50–54 years	95.7	0.1	95.6	94.4	1.0	0.3	95.1
55–59 years	93.0	0.2	92.8	90.9	1.4	0.4	91.9
60–64 years	86.8	0.2	86.6	83.7	1.5	0.5	84.7
65–69 years	75.7	0.3	75.4	66.7	1.8	0.7	67.8
70–74 years	57.5	0.4	57.1	44.1	1.6	0.5	45.2
FEMALE							
Total	25.3	0.9	24.4	31.7	0.9	1.1	31.5
15–19 years	26.6	2.4	24.2	32.4	1.0	3.2	30.2
20–24 years	42.4	1.4	41.0	53.9	1.3	1.6	53.6
25–29 years	31.0	0.8	30.2	41.9	1.0	0.8	42.1
30–34 years	24.4	0.6	23.8	34.3	0.9	0.8	34.4
35–39 years	23.1	0.6	22.5	31.1	0.8	0.8	31.1
40–44 years	21.9	0.6	21.3	27.9	0.8	0.7	28.0
45–49 years	21.0	0.6	20.4	24.9	0.8	0.7	25.0
50–54 years	19.7	0.5	19.2	22.4	0.7	0.6	22.5
55–59 years	17.3	0.3	17.0	18.7	0.7	0.6	18.8
60–64 years	14.7	0.3	14.4	15.3	0.6	0.4	15.5
65–69 years	11.4	0.2	11.2	10.2	0.5	0.2	10.5
70–74 years	7.6	0.1	7.5	5.5	0.2	0.1	5.6

Data for 1930 derived from *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Population, vol. V, pp. 118 and 352.

The comparison by age of male workers in 1930 with workers in 1937 indicates that a larger proportion of older men have retired from, and that a larger proportion of boys of school age may have been brought into the labor market. Figure 27 (where the definitions are comparable) shows a higher proportion of males under 30 years of age classified as workers in 1937 than in 1930,[4] but a lower, instead of a higher proportion of those over 60 classified as workers. The differences are not important in the other age groups. The apparent increase in the number of workers in the ages under 30 may result, in part, from the depres-

[3] The adjustment for unpaid family workers may be questioned since there is evidence that many persons classified as unpaid family workers in 1930 would have been classified as workers for pay or profit had there been no alternative unpaid-worker classification. This is indicated by a comparison of the enumerative check workers with workers for 1930, classified by farm residence. (See chapter IV, tables 16 and 17.) In the census of 1930 most persons classified as unpaid family workers were male youths residing on farms. The proportion of nonfarm male youths 15 to 24 years of age classified as workers was nearly the same in the enumerative check census as in the 1930 census, while the proportion of farm youths 15 to 24 years of age classified as workers in the enumerative check census was about one-eighth less than the proportion in 1930. Analysis of the 1930 figures for unpaid family workers shows that perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths of the male youths working on farms were classified as unpaid in that census. Therefore, if the proportion working at the two dates was at all similar (as is indicated by the comparison for the nonfarm youths), then from one-half to two-thirds of those classified as unpaid family workers in 1930 would have been classified as workers for pay or profit by the enumerative check census. This result is approximate since the data necessary for accurate comparisons are not available. The data may be estimated from the sources cited in table 16, and from the statistics given in table 17.

Although the adjustments for differences in definition are not precise, the approximations involved in these adjustments do not vitiate the principal comparisons of this chapter. Any reasonable modification of the adjustments does not have an important effect on the final conclusions. (See footnote 8, p. 113.)

[4] See discussion of youth in relation to employment, p. 28.

sion.[5] The decrease in the number of older men who are employed or who consider themselves as available for employment has been widespread. It may be due partly to the more extensive granting of old-age pensions in recent years, to the unavailability of employment for persons in these ages, and to the anticipated receipt of old-age pensions.[6]

Comparison of female workers in 1930 and in 1937 (fig. 27), by age, shows that for all age groups under 65 the increase has been marked, and indicates that the influx of women into the labor market, or the retention in the worker group of women who normally would have withdrawn, has been general. Similar increases were found for both farm and nonfarm women (see chapter V) and for both white and Negro women (see chapter IV). The decrease for women over 65, as for men, may reflect the granting of old age assistance.

Did the proportion of women who were actually employed in 1937 exceed the proportion classified as workers at the former census? The proportion employed in 1937 is found to be only slightly less than the proportion classified as workers in 1930 if the women who were working during the week of November 14–20, 1937 (including the partly employed classes as well as the fully employed) are compared with the proportion of the female population classified as gainful workers in 1930 (excluding unpaid family workers). Twenty-three percent were working for pay or profit in 1937 (see table 6, chapter III), and 24 percent were classified as workers in 1930 (see table 49). A comparison of the percentages by age indicates that relatively more women between 25 and 39 years of age and fewer under 20 and over 50 years of age were employed in 1937 (see table 8) than were classified as workers in 1930 (see table 49). If the proportions employed at both dates are compared, the proportion of all women (15 to 74 years of age) actually working in 1937 was as great as in 1930. At both dates 23 percent of all women between 15 and 74 years of age were either fully or partly employed.[7] Thus, the increase in the unemployed women since 1930 must result from the higher proportion of females in the labor market and not from a reduction in female employment since that time.

A comparison of the estimated total number of workers in 1937 and the number expected in 1937 found by adjusting the 1930 gainful workers for increase in population and changes in age composition, shows the net changes in the worker group resulting from the influx into or withdrawal from the employment market of new groups of the population. The net differences revealed by this comparison provide a measure of the increase in unemployment since 1930 resulting from such changes in the worker class. The net changes, making allowances for differences in definition, may be summarized as follows:

	Total	Male	Female
From the enumerative check:	[In thousands]		
Estimated total number of persons employed or available for employment in November 1937	54,474	39,978	14,496
Less: New workers (unemployed persons actively seeking employment but who do not usually work) included above	−862	−349	−513
Add: Unemployed persons who usually work but were not actively seeking employment, not included above	+891	+486	+405
Total number who usually work for pay or profit	54,503	40,115	14,388
By adjusting 1930 gainful workers for changes in population from April 1930 to November 1937:			
Total gainful workers	52,345	40,778	11,567
Less: Unpaid family workers in agriculture	−1,473	−1,061	−412
Number of workers for pay or profit expected in 1937	50,872	39,717	11,155
Difference:			
Total difference	3,631	398	3,233
Less: Persons who usually work but not actively seeking employment (added into the enumerative check figures above to get comparable definitions, but not actually included among estimated workers or estimated unemployed)	−891	−486	−405
Net difference between estimated number of workers from the enumerative check and the number expected by adjusting the 1930 gainful worker figures for population changes	+2,740	−88	+2,828

If this difference of 2,740,000 is subtracted from the estimated total of 10,983,000 unemployed persons, an estimated 8,243,000 jobs must be provided in November 1937 in order to employ the same proportion of

[5] This increase may not be bona fide, however, since comparison of the worker figures for the nonfarm population only (tables 16 and 17, chapter V), where adjustments for differences in definition are less important, show practically no change from 1930 to 1937 in the proportion of male youths in the labor market. The adjustment for differences in definition introduces noticeable changes in the relationship of the 1930 and the 1937 figures for male youths, and relatively insignificant changes for other classes of the population. For male youths, however, the difficulties in classifying workers become most troublesome. The distinction between an unpaid family worker, and a worker for pay or profit is not a clear one; and the distinction between new workers and workers who have acquired a gainful occupation is not easily defined or recognized. For these groups, especially, the number classified as workers may be affected by the application of a definition under varying conditions. The observed differences, therefore, may reflect differences in classification as well as real differences. (See footnote 3, p. 111.)

[6] A comparison of the percentage of the population over 65 years which is receiving old age assistance (see *Public Assistance*, November 1937; Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, p. 9) with the proportion of workers in the enumerative check census for different sections of the country shows fewer workers in those areas which are most freely granting old-age assistance than in the other areas.

[7] The number of women 15 to 74 years of age employed in 1930 was derived by subtracting the number of unemployed from the number of gainful workers excluding unpaid family workers. *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Unemployment, vol. I, p. 13, and Population, vol. V, pp. 118 and 352.

the population (within each age-sex group) that was employed or seeking employment in 1930.[8]

The estimated totals used above merit further explanation: The estimate of the total number of workers, from the enumerative check, has been presented in table 6, chapter III, and has been explained in appendix B. The estimates of the total number in each of the other classes were obtained by applying the percentages in each age-sex group, as shown in table 49, for that particular class, to the estimated total population in the United States in November 1937, as shown in appendix B. The basis for the adjustments for differences in definition have been explained (p. 111).

It should be clearly emphasized that the excess of 2,740,000 workers in 1937 over the number expected by adjustment of the 1930 figures does not represent a prediction of the actual extent to which persons would withdraw from the labor market if adequate employment were available for all who wish to work. Nevertheless, interpretation of the estimate as the excess of workers in 1937 over the number that would have been found had 1930 conditions prevailed adds a good deal to our knowledge of employment and unemployment.

[8] There are a number of refinements which are of a questionable nature or for which accurate data are not available that, theoretically, might be made in the above adjustments. None of these should be of sufficient importance to change the figure of jobs to be provided by more than, perhaps, 7 percent, and some of them are in opposite directions and largely compensating. Some of these refinements are:

(*a*) Allowance for unpaid family workers in 1930 outside of agriculture. (This would increase the figure.)

(*b*) Allowance for reporting bias, particularly in connection with unpaid family workers. (See footnote 3, p. 111.) There is reason to believe that a number of persons who would have been classified as unpaid family workers in 1930 were actually reported as working for pay or profit in the enumerative check, because the alternative classification of unpaid family worker was not provided. (This would decrease the figure.)

(*c*) An additional adjustment for new workers. The above figure, in effect, assumes that they represent the same of the population (within each age-sex group) in 1930 as in 1937. Probably the principal adjustment here would be to eliminate from the figure of jobs to be provided some of the female new workers, on the assumption that they represent new workers forced into the labor market because of the depression, and not women who, under normal circumstances, would be entering the worker group.

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER I

THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK CENSUS AND THE REGISTRATION

Ratios of completeness of registration for the United States were presented in chapter I. These ratios represent the number of persons who registered in the voluntary registration per 100 persons estimated from the enumerative check census as unemployed. The ratios presented in chapter I (table 1) disclosed that the registration was 97.9 percent complete for emergency workers, 65.3 percent complete for the totally unemployed, and 58.0 percent complete for the partly unemployed. The percentages in chapter I differ slightly from those shown in subsequent tables (e. g., table 50) since the percentages in chapter I relate to estimated United States totals, while those in this appendix relate to postal delivery areas. The differences are negligible, and result from adjustments for differences between the age and sex composition of the population in enumerative check areas and of the estimated total population in the United States. (See appendix B.) Limits of sampling variation for the ratios of completeness of registration were not presented in chapter I but are given subsequently in this appendix, in tables 51 and 52.

Figure 1 and table 2, in chapter I, presented the differences in completeness of registration for the unemployed classes and the relationship of sex, age, and race to voluntary response. For the totals presented in table 2, three tendencies are striking—first, the increase in the size of the ratios of response as age increases for all unemployed groups except the emergency workers; second, the higher ratios of response in all unemployed classes for the Negro and other races group as compared with the white race; and, third, the higher ratio of response for males than for females of either racial group.

The detailed classification of the racial groups by age for each unemployed class was not presented in table 2 but is given in table 50. These statistics are subject to larger sampling variations than those for all races combined. Statistics for the white race are relatively reliable but those for the Negro race, by age, must be interpreted with special caution.[1] From the figures in table 50 it is evident that the relationships of voluntary response to age for both races combined, found in chapter I, appear to be present for each of the races separately.

TABLE 50.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION [1] IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not computed where base is less than 100]

RACE AND AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**85.1**	**72.0**	**53.3**	**97.8**	**100.7**	**85.3**	**57.7**	**85.8**	**37.6**
15–19 years	50.6	53.4	47.3	98.7	109.6	72.5	40.2	42.2	37.4
20–24 years	60.9	68.2	50.3	96.7	103.4	80.8	49.1	55.7	36.7
25–34 years	65.9	74.0	53.4	92.5	95.1	81.5	53.4	61.2	33.7
35–44 years	69.0	76.4	56.9	96.7	97.6	93.0	60.5	69.1	37.0
45–54 years	71.9	77.2	59.4	98.7	100.2	90.8	66.8	74.2	41.2
55–64 years	77.1	80.5	64.2	104.8	104.4	107.8	76.4	81.3	53.6
65–74 years	79.5	82.3	62.0	91.5	94.5	-------	71.9	78.6	35.2
White	**83.5**	**70.1**	**51.4**	**98.1**	**99.3**	**83.0**	**57.3**	**84.3**	**37.3**
15–19 years	50.4	52.7	47.7	97.8	107.4	73.9	40.5	42.3	37.9
20–24 years	59.2	66.1	48.3	94.7	101.7	78.4	48.1	53.9	36.7
25–34 years	63.4	70.8	50.4	90.2	93.2	76.6	52.6	59.3	32.7
35–44 years	67.0	73.9	54.4	94.9	96.1	89.7	60.5	67.9	36.2
45–54 years	70.8	75.8	57.4	97.8	99.5	89.3	66.7	73.0	40.7
55–64 years	75.9	79.5	61.5	104.1	103.6	108.0	76.4	80.6	53.9
65–74 years	78.0	81.1	56.1	86.8	89.8	-------	71.8	77.2	34.7
Negro and other races	**75.1**	**87.7**	**62.3**	**107.6**	**109.4**	**100.1**	**80.4**	**78.3**	**38.9**
15–19 years	52.4	59.9	44.3	110.5	133.8	-------	38.2	41.6	32.6
20–24 years	73.8	88.4	60.6	111.7	116.5	100.0	57.2	72.5	37.2
25–34 years	77.5	94.5	62.7	105.4	106.2	102.8	57.7	75.0	36.6
35–44 years	77.9	91.3	64.9	105.8	104.8	110.0	60.7	77.6	39.1
45–54 years	79.4	88.9	67.5	104.5	104.8	102.8	67.3	85.1	42.9
55–64 years	89.5	94.1	81.2	110.4	110.9	-------	76.1	88.7	52.1
65–74 years	97.3	98.5	94.0	-------	-------	-------	73.5	89.7	------

[1] The percentage of completeness of registration was computed by dividing the registered unemployed for any specific group by the corresponding group of enumerated unemployed.

Rural-urban groups.—Completeness of registration ratios by rural-urban groups are shown in table 51, together with the limits of sampling variation of the ratios. A test of the statistical significance of the differences in completeness of registration between rural-urban groups, shows that the differences may have arisen from sampling variations rather than from real differences in completeness of response.[2] A tendency is apparent, though not positively established, for less complete registration in the cities of less than 10,000 population, than in the larger cities. This tendency is more marked among female than among male registrants, and seems to be significant for the female totally and partly unemployed. The test of signifi-

[1] Sampling errors may be particularly large for the ratios that are based on small numbers of persons. The percentages of completeness of registration by sex, age, and race have been computed from the data presented in tables 14 and 57. The limits of sampling variation for the statistics by age and race are not presented since the tabulations did not permit their accurate estimation. (See appendix D.)

[2] See footnote 3 for a clarification of this concept.

cance did not include a test of the differences between rural-farm and rural-nonfarm completeness of registration. The differences for emergency workers are of such a magnitude that it seems safe to conclude that farmers on emergency work registered less completely than others, and that rural-nonfarm persons who were not on emergency work actually registered as emergency workers, or that the enumerative check failed to pick up all rural-nonfarm emergency workers.

The classification by rural or urban and farm or nonfarm groups is especially interesting because the population not represented in the enumerative check sample would have been classified as border-line between the urban and rural groups. In making estimates for the United States as a whole, the persons residing in the omitted areas (those without postal delivery service) were assumed to have registered as completely as the average of those in other areas. The lack of significant differences between these groups in completeness of registration does not mean that no differences exist, but it does indicate that the differences probably are not important in relation to the accuracy that is indicated by the sampling errors.

The completeness of response by color, and by age, for rural and urban populations is given in table 53. No sampling errors have been computed for the detailed statistics by age or color for urban-rural groups, but they are, no doubt, very large.

Geographic divisions.—Table 52 presents completeness of registration statistics by geographic divisions.[3] Significant differences between different geographic divisions of the United States occur in the completeness of registration of totally and partly unemployed males; the differences between geographic divisions for females, while apparently just as large, are subject to much greater sampling variations, and little or no significance should be attached to the differences in the ratios except perhaps those that are most extreme. This is particularly true of ratios of completeness for female emergency workers. The sampling errors are given in the table, and are particularly large for the Rocky Mountain division. The statistics for Middle Atlantic and the East North Central divisions are reasonably accurate, so far as sampling variations are concerned.

The percentages by geographic divisions are affected by such factors as differences in the age and racial composition of the populations, in the proportion on farms, and in the degree of urbanization. Registration was, in general, more complete throughout the Southern States, than for other regions; and less complete in New England and the East North Central States. In the Mountain and Pacific States, some persons registering as partly unemployed apparently have been transferred to the totally unemployed class by the enumerative check, since the partly unemployed class shows rather high completeness of registration as compared with low completeness for the totally unemployed.[4]

Statistics of completeness of the voluntary registration by color for geographic divisions, and by age for geographic divisions, are given in tables 54 to 56. The sampling errors have not been computed but they are especially large for these data, and particular caution must be observed in their interpretation. (See appendixes C and D.)

Unemployment report card tabulations.—Complete tabulations of the voluntary registration cards for enumerative check areas are given at the end of this section (tables 57 through 63), and by rural-urban groups and geographic divisions in tables 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 43, and 44, above. These data are thus available for making additional analyses or comparisons of the results of the voluntary registration with the enumerative check. In addition, for convenience in comparison, a summary is given of the most important tabulations of the voluntary registration cards for the entire United States in tables 64 through 68.

Appendix C contains a comparison of the voluntary registration statistics for check areas with those for the complete registration in the United States. These comparisons provide a means of evaluating the reliability of some of the data in this report for which sampling variations have not been presented.

[3] The ratios vary from one geographic division to another, and the important question to answer before attempting to understand or explain the social or psychological significance of these variations, is this: Do these ratios fluctuate more widely than would be expected merely as a result of sampling variations? This question can be answered statistically. An analysis of variance shows that male totally unemployed and partly unemployed differences are much greater than could be accounted for by sampling errors. The other ratios, while undoubtedly having some actual variation between geographic divisions, are subject to such wide sampling errors that the actual variations are practically hidden. (See appendix D.)

[4] See chapter I, Differences in Classification, p. 7.

TABLE 51.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION[1] BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS AND SEX, WITH LIMITS OF SAMPLING VARIATION,[2] FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AREA	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED		EMERGENCY WORKERS		PARTLY UNEMPLOYED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
UNITED STATES	72.0±2.1	53.3±2.4	100.7±2.6	65.3±4.6	65.6±2.5	37.6±2.7
RURAL						
Total	72.8±4.7	51.1±5.0	101.0±6.0	86.9±9.0	69.9±6.3	32.2±5.4
Farm	69.8	47.0	90.9	70.2	71.1	33.4
Nonfarm	77.6	57.0	114.1	108.5	67.7	30.6
URBAN PLACES						
Less than 10,000	67.6±3.7	47.4±4.3	98.4±5.3	81.3± 8.2	63.2±8 4	33.2±5.8
Over 10,000	72.4±2.2	54.8±2.3	101.0±2.9	85.6± 4.3	64.0±3.7	39.7±2.8
10,000 to 25,000	73.3±5.6	52.2±6.6	100.3±7.5	81.8± 8.7	66.0±9.3	35.8±6.7
25,000 to 250,000	72.0±2.7	53.5±3.2	99.9±5.2	87.9± 6.0	63.7±6.2	41.5±4.8
250,000 to 1,000,000	71.6±5.0	54.4±6.1	100.8±5.4	79.7± 11.6	60.6±7.5	37.4±6.9
1,000,000 or more	73.1±5.0	57.8±3.1	103.2±4.7	87.9± 9.7	65.5±6.7	39.7±4.1

[1] The percentage of completeness of registration was computed by dividing the registered unemployed for any specific group by the corresponding group of enumerated unemployed.
[2] 99 percent fiducial limits for delivery areas. See table 3, footnote 1, p. 9.

TABLE 52.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION[1] BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS AND SEX, WITH LIMITS OF SAMPLING VARIATION,[2] FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

DIVISION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED		EMERGENCY WORKERS		PARTLY UNEMPLOYED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	72.0± 2.1	53.3± 2.4	100.7± 2.6	65.3± 4.6	65.6± 2.5	37.6± 2.7
New England	68.4± 5.2	53.3± 8.4	95.6±10.9	89.9± 8.6	56.4±13.5	41.0±11.2
Middle Atlantic	73.5± 5.1	55.7± 5.4	101.4± 4.6	89.0± 9.0	66.0± 6.6	39.6± 9.9
East North Central	68.8± 3.0	50.0± 3.9	100.3± 5.4	79.1± 8.5	54.8± 4.8	30.0± 3.6
West North Central	72.4± 5.6	48.6± 5.8	97.3± 7.0	77.4±15.4	76.4±12.5	38.7± 7.7
South Atlantic	76.9±10.9	55.1± 9.4	99.8±11.4	84.8±10.9	61.8±11.4	36.0±13.4
East South Central	89.7±14.6	63.7±12.1	104.7±10.7	86.2± 7.0	76.8±24.3	36.3± 6.0
West South Central	73.0± 6.7	52.7± 9.3	112.9±15.9	89.6±17.1	77.1±20.7	47.3±20.0
Mountain	57.8±15.4	43.4±15.2	89.8±19.0	82.1±13.9	95.6±51.4	40.3±16.6
Pacific	66.5± 4.0	50.0± 5.3	102.5±14.9	87.8±16.0	83.1±13.8	40.1± 7.2

[1] The percentage of completeness of registration was computed by dividing the registered unemployed for any specific group by the corresponding group of enumerated unemployed.
[2] 99 percent fiducial limits for delivery areas. See table 3, footnote 1, p. 9.

TABLE 53.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR EACH UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not computed where base is less than 100]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED				EMERGENCY WORKERS				PARTLY UNEMPLOYED			
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places of less than 10,000	Urban places of 10,000 or more	Total	Rural territory	Urban places of less than 10,000	Urban places of 10,000 or more	Total	Rural territory	Urban places of less than 10,000	Urban places of 10,000 or more
RACE												
Total	65.1	66.6	59.9	65.4	97.6	99.2	94.5	97.6	57.7	63.6	54.2	56.0
White	63.5	65.8	60.4	63.3	96.1	98.5	93.7	95.5	57.3	63.3	54.3	55.4
Negro and other races	75.1	76.6	54.3	76.6	107.6	112.6	113.6	106.8	60.4	65.9	53.7	59.1
Male	72.0	72.6	67.6	72.4	100.7	101.0	98.4	101.0	65.6	69.9	63.2	64.0
White	70.1	71.0	67.6	70.1	99.3	100.2	97.5	99.3	64.3	68.4	62.8	62.5
Negro and other races	87.7	92.6	68.3	88.1	109.4	114.1	119.2	108.4	76.3	81.4	68.6	74.7
Female	53.3	51.1	47.4	54.6	65.3	66.9	61.3	65.6	37.6	32.2	33.2	39.7
White	51.4	51.4	48.1	51.9	83.0	86.3	80.9	82.6	37.3	34.1	32.9	39.0
Negro and other races	62.3	48.6	41.8	65.8	100.1			100.4	38.9	25.3	35.8	42.0

TABLE 53.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, FOR EACH UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND URBAN PLACES BY SIZE—Continued

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED				EMERGENCY WORKERS				PARTLY UNEMPLOYED			
	Total	Rural territory	Urban places of less than 10,000	Urban places of 10,000 or more	Total	Rural territory	Urban places of less than 10,000	Urban places of 10,000 or more	Total	Rural territory	Urban places of less than 10,000	Urban places of 10,000 or more
AGE												
Total	65.1	66.6	59.9	65.4	97.6	93.2	94.5	97.6	57.7	63.6	54.2	56.0
15–19 years	50.6	43.4	49.1	54.1	98.7	94.9	87.1	104.5	40.2	37.1	37.5	42.9
20–24 years	60.9	61.0	57.2	61.5	96.7	113.0	87.9	91.1	49.1	49.8	47.4	49.2
25–34 years	65.9	72.3	60.6	65.7	92.5	94.9	86.0	92.8	53.4	60.7	50.1	50.9
35–44 years	69.0	73.4	61.8	67.6	96.7	96.4	95.5	97.0	60.5	69.3	56.3	58.0
45–54 years	71.9	81.7	63.3	70.7	98.7	93.8	99.4	100.2	66.8	82.3	58.4	63.1
55–64 years	77.1	86.5	67.8	76.2	104.8	105.7	113.8	102.9	76.4	85.9	68.7	74.5
65–74 years	79.5	81.0	70.8	81.1	91.5	85.4	81.2	96.2	71.9	78.1	71.5	69.0
Male	72.0	72.8	67.6	72.4	100.7	101.0	99.4	101.0	65.6	69.9	63.2	64.0
15–19 years	53.4	46.9	53.9	56.8	109.6	103.5	98.2	117.8	42.2	40.5	40.6	44.1
20–24 years	68.2	66.6	66.9	69.2	103.4	114.3	95.3	98.8	55.7	55.4	56.4	55.8
25–34 years	74.0	78.5	71.1	72.7	95.1	95.1	88.3	96.4	61.2	67.0	59.0	58.5
35–44 years	76.4	82.8	69.8	75.2	97.6	97.3	97.1	97.8	69.1	75.4	65.8	66.8
45–54 years	77.2	85.1	68.3	76.0	100.2	93.9	103.2	101.9	74.2	86.9	66.4	70.4
55–64 years	80.5	88.6	71.9	79.6	104.4	105.1	111.2	102.9	81.3	89.1	74.8	79.2
65–74 years	82.3	82.5	71.9	84.6	94.5	86.9	----------	100.0	78.6	80.2	81.9	76.5
Female	53.3	51.1	47.4	54.8	65.3	66.9	81.3	65.6	37.6	32.2	33.2	39.7
15–19 years	47.3	37.7	43.8	51.3	72.5	66.3	64.2	77.7	37.4	28.7	32.9	41.4
20–24 years	50.3	47.5	43.1	52.0	80.8	105.7	69.6	77.9	36.7	27.8	32.0	39.6
25–34 years	53.4	55.8	45.2	54.1	81.5	92.1	75.4	80.8	33.7	26.5	28.5	36.1
35–44 years	56.9	65.1	49.8	56.6	93.0	89.8	90.9	94.0	37.0	33.4	34.0	38.2
45–54 years	59.4	67.8	53.9	58.9	90.8	92.4	86.2	91.5	41.2	46.1	35.6	41.7
55–64 years	64.2	72.6	55.5	64.7	107.8	----------	----------	102.5	53.6	53.0	46.3	55.9
65–74 years	62.0	----------	----------	60.7	----------	----------	----------	----------	35.2	----------	----------	34.0

TABLE 54.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION OF PERSONS TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not computed where base is less than 100]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	United States	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE										
Total	65.1	62.3	66.9	62.2	64.3	67.2	79.5	65.6	53.4	60.8
White	63.5	62.5	64.5	61.0	63.9	66.8	78.6	63.5	52.7	60.7
Negro and other races	75.1	55.2	81.0	73.6	74.6	68.2	82.2	75.1	----------	62.3
Male	72.0	68.4	73.5	68.6	73.4	76.9	89.7	73.0	57.6	66.5
White	70.1	68.3	71.5	67.7	71.4	73.5	87.0	69.8	56.8	66.3
Negro and other races	87.7	71.3	88.8	82.7	99.1	85.7	100.0	88.0	----------	71.3
Female	53.3	53.3	55.7	50.0	48.6	55.1	63.7	52.7	43.4	50.0
White	51.4	54.0	51.3	47.7	48.8	56.8	64.5	51.2	42.8	49.7
Negro and other races	62.3	34.6	73.3	64.6	45.6	52.1	61.6	57.8	----------	53.4
AGE										
Total	65.1	62.3	66.9	62.2	64.3	67.2	79.5	65.6	53.4	60.6
15–19 years	50.6	55.9	55.4	49.5	42.2	48.3	57.8	47.7	34.8	43.8
20–24 years	60.9	59.8	63.6	57.9	57.3	61.5	71.3	62.9	51.2	57.2
25–34 years	65.9	60.8	66.5	61.1	66.4	71.7	83.9	66.9	58.1	57.0
35–44 years	69.0	64.3	69.5	65.6	72.2	76.3	90.8	68.6	57.4	60.4
45–54 years	71.9	67.2	71.9	68.9	79.6	74.4	87.5	78.7	60.2	68.5
55–64 years	77.1	68.1	77.6	76.7	78.1	83.7	85.1	81.4	67.3	74.8
65–74 years	79.5	71.7	83.2	76.3	80.9	87.5	93.1	75.2	58.8	77.9
Male	72.0	68.4	73.5	68.6	72.4	76.9	89.7	73.0	57.6	66.5
15–19 years	53.4	56.0	58.5	52.7	43.8	52.3	63.5	51.7	38.3	43.2
20–24 years	68.2	64.3	70.8	64.4	65.0	73.9	81.7	70.0	56.1	64.0
25–34 years	74.0	66.4	73.3	68.9	76.1	86.0	103.1	76.0	62.9	63.5
35–44 years	76.4	72.9	76.2	72.9	78.9	88.1	103.8	75.8	59.7	67.3
45–54 years	77.2	75.9	76.8	73.6	87.9	78.0	94.4	84.8	63.0	70.8
55–64 years	80.5	76.8	80.6	79.9	84.2	85.7	90.3	82.1	67.9	77.3
65–74 years	82.3	74.9	86.8	79.9	83.3	90.0	94.2	74.4	58.6	81.4
Female	53.3	53.3	55.7	50.0	46.6	55.1	63.7	52.7	43.4	50.0
15–19 years	47.3	55.9	52.1	45.5	40.0	44.0	50.8	42.8	29.7	44.6
20–24 years	50.3	53.2	54.0	47.6	43.5	48.5	55.6	50.2	39.8	46.1
25–34 years	53.4	53.5	56.2	48.7	46.4	56.0	68.7	52.2	44.8	45.6
35–44 years	56.9	52.9	57.8	53.4	59.4	62.0	73.6	56.1	52.6	48.7
45–54 years	59.4	51.0	58.7	56.2	60.6	67.8	74.1	62.7	53.1	56.6
55–64 years	64.2	45.8	63.9	61.9	57.0	78.7	70.8	78.3	----------	67.4
65–74 years	62.0	----------	61.0	45.4	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

TABLE 55.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMERGENCY WORKERS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not computed where base is less than 100]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	United States	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE										
Total	**97.8**	**94.5**	**99.3**	**97.0**	**83.5**	**95.9**	**100.9**	**108.7**	**66.0**	**96.7**
White	96.1	94.2	98.3	95.6	93.5	92.8	100.1	102.1	86.6	97.7
Negro and other races	107.6	----	103.6	105.8	92.7	107.7	105.1	144.0	----	107.4
Male	**100.7**	**95.6**	**101.4**	**100.3**	**97.3**	**99.6**	**104.7**	**112.9**	**89.6**	**102.5**
White	99.3	95.2	100.7	98.9	97.4	96.7	103.7	109.4	88.1	101.5
Negro and other races	109.4	----	104.3	108.5	----	110.1	109.9	139.6	----	112.4
Female	**65.3**	**69.9**	**69.0**	**79.1**	**77.4**	**64.5**	**66.2**	**89.6**	**62.1**	**67.8**
White	83.0	90.4	85.4	77.5	77.6	82.5	86.5	82.4	81.7	86.8
Negro and other races	100.1	----	100.9	89.8	----	97.5	----	----	----	----
AGE										
Total	**97.6**	**94.5**	**99.3**	**97.0**	**93.5**	**95.9**	**100.9**	**108.7**	**66.0**	**96.7**
15–19 years	98.7	112.0	109.7	88.4	80.3	111.5	108.8	102.3	87.3	86.7
20–24 years	96.7	101.8	92.8	97.5	86.6	100.9	108.1	116.9	78.2	85.2
25–34 years	92.5	84.6	95.9	91.0	89.1	85.0	93.0	100.9	84.8	103.5
35–44 years	96.7	88.9	97.1	97.1	101.2	94.3	94.4	104.7	92.5	96.9
45–54 years	98.7	93.3	102.2	100.2	93.3	88.1	97.6	111.4	84.8	104.1
55–64 years	104.8	100.4	106.0	103.1	107.8	100.9	108.1	116.0	100.0	105.9
65–74 years	91.5	----	96.4	91.8	----	----	----	----	----	----
Male	**100.7**	**95.6**	**101.4**	**100.3**	**97.3**	**99.8**	**104.7**	**112.9**	**89.8**	**102.5**
15–19 years	109.6	103.8	115.1	103.4	91.8	121.5	120.5	119.3	101.4	101.7
20–24 years	103.4	111.3	99.0	102.7	93.5	110.3	111.7	129.6	80.7	91.4
25–34 years	95.1	86.8	98.7	94.4	91.2	88.7	95.5	104.1	85.1	108.0
35–44 years	97.6	90.4	96.8	97.2	103.9	96.3	97.5	105.7	93.1	101.0
45–54 years	100.2	94.9	103.9	101.6	95.1	86.1	99.5	112.5	86.1	105.8
55–64 years	104.4	101.3	105.9	103.5	104.5	102.4	106.7	117.9	95.0	104.5
65–74 years	94.5	----	99.2	95.2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Female	**65.3**	**89.9**	**89.0**	**79.1**	**77.4**	**84.6**	**66.2**	**89.8**	**82.1**	**87.8**
15–19 years	72.5	----	94.8	52.8	56.1	81.5	----	66.4	----	----
20–24 years	80.8	----	79.7	85.0	----	81.0	----	89.2	----	----
25–34 years	81.5	----	85.8	73.6	----	74.5	----	91.0	----	----
35–44 years	93.0	----	98.7	96.7	----	89.3	----	101.7	----	86.2
45–54 years	90.8	----	88.0	87.2	----	94.0	----	----	----	98.4
55–64 years	107.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
65–74 years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE 56.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION OF PERSONS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not computed where base is less than 100]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	United States	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
RACE										
Total	**57.7**	**51.2**	**57.8**	**49.2**	**67.0**	**53.1**	**65.7**	**69.7**	**61.7**	**70.0**
White	57.3	51.5	57.1	48.7	67.2	50.9	66.5	71.9	80.2	71.1
Negro and other races	60.4	42.8	62.3	57.6	64.7	57.6	63.9	63.0	----	49.0
Male	**65.6**	**56.4**	**68.0**	**54.6**	**76.4**	**61.6**	**76.6**	**77.1**	**95.6**	**63.1**
White	64.3	56.7	64.2	54.0	75.3	57.9	74.9	77.2	93.9	83.9
Negro and other races	76.3	49.3	83.7	67.6	98.6	71.2	82.1	76.8	----	61.2
Female	**37.6**	**41.0**	**39.6**	**30.0**	**36.7**	**36.0**	**36.3**	**47.3**	**40.3**	**40.1**
White	37.3	41.3	38.8	29.3	40.9	34.0	38.5	50.8	38.5	40.4
Negro and other races	38.9	----	42.5	36.3	20.0	38.9	33.3	41.5	----	36.9

TABLE 56.—PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION OF PERSONS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Percentages not computed where base is less than 100]

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	United States	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
AGE										
Total	57.7	51.2	57.8	49.2	67.0	53.1	65.7	69.7	81.7	70.0
15–19 years	40.2	44.0	45.9	35.1	40.7	37.5	41.4	40.4	41.3	33.9
20–24 years	49.1	45.9	52.4	41.5	53.2	43.9	52.5	57.6	69.7	56.7
25–34 years	53.4	48.9	53.7	43.8	63.8	46.2	62.1	67.8	88.2	65.5
35–44 years	60.5	50.0	60.7	51.5	73.0	56.4	68.7	73.7	87.0	70.5
45–54 years	66.8	53.3	63.9	55.0	77.6	65.9	84.5	85.3	94.1	81.6
55–64 years	76.4	67.3	67.3	67.6	89.1	83.3	87.1	85.2	116.8	98.7
65–74 years	71.9	66.8	61.7	71.2	83.3	66.9	92.4	78.5	----	75.6
Male	65.6	56.4	66.0	54.8	76.4	61.8	76.8	77.1	95.6	83.1
15–19 years	42.2	42.0	48.5	38.7	43.8	40.6	45.6	38.4	44.6	34.8
20–24 years	55.7	51.1	59.1	45.5	58.7	51.3	63.1	65.0	85.6	67.4
25–34 years	61.2	56.0	62.5	48.4	73.8	54.3	71.5	74.0	102.3	77.9
35–44 years	69.1	54.6	69.6	57.3	83.9	65.0	82.7	88.3	100.4	88.1
45–54 years	74.2	57.2	72.6	60.3	88.9	79.5	97.2	93.7	108.6	95.5
55–64 years	81.3	68.8	71.3	71.9	93.9	88.9	103.4	92.7	121.1	108.3
65–74 years	78.6	72.9	67.9	74.7	91.4	78.7	97.3	82.5	----	82.8
Female	37.6	41.0	39.6	30.0	38.7	36.0	36.3	47.3	40.3	40.1
15–19 years	37.4	46.1	43.2	29.5	35.3	32.7	30.2	44.3	35.0	32.4
20–24 years	36.7	39.1	42.6	31.9	39.5	31.1	27.3	36.5	33.6	37.2
25–34 years	33.7	36.9	35.6	27.0	30.6	30.3	34.3	47.5	----	36.2
35–44 years	37.0	39.4	37.0	28.9	37.2	39.6	35.6	52.7	----	33.4
45–54 years	41.2	41.0	40.8	29.0	40.3	45.6	52.4	54.6	----	46.1
55–64 years	53.6	60.8	47.9	40.2	66.7	62.4	----	----	----	68.5
65–74 years	33.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE 57.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

RACE AND AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED						EMERGENCY WORKERS						PARTLY UNEMPLOYED					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,718	63,960	27,758	100.0	100.0	100.0	29,750	24,615	5,135	100.0	100.0	100.0	49,032	40,008	9,024	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	13,200	7,515	5,685	14.4	11.7	20.5	3,206	2,588	708	11.1	10.5	13.8	3,388	2,112	1,276	6.9	5.3	14.1
20–24 years	16,470	10,964	5,506	18.0	17.1	19.8	3,693	2,772	921	12.4	11.3	17.9	7,106	5,257	1,849	14.5	13.1	20.5
25–34 years	19,416	13,227	6,189	21.2	20.7	22.3	5,505	4,584	921	18.5	18.6	17.9	11,408	9,357	2,051	23.3	23.4	22.7
35–44 years	15,635	10,728	4,907	17.0	16.8	17.7	6,318	5,141	1,177	21.2	20.9	22.9	10,492	8,777	1,715	21.4	21.9	19.0
45–54 years	13,262	10,045	3,217	14.5	15.7	11.6	5,965	5,116	849	20.1	20.8	16.5	9,169	7,905	1,264	18.7	19.8	14.0
55–64 years	9,350	7,695	1,655	10.2	12.0	6.0	4,041	3,560	481	13.6	14.5	9.4	5,421	4,747	674	11.1	11.9	7.5
65–74 years	3,732	3,333	399	4.1	5.2	1.4	710	656	54	2.4	2.7	1.1	1,600	1,479	121	3.3	3.7	1.3
Age not reported	653	453	200	0.7	0.7	0.7	222	198	24	0.7	0.8	0.5	448	374	74	0.9	0.9	0.8
White	77,444	55,535	21,909	100.0	100.0	100.0	25,308	20,977	4,331	100.0	100.0	100.0	41,963	34,881	7,087	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	11,834	6,703	5,131	15.3	12.1	23.4	2,979	2,323	656	11.8	11.1	15.1	3,031	1,870	1,161	7.2	5.4	16.4
20–24 years	14,070	9,612	4,458	18.2	17.3	20.3	3,198	2,404	794	12.6	11.5	18.3	6,155	4,573	1,582	14.7	13.1	22.3
25–34 years	15,397	10,946	4,451	19.9	19.7	20.3	4,547	3,845	702	18.0	18.3	16.2	9,498	7,992	1,506	22.6	22.9	21.3
35–44 years	12,441	8,882	3,559	16.1	16.0	16.2	5,151	4,204	947	20.4	20.0	21.9	8,740	7,520	1,220	20.8	21.6	17.2
45–54 years	11,388	8,878	2,510	14.7	16.0	11.5	5,168	4,369	799	20.2	20.8	17.1	7,986	7,040	946	19.0	20.2	13.3
55–64 years	8,460	7,090	1,370	10.9	12.8	6.3	3,564	3,131	433	14.1	14.9	10.0	4,854	4,314	540	11.6	12.4	7.6
65–74 years	3,373	3,068	305	4.4	5.5	1.4	593	546	47	2.3	2.6	1.1	1,375	1,288	87	3.3	3.7	1.2
Age not reported	481	356	125	0.6	0.6	0.6	168	155	13	0.7	0.7	0.3	329	284	45	0.8	0.8	0.6
Negro and other races	14,274	8,425	5,849	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,442	3,638	804	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,064	5,127	1,937	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	1,366	812	554	9.6	9.6	9.5	317	265	52	7.1	7.3	6.5	357	242	115	5.1	4.7	5.9
20–24 years	2,400	1,352	1,048	16.8	16.0	17.9	495	368	127	11.1	10.1	15.8	951	684	267	13.5	13.3	13.8
25–34 years	4,019	2,281	1,738	28.2	27.1	29.7	958	739	219	21.6	20.3	27.2	1,910	1,365	545	27.0	26.6	28.1
35–44 years	3,194	1,846	1,348	22.4	21.9	23.0	1,167	937	230	26.3	25.8	28.6	1,752	1,257	495	24.8	24.5	25.6
45–54 years	1,874	1,167	707	13.1	13.9	12.1	857	747	110	19.3	20.5	13.7	1,183	865	318	16.7	16.9	16.4
55–64 years	890	605	285	6.2	7.2	4.9	477	429	48	10.7	11.8	6.0	567	433	134	8.0	8.4	6.9
65–74 years	359	265	94	2.5	3.1	1.6	117	110	7	2.6	3.0	0.9	225	191	34	3.2	3.7	1.8
Age not reported	172	97	75	1.2	1.2	1.3	54	43	11	1.2	1.2	1.4	119	90	29	1.7	1.8	1.5

TABLE 58.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS AND SEX, BY NUMBER OF OTHER WORKERS IN FAMILY, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS, AMOUNT OF INCOME, HOURS WORKED DURING WEEK OF NOV. 7–13, 1937, WEEKS WORKED LAST YEAR, AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SUBJECT	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All registrants	**91,718**	**63,960**	**27,758**	**29,750**	**24,615**	**5,135**	**40,032**	**40,008**	**9,024**
OTHER WORKERS IN FAMILY									
Registrants reporting	**78,990**	**54,881**	**24,109**	**24,331**	**20,332**	**3,999**	**41,153**	**33,369**	**7,784**
None	29,228	23,226	6,002	13,761	11,916	1,845	18,401	16,481	1,920
1 other worker	26,137	16,208	9,929	5,890	4,629	1,261	12,365	9,237	3,128
2 other workers	13,669	8,859	4,810	2,797	2,210	587	6,090	4,488	1,602
3 or more workers	9,956	6,588	3,368	1,883	1,577	306	4,297	3,163	1,134
Registrants not reporting	**12,728**	**9,079**	**3,649**	**5,419**	**4,283**	**1,136**	**7,879**	**6,639**	**1,240**
DEPENDENTS									
Registrants reporting	**84,187**	**59,934**	**24,253**	**28,615**	**23,875**	**4,740**	**46,197**	**38,345**	**7,852**
None	21,016	12,194	8,822	3,244	2,224	1,020	6,592	4,217	2,375
1 dependent	20,836	14,859	5,977	5,877	4,633	1,244	11,005	8,895	2,110
2 dependents	16,471	12,215	4,256	6,095	5,019	1,076	10,027	8,518	1,509
3 dependents	10,215	8,070	2,145	4,668	4,063	605	7,239	6,474	765
4 dependents	6,228	4,946	1,282	3,325	3,015	310	4,497	4,027	470
5 dependents	3,854	3,101	753	2,194	1,992	202	2,896	2,619	277
6 or more dependents	5,567	4,549	1,018	3,212	2,929	283	3,941	3,595	346
Registrants not reporting	**7,531**	**4,026**	**3,505**	**1,135**	**740**	**395**	**2,835**	**1,663**	**1,172**
INCOME									
Registrants reporting	**76,584**	**55,290**	**21,294**				**46,507**	**38,092**	**8,415**
None	63,765	45,478	18,287				9,750	8,118	1,632
$1–$9	8,496	6,352	2,144				18,970	13,501	5,469
$10–$19	2,707	1,999	708				12,041	10,864	1,177
$20–$29	1,076	950	126				4,007	3,891	116
$30–$39	354	333	21				1,148	1,138	10
$40 or more	186	178	8				591	580	11
Registrants not reporting	**15,134**	**8,870**	**6,464**				**2,525**	**1,916**	**609**
HOURS WORKED									
Registrants reporting							**47,722**	**39,007**	**8,715**
None							10,594	8,630	1,964
1–8 hours							4,521	3,207	1,314
9–16 hours							8,437	6,685	1,752
17–24 hours							9,114	7,649	1,465
25–32 hours							6,209	5,343	866
33–40 hours							4,506	3,870	636
41–48 hours							2,119	1,724	395
49 or more hours							2,222	1,899	323
Registrants not reporting							**1,310**	**1,001**	**309**
WEEKS WORKED LAST YEAR									
Registrants reporting	**74,853**	**54,412**	**20,441**				**45,842**	**37,529**	**8,313**
None	24,636	15,498	9,138				1,270	830	440
1–4 weeks	5,404	3,661	1,743				1,540	1,019	521
5–13 weeks	14,656	10,883	3,773				6,514	4,808	1,706
14–26 weeks	16,345	13,092	3,253				15,743	13,177	2,566
27–39 weeks	8,663	7,030	1,633				11,208	9,609	1,599
40–52 weeks	5,149	4,248	901				9,567	8,086	1,481
Registrants not reporting	**5,793**	**4,033**	**1,760**				**3,190**	**2,479**	**711**
New workers	**11,072**	**5,515**	**5,557**						
FARM RESIDENCE									
Registrants reporting	**90,574**	**63,097**	**27,477**	**29,329**	**24,260**	**5,069**	**48,410**	**39,473**	**8,937**
On farm	12,194	9,801	2,393	3,821	3,443	378	9,093	8,377	716
Not on farm	78,380	53,296	25,084	25,508	20,817	4,691	39,317	31,096	8,221
Registrants not reporting	**1,144**	**863**	**281**	**421**	**355**	**66**	**622**	**535**	**87**

TABLE 59.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS AS PARTLY UNEMPLOYED, BY SEX AND HOURS WORKED DURING THE WEEK OF NOV. 7–13, 1937, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SEX AND HOURS WORKED	UNITED STATES		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION															
			New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total registrants	49,032		3,795		13,139		10,095		4,031		5,739		3,210		4,040		1,824		3,359	
Reporting	47,722	100.0	3,741	100.0	12,845	100.0	9,891	100.0	3,886	100.0	5,520	100.0	3,104	100.0	3,881	100.0	1,577	100.0	3,277	100.0
None	10,594	22.2	728	19.5	2,488	19.4	1,989	20.1	1,069	27.5	1,011	18.3	827	26.6	1,134	29.2	444	28.2	904	27.6
1 to 8 hours	4,521	9.5	390	10.4	1,403	10.9	833	8.4	367	9.4	457	8.3	272	8.8	349	9.0	103	8.5	347	10.6
9 to 16 hours	8,437	17.7	637	17.0	2,489	19.4	1,781	18.0	645	16.6	950	17.2	571	18.4	657	16.9	217	13.8	490	15.0
17 to 24 hours	9,114	19.1	905	24.2	2,575	20.0	2,077	21.0	585	15.1	1,095	19.8	526	16.9	557	14.4	218	13.8	576	17.6
25 to 32 hours	6,209	13.0	552	14.8	1,692	13.2	1,436	14.5	381	9.8	870	15.8	378	12.2	375	9.7	173	11.0	352	10.7
33 to 40 hours	4,506	9.4	321	8.6	1,259	9.8	952	9.6	378	9.7	575	10.4	243	7.8	321	8.3	152	9.6	305	9.3
41 hours or more	4,341	9.1	208	5.6	939	7.3	823	8.3	461	11.9	562	10.2	287	9.2	488	12.6	270	17.1	303	9.2
Not reporting	1,310		54		294		204		145		219		106		159		47		82	
Male	40,008		2,773		10,354		8,718		3,454		4,430		2,723		3,358		1,423		2,775	
Reporting	39,007	100.0	2,732	100.0	10,149	100.0	8,554	100.0	3,332	100.0	4,274	100.0	2,636	100.0	3,234	100.0	1,384	100.0	2,712	100.0
None	8,630	22.1	475	17.4	1,881	18.5	1,676	19.6	934	28.0	807	18.9	708	26.9	989	30.6	390	28.2	770	28.4
1 to 8 hours	3,207	8.2	240	8.8	973	9.6	636	7.4	281	8.4	294	6.9	200	7.6	261	8.1	68	4.9	254	9.4
9 to 16 hours	6,685	17.1	441	16.1	1,920	18.9	1,507	17.6	528	15.8	678	15.9	475	18.0	552	17.1	188	13.6	396	14.8
17 to 24 hours	7,649	19.6	703	25.7	2,118	20.9	1,853	21.7	514	15.4	864	20.2	456	17.3	478	14.8	187	13.5	476	17.6
25 to 32 hours	5,343	13.7	433	15.8	1,425	14.0	1,309	15.3	333	10.0	719	16.8	345	13.1	320	9.9	156	11.3	303	11.2
33 to 40 hours	3,870	9.9	260	9.5	1,062	10.5	844	9.9	338	10.1	483	11.3	215	8.2	258	8.0	139	10.0	271	10.0
41 hours or more	3,623	9.3	180	6.6	770	7.6	729	8.5	404	12.1	429	10.0	237	9.0	376	11.6	256	18.5	242	8.9
Not reporting	1,001		41		205		164		122		156		87		124		39		63	
Female	9,024		1,022		2,785		1,377		577		1,309		487		882		201		584	
Reporting	8,715	100.0	1,009	100.0	2,696	100.0	1,337	100.0	554	100.0	1,246	100.0	468	100.0	647	100.0	193	100.0	565	100.0
None	1,964	22.5	253	25.1	607	22.5	313	23.4	135	24.4	204	16.4	119	25.4	145	22.4	54	28.0	134	23.7
1 to 8 hours	1,314	15.1	150	14.9	430	15.9	197	14.7	86	15.5	163	13.1	72	15.4	88	13.6	35	18.1	93	16.5
9 to 16 hours	1,752	20.1	196	19.4	569	21.1	274	20.5	117	21.1	272	21.8	96	20.5	105	16.2	29	15.0	94	16.6
17 to 24 hours	1,465	16.8	202	20.0	457	17.0	224	16.8	71	12.8	231	18.5	70	15.0	79	12.2	31	18.1	100	17.7
25 to 32 hours	866	9.9	119	11.8	267	9.9	127	9.5	48	8.7	151	12.1	33	7.1	55	8.5	17	8.8	49	8.7
33 to 40 hours	636	7.3	61	6.0	197	7.3	108	8.1	40	7.2	92	7.4	28	6.0	63	9.7	13	6.7	34	6.0
41 hours or more	718	8.2	28	2.8	169	6.3	94	7.0	57	10.3	133	10.7	50	10.7	112	17.3	14	7.3	61	10.8
Not reporting	309		13		89		40		23		63		19		35		8		19	

TABLE 60.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATION	Total	RACE		AGE							
		White	Negro and other	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED											
Male	**63,960**	**55,525**	**8,425**	**7,515**	**10,964**	**13,227**	**10,726**	**10,045**	**7,695**	**3,333**	**453**
Professional persons	1,383	1,262	121	63	227	358	287	209	155	80	4
Farmers (owners and tenants)	1,663	1,418	245	43	106	308	361	393	304	135	13
Other proprs., mgrs., and officials	1,142	1,099	43	13	51	117	244	287	275	149	6
Clerks and kindred workers	6,425	6,226	199	609	1,142	1,416	1,144	985	745	349	35
Skilled workers and foremen	10,794	10,101	693	323	946	1,970	2,343	2,459	1,855	838	60
Semiskilled workers	14,468	13,079	1,389	1,272	2,902	3,674	2,554	1,921	1,417	623	105
Farm laborers	6,102	5,136	966	971	1,165	1,342	836	828	638	248	74
Other laborers	13,000	10,958	2,042	1,163	2,152	2,662	2,187	2,232	1,803	698	103
Servant classes	2,515	1,279	1,236	221	343	595	476	442	299	116	23
Occupation not reported	953	709	244	278	179	136	105	108	85	50	12
New workers	5,515	5,168	347	2,559	1,751	649	191	181	119	47	18
Female	**27,756**	**21,909**	**5,649**	**5,685**	**5,506**	**6,189**	**4,907**	**3,217**	**1,655**	**399**	**200**
Professional persons	1,000	816	184	35	166	304	242	153	66	23	11
Farmers (owners and tenants)	72	49	23	4	4	17	22	13	9	2	1
Other proprs., mgrs., and officials	63	55	8	3	3	7	11	22	9	7	1
Clerks and kindred workers	6,614	6,382	232	1,452	1,579	1,548	1,072	634	252	47	30
Skilled workers and foremen	134	121	13	9	20	29	27	25	17	7	
Semiskilled workers	7,394	6,221	1,173	919	1,258	1,772	1,570	1,070	609	147	59
Farm laborers	544	364	180	127	94	121	96	61	28	9	8
Other laborers	272	191	81	45	59	71	47	28	15	5	2
Servant classes	5,411	2,401	3,010	686	1,010	1,376	1,135	696	367	89	52
Occupation not reported	698	523	175	203	115	132	111	81	40	8	8
New workers	5,556	4,786	770	2,202	1,198	812	574	444	243	55	28
EMERGENCY WORKERS											
Male	**24,615**	**20,977**	**3,638**	**2,586**	**2,772**	**4,564**	**5,141**	**5,116**	**3,560**	**658**	**196**
Professional persons	846	767	79	13	73	278	192	168	104	16	2
Farmers (owners and tenants)	590	544	46	24	54	97	135	137	120	18	5
Other proprs., mgrs., and officials	327	315	12	7	13	29	80	100	85	10	3
Clerks and kindred workers	1,978	1,892	86	175	243	461	469	360	222	38	10
Skilled workers and foremen	4,711	4,274	437	96	198	774	1,214	1,341	869	182	37
Semiskilled workers	4,164	3,624	540	336	505	992	1,012	768	436	87	28
Farm laborers	2,025	1,878	147	514	355	338	299	251	220	30	18
Other laborers	6,487	4,958	1,529	341	544	1,146	1,349	1,618	1,205	222	62
Servant classes	705	307	398	84	67	119	148	107	107	24	8
Occupation not reported	802	610	192	91	101	122	144	156	148	26	14
New workers	1,980	1,808	172	907	619	228	99	69	44	3	11
Female	**5,135**	**4,331**	**804**	**708**	**921**	**921**	**1,177**	**649**	**481**	**54**	**24**
Professional persons	513	440	73	14	55	135	151	100	50	4	4
Farmers (owners and tenants)	3	2	1			1		2			
Other proprs., mgrs., and officials	19	16	3			1	10	7	1		
Clerks and kindred workers	1,364	1,286	78	245	377	288	279	126	42	6	1
Skilled workers and foremen	60	53	7	3	3	3	20	22	6	3	
Semiskilled workers	1,485	1,235	250	74	170	246	366	348	245	25	11
Farm laborers	32	21	11	13	5	9	2		3		
Other laborers	31	13	18	3	7	4	8	4	3	2	
Servant classes	547	310	237	54	88	96	154	98	47	6	4
Occupation not reported	285	227	58	42	52	46	69	43	27	5	1
New workers	796	728	68	260	164	92	118	99	57	3	3
PARTLY UNEMPLOYED											
Male	**40,006**	**34,661**	**5,127**	**2,112**	**5,257**	**9,357**	**8,777**	**7,905**	**4,747**	**1,479**	**374**
Professional persons	566	519	47	15	79	135	127	101	71	35	3
Farmers (owners and tenants)	1,851	1,529	322	19	86	316	455	492	357	112	14
Other proprs., mgrs., and officials	478	456	22	8	18	77	116	130	92	31	6
Clerks and kindred workers	2,235	2,161	74	236	383	470	392	363	268	106	17
Skilled workers and foremen	8,799	8,313	486	115	531	1,724	2,179	2,256	1,447	462	85
Semiskilled workers	10,934	9,994	940	595	1,782	3,048	2,506	1,842	855	222	84
Farm laborers	5,177	4,140	1,037	465	785	1,254	989	856	548	202	78
Other laborers	7,930	6,345	1,585	385	1,137	1,896	1,717	1,585	906	230	71
Servant classes	986	511	475	64	145	198	192	178	140	59	16
Occupation not reported	1,052	913	139	210	311	236	104	102	63	20	6
Female	**9,024**	**7,087**	**1,937**	**1,276**	**1,849**	**2,051**	**1,715**	**1,264**	**674**	**121**	**74**
Professional persons	339	302	37	8	57	105	69	56	30	8	6
Farmers (owners and tenants)	18	9	9	1		4	5	4	2	1	1
Other proprs., mgrs., and officials	24	20	4	1	2	4	5	7	5		
Clerks and kindred workers	1,685	1,653	32	406	491	310	232	139	85	9	13
Skilled workers and foremen	73	67	6	7	12	15	15	17	3	2	2
Semiskilled workers	3,951	3,581	370	483	839	983	750	559	270	46	21
Farm laborers	245	139	106	44	29	43	50	40	26	7	6
Other laborers	82	56	26	6	18	27	13	9	7		2
Servant classes	2,183	899	1,284	190	305	498	518	386	222	44	20
Occupation not reported	424	361	63	130	96	62	58	47	24	4	3

TABLE 61.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATION	Total	RACE		AGE							
		White	Negro and other	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED											
Male	**41,168**	**34,784**	**6,372**	**4,635**	**6,748**	**6,295**	**7,155**	**6,766**	**5,060**	**2,226**	**281**
Professional persons	1,101	989	112	54	180	292	226	169	118	58	4
Farmers (owners and tenants)	170	146	24	3	15	16	26	36	47	27	
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	900	860	40	11	39	94	190	231	216	115	4
Clerks and kindred workers	5,288	5,095	193	512	938	1,176	966	806	586	273	31
Skilled workers and foremen	7,497	6,906	591	251	629	1,325	1,629	1,767	1,279	581	36
Semiskilled workers	10,712	9,480	1,232	931	1,986	2,625	1,926	1,534	1,128	509	73
Farm laborers	618	528	90	81	82	101	88	102	100	57	7
Other laborers	8,698	6,193	2,505	756	1,373	1,739	1,526	1,588	1,199	446	71
Servant classes	2,206	1,060	1,146	176	285	529	432	401	260	105	18
Occupation not reported	558	381	177	185	107	69	57	59	52	23	6
New workers	3,418	3,156	262	1,675	1,112	329	89	95	75	32	11
Female	**20,820**	**15,539**	**5,061**	**4,069**	**4,095**	**4,675**	**3,757**	**2,383**	**1,214**	**276**	**149**
Professional persons	722	574	148	27	126	220	166	106	51	17	9
Farmers (owners and tenants)	5	2	3		1		1	2	1		
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	48	41	7	1	2	7	11	17	7	2	1
Clerks and kindred workers	5,436	5,212	224	1,200	1,282	1,277	894	516	203	38	26
Skilled workers and foremen	113	102	11	8	16	24	24	21	15	5	
Semiskilled workers	5,780	4,681	1,099	740	992	1,370	1,272	803	453	103	47
Farm laborers	26	11	15	7	5	3	5	4	2		
Other laborers	206	138	68	34	43	56	40	17	10	6	1
Servant classes	4,269	1,577	2,692	453	764	1,149	942	557	294	68	42
Occupation not reported	443	295	148	134	74	84	67	47	26	6	5
New workers	3,572	2,906	666	1,465	790	485	335	293	152	34	18
EMERGENCY WORKERS											
Male	**15,331**	**12,238**	**3,093**	**1,312**	**1,442**	**2,837**	**3,482**	**3,509**	**2,245**	**422**	**102**
Professional persons	703	628	75	10	62	237	159	136	82	15	2
Farmers (owners and tenants)	91	75	16	1	3	9	20	24	26	7	1
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	259	248	11	6	7	24	59	83	68	9	3
Clerks and kindred workers	1,593	1,507	86	133	180	386	385	290	182	30	7
Skilled workers and foremen	3,325	2,920	405	68	115	539	868	987	607	118	23
Semiskilled workers	2,973	2,482	491	215	329	672	761	590	327	64	15
Farm laborers	226	194	32	46	23	28	37	51	33	8	
Other laborers	4,087	2,762	1,325	218	312	666	912	1,094	718	135	32
Servant classes	604	231	373	59	52	105	135	132	92	22	7
Occupation not reported	440	277	163	52	55	57	85	88	83	12	8
New workers	1,030	914	116	504	304	114	41	34	27	2	4
Female	**3,661**	**2,946**	**735**	**429**	**659**	**715**	**878**	**615**	**328**	**37**	**20**
Professional persons	367	307	60	10	39	99	106	70	38	2	3
Farmers (owners and tenants)	2	1	1			1		1			
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	12	10	2				6	5	1		
Clerks and kindred workers	1,101	1,024	77	183	293	241	231	107	39	6	1
Skilled workers and foremen	46	39	7	2	3	3	16	15	5	2	
Semiskilled workers	1,087	842	245	45	122	204	274	256	158	19	9
Farm laborers	3	2	1	1		1			1		
Other laborers	26	9	17	2	5	4	7	4	3	1	
Servant classes	396	183	213	32	63	75	117	69	32	4	4
Occupation not reported	190	138	52	24	31	34	51	30	17	3	
New workers	451	391	60	130	103	53	70	58	34		3
PARTLY UNEMPLOYED											
Male	**21,995**	**18,909**	**3,086**	**1,043**	**2,867**	**5,013**	**5,052**	**4,527**	**2,570**	**780**	**163**
Professional persons	412	374	38	10	55	97	95	76	51	25	3
Farmers (owners and tenants)	75	66	9	1	5	12	15	15	22	5	
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	331	312	19	4	14	57	78	87	67	19	5
Clerks and kindred workers	1,689	1,620	69	154	298	376	305	269	200	74	13
Skilled workers and foremen	5,725	5,332	393	70	350	1,120	1,453	1,456	932	295	49
Semiskilled workers	7,799	7,009	790	417	1,201	2,023	1,852	1,444	644	168	50
Farm laborers	267	231	36	27	25	50	46	54	42	21	2
Other laborers	4,427	3,186	1,241	214	649	1,018	998	937	478	105	28
Servant classes	796	384	412	46	113	166	165	145	112	41	8
Occupation not reported	474	395	79	100	157	94	45	44	22	7	5
Female	**6,696**	**5,112**	**1,586**	**905**	**1,415**	**1,560**	**1,290**	**916**	**467**	**73**	**52**
Professional persons	272	241	31	6	49	85	54	42	25	6	5
Farmers (owners and tenants)	1	1					1				
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	15	11	4		1	2	2	6	4		
Clerks and kindred workers	1,335	1,306	29	316	386	250	186	115	70	6	6
Skilled workers and foremen	84	59	5	7	10	14	12	15	2	2	2
Semiskilled workers	3,067	2,733	334	379	667	776	588	428	186	28	15
Farm laborers	9	5	4		1	2	4		1		1
Other laborers	59	37	22	5	13	19	10	7	4		1
Servant classes	1,648	539	1,109	106	224	406	405	290	169	29	19
Occupation not reported	228	180	48	86	64	26	28	13	6	2	3

TABLE 62.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS (EXCLUDING NEW WORKERS) BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND INDUSTRY GROUP, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Date for persons 15–74 years of ege]

INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mele	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL, exclnding "new workers"	**80, 647**	**58, 445**	**22, 202**	**26, 874**	**22, 635**	**4, 339**	**48, 032**	**40, 008**	**9, 024**
Agriculture	**8, 534**	**7, 807**	**627**	**2, 708**	**2, 672**	**37**	**7, 417**	**7, 152**	**265**
Forestry and fishing	**418**	**418**		**160**	**156**	**4**	**336**	**335**	**1**
Forestry	381	381		151	147	4	302	301	1
Fishing	38	38		9	9		34	34	
Extraction of minerals	**1, 229**	**1, 220**	**9**	**702**	**700**	**2**	**1, 428**	**1, 424**	**4**
Coal mines	611	608	3	384	383	1	1, 022	1, 021	1
Oil and gas wells	163	160	3	40	40		93	93	
Other mines end quarries	455	452	3	278	277	1	313	310	3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	**30, 835**	**24, 015**	**6, 820**	**9, 424**	**8, 048**	**1, 375**	**23, 634**	**18, 985**	**3, 638**
Building industry	7, 924	7, 863	61	4, 220	4, 206	14	6, 383	6, 369	14
Chemical and ellied industries	630	516	114	121	114	17	258	218	40
Cigar end tobacco factories	208	120	88	52	35	17	79	46	33
Clay, glass, end stone industries	411	376	35	181	177	4	456	445	11
Suit, coet, end overall factories	608	337	271	69	41	28	908	580	328
Other clothing industries	1, 538	359	1, 179	830	58	772	1, 180	434	748
Bakeries	408	343	65	79	74	5	160	136	24
Slaughter and packing houses	213	176	37	71	82	9	103	87	16
Other food end allied industries	974	621	353	173	140	33	736	492	244
Automobile factories	861	762	99	165	162	3	528	500	28
Automobile repair shops	352	350	2	122	122		184	183	1
Blast furneces and steel rolling mills	1, 387	1, 357	30	243	241	2	2, 160	2, 144	16
Other iron end steol industries	4, 305	4, 110	195	1, 054	1, 043	11	2, 568	2, 488	80
Metal industries, except iron end steel	441	379	62	83	79	4	313	293	20
Shoe factories	583	394	189	86	68	18	653	463	190
Other leather industries	206	161	45	30	28	2	164	140	24
Sew end planing mills	449	442	7	132	132		494	489	5
Other woodworking end furniture industries	615	559	56	187	182	5	576	557	19
Printing, publishing, end engreving	735	543	192	195	158	37	402	343	59
Peper end ellied industries	250	169	81	42	39	3	217	179	38
Cotton mills	514	257	257	64	56	8	481	306	175
Knitting mills	312	136	176	35	22	13	284	138	146
Silk mills	425	228	197	66	50	16	224	156	68
Woolen end worsted mills	332	216	116	30	24	6	331	217	114
Other textile mills	1, 175	691	484	126	86	40	1, 555	1, 002	553
Independent hand tredes	1, 244	130	1, 114	294	51	243	347	101	246
Electrical machinery end supply factories	557	355	202	66	61	5	234	168	66
Ruhber factories	339	258	81	55	52	3	221	198	23
Electric light end power plants	180	168	12	54	52	2	60	58	2
Other menufecturing industries	2, 659	1, 639	1, 020	499	434	65	1, 375	1, 065	310
Transportation	**5, 982**	**5, 556**	**426**	**2, 526**	**2, 450**	**76**	**3, 134**	**3, 050**	**84**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, end sewers	1, 191	1, 185	6	1, 004	1, 003	1	708	707	1
Garages, greasing stetions, and automobile leundries	586	575	11	187	187		251	249	2
Postal service	84	70	14	22	16	6	80	75	5
Steem reilroads	1, 907	1, 853	54	609	603	6	923	917	6
Street reilroads	82	81	1	27	27		21	20	1
Telegraph and telephone	506	199	307	136	79	57	132	71	61
Truck, transfer, and cah companies	987	969	18	345	342	3	663	659	4
Water transportation	469	462	7	124	123	1	260	259	1
Other trensportetion and communication	170	162	8	72	70	2	96	93	3
Trade	**8, 859**	**5, 877**	**2, 882**	**1, 780**	**1, 504**	**276**	**3, 828**	**2, 718**	**1, 209**
Banking and brokerage	469	329	140	104	87	17	65	48	17
Insurance and real estate	570	333	237	133	108	25	175	134	41
Automobile agencies and filling stations	541	496	45	100	99	1	219	211	8
Wholesale and retail trade, except automohiles	6, 906	4, 447	2, 453	1, 330	1, 111	219	3, 251	2, 145	1, 106
Other trade industries	379	272	107	113	99	14	218	181	37
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	**820**	**606**	**214**	**683**	**405**	**278**	**302**	**264**	**38**
Professional service	**3, 088**	**1, 604**	**1, 484**	**1, 808**	**949**	**859**	**1, 268**	**802**	**487**
Recreation and emusement	834	610	224	473	343	130	486	388	98
Other professional and semiprofessionel service	2, 254	994	1, 260	1, 335	606	729	783	414	369
Domestic and personal service	**10, 097**	**3, 374**	**6, 723**	**1, 554**	**860**	**694**	**3, 866**	**1, 327**	**2, 638**
Hotels, resteurants, hoerding houses, etc	3, 976	1, 777	2, 199	615	400	215	1, 006	551	455
Laundries and cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops	832	296	536	119	74	45	289	115	174
Other domestic and personal service	5, 289	1, 301	3, 988	820	386	434	2, 671	661	2, 010
Not specified indnstries and services	**10, 784**	**7, 867**	**2, 817**	**5, 628**	**4, 880**	**738**	**3, 618**	**2, 940**	**678**

TABLE 63.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS (EXCLUDING NEW WORKERS) BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND INDUSTRY GROUP, FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL, excluding "new workers"	**54,796**	**37,746**	**17,046**	**17,531**	**14,301**	**3,230**	**26,693**	**21,095**	**6,696**
Agriculture	**667**	**626**	**41**	**345**	**336**	**7**	**360**	**366**	**12**
Forestry and fishing	**66**	**96**		**56**	**54**	**2**	**47**	**47**	
Forestry	87	87		52	50	2	37	37	
Fishing	11	11		4	4		10	10	
Extraction of minerals	**461**	**456**	**3**	**210**	**206**	**2**	**307**	**305**	**2**
Coal mines	224	224		98	97	1	198	198	
Oil and gas wells	58	57	1	18	18		41	41	
Other mines and quarries	179	177	2	94	93	1	68	66	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	**23,229**	**17,640**	**5,369**	**6,946**	**5,923**	**1,023**	**16,666**	**13,990**	**2,676**
Building industry	5,602	5,557	45	3,054	3,041	13	4,020	4,010	10
Chemical and allied industries	507	405	102	91	85	6	185	151	34
Cigar and tobacco factories	183	106	77	50	33	17	58	33	25
Clay, glass, and stone industries	247	221	26	86	83	3	194	186	8
Suit, coat, and overall factories	542	309	233	63	38	25	788	530	258
Other clothing industries	1,272	314	958	616	53	563	990	381	609
Bakeries	352	294	58	63	58	5	124	108	16
Slaughter and packing houses	178	145	33	57	49	8	79	66	13
Other food and allied industries	646	408	238	128	101	27	479	290	189
Automobile factories	670	590	80	132	130	2	417	393	24
Automobile repair shops	261	260	1	94	94		115	114	1
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	1,055	1,035	20	207	205	2	1,848	1,834	14
Other iron and steel industries	3,244	3,087	157	798	789	9	1,874	1,813	61
Metal industries, except iron and steel	353	299	54	68	65	3	248	230	18
Shoe factories	492	335	157	68	52	16	519	369	150
Other leather industries	170	133	37	23	22	1	129	112	17
Saw and planing mills	197	192	5	52	52		137	133	4
Other woodworking and furniture industries	450	410	40	136	132	4	348	337	11
Printing, publishing, and engraving	657	481	176	162	136	26	343	291	52
Paper and allied industries	185	117	68	30	27	3	143	113	30
Cotton mills	339	166	173	49	42	7	287	163	124
Knitting mills	219	96	123	22	12	10	221	110	111
Silk mills	329	179	150	47	36	11	178	121	57
Woolen and worsted mills	193	140	53	19	13	6	210	134	76
Other textile mills	905	530	375	103	69	34	1,226	773	453
Independent hand trades	915	105	810	197	42	155	252	72	180
Electrical machinery and supply factories	475	300	175	55	50	5	203	148	55
Rubber factories	290	212	78	46	43	3	189	168	21
Electric light and power plants	119	108	11	34	32	2	27	25	2
Other manufacturing industries	2,182	1,306	876	396	339	57	1,035	782	253
Transportation	**3,966**	**3,616**	**353**	**1,614**	**1,556**	**58**	**1,666**	**1,603**	**63**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, and sewers	495	491	4	512	511	1	224	224	
Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries	401	394	7	124	124		149	147	2
Postal service	59	51	8	17	14	3	48	46	2
Steam railroads	1,308	1,266	42	420	418	2	592	587	5
Street railroads	68	67	1	22	22		18	18	
Telegraph and telephone	406	141	265	104	57	47	90	43	47
Truck, transfer, and cab companies	709	695	14	248	245	3	451	448	3
Water transportation	394	388	6	113	112	1	215	214	1
Other transportation and communication	129	123	6	54	53	1	79	76	3
Trade	**7,201**	**4,781**	**2,420**	**1,449**	**1,227**	**222**	**2,974**	**2,036**	**936**
Banking and brokerage	401	289	112	94	80	14	52	38	14
Insurance and real estate	477	282	195	109	88	21	147	113	34
Automobile agencies and filling stations	397	361	36	75	74	1	134	127	7
Wholesale and retail trade, except automobiles	5,621	3,622	1,999	1,074	900	174	2,473	1,617	856
Other trade industries	305	227	78	97	85	12	168	141	27
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	**641**	**466**	**175**	**534**	**298**	**236**	**203**	**177**	**26**
Professional service	**2,412**	**1,291**	**1,121**	**1,366**	**770**	**616**	**962**	**566**	**376**
Recreation and amusement	710	512	198	411	306	105	398	315	83
Other professional and semiprofessional service	1,702	779	923	977	464	513	564	271	293
Domestic and personal service	**6,165**	**2,605**	**5,260**	**1,254**	**752**	**502**	**3,044**	**1,075**	**1,969**
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	3,202	1,519	1,683	495	344	151	779	444	335
Laundries and cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops	730	258	472	106	67	39	241	98	143
Other domestic and personal service	4,253	1,128	3,125	653	341	312	2,024	533	1,491
Not specified industries and services	**7,733**	**5,467**	**2,266**	**3,735**	**3,175**	**560**	**2,044**	**1,606**	**436**

TABLE 64.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, RACE, AGE, AND SEX, FOR THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AGE AND RACE	UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS)			TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All races	**7,845,018**	**5,818,975**	**2,026,041**	**5,833,401**	**4,143,194**	**1,690,207**	**2,011,615**	**1,673,781**	**337,834**	**3,219,502**	**2,857,917**	**581,585**
15–19 years	1,103,353	703,013	400,340	851,985	501,796	350,189	251,368	201,217	50,151	226,872	149,656	77,216
20–24 years	1,317,055	919,976	397,079	1,048,917	712,050	336,867	268,138	207,926	60,212	466,111	354,782	111,329
25–34 years	1,579,898	1,158,211	421,687	1,215,876	852,743	363,133	364,022	305,468	58,554	753,735	627,788	125,947
35–44 years	1,390,956	1,024,897	366,059	979,250	685,401	293,858	411,697	339,496	72,201	679,362	568,767	110,595
45–54 years	1,239,548	978,072	261,476	850,177	646,720	203,457	389,371	331,352	58,019	595,962	514,753	81,209
55–64 years	861,612	723,936	137,676	601,864	496,325	105,539	259,748	227,611	32,137	357,076	316,721	40,357
65–74 years	284,224	255,979	28,245	238,879	214,083	24,796	45,345	41,896	3,449	107,695	98,119	9,576
Age not reported	68,370	52,891	15,479	46,444	34,076	12,368	21,926	18,815	3,111	32,689	27,331	5,358
White	**6,708,481**	**5,082,965**	**1,645,516**	**4,964,780**	**3,609,498**	**1,355,282**	**1,743,721**	**1,453,467**	**290,254**	**2,731,636**	**2,296,563**	**435,273**
15–19 years	985,598	626,876	358,722	760,538	447,111	313,427	225,060	179,765	45,295	196,523	127,121	69,402
20–24 years	1,137,164	805,840	331,324	903,746	624,540	279,206	233,418	181,300	52,118	400,961	305,992	94,969
25–34 years	1,297,243	983,897	313,346	886,927	720,209	266,718	310,316	263,688	46,628	628,472	536,185	92,287
35–44 years	1,142,354	863,016	279,338	793,582	574,484	219,098	348,772	288,532	60,240	564,860	486,591	78,269
45–54 years	1,072,895	859,320	213,575	733,665	571,181	162,484	339,230	288,139	51,091	515,048	454,803	60,245
55–64 years	771,085	654,563	118,522	540,316	453,141	87,175	230,769	201,422	29,347	313,186	282,595	30,591
65–74 years	248,749	227,009	21,740	210,444	191,775	18,669	38,305	35,234	3,071	88,100	82,021	6,079
Age not reported	53,393	42,444	10,949	35,542	27,057	8,485	17,851	15,387	2,464	24,686	21,255	3,431
Negro and other races	**1,138,535**	**754,010**	**382,525**	**666,641**	**533,698**	**334,945**	**267,894**	**220,314**	**47,580**	**487,686**	**381,354**	**126,312**
15–19 years	117,755	76,137	41,618	91,447	54,685	36,762	26,308	21,452	4,856	30,349	22,535	7,814
20–24 years	179,891	114,136	65,755	145,171	87,510	57,661	34,720	26,626	8,094	65,150	48,790	16,360
25–34 years	282,655	174,314	108,341	228,949	132,534	96,415	53,706	41,780	11,926	125,263	91,603	33,660
35–44 years	248,602	161,881	86,721	185,677	110,917	74,760	62,925	50,964	11,961	114,502	82,176	32,326
45–54 years	166,653	118,752	47,901	116,512	75,539	40,973	50,141	43,213	6,928	80,914	59,950	20,964
55–64 years	90,527	69,373	21,154	61,548	43,184	18,364	28,979	26,189	2,790	43,800	34,126	9,764
65–74 years	35,475	28,970	6,505	28,435	22,308	6,127	7,040	6,662	378	19,595	16,098	3,497
Age not reported	14,977	10,447	4,530	10,902	7,019	3,883	4,075	3,428	647	8,093	6,076	1,927

TABLE 65.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, AGE, AND SEX, FOR THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATION	TOTAL	AGE							
		15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED									
Male	**4,143,194**	**501,796**	**712,050**	**852,743**	**685,401**	**646,720**	**496,325**	**214,083**	**34,076**
Professional persons	79,016	3,353	13,460	20,740	14,350	12,687	9,211	4,753	462
Farmers (owners and tenants)	120,237	3,135	8,860	22,681	25,827	27,537	21,635	9,225	1,337
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	67,483	895	3,532	8,519	13,077	17,175	15,891	8,010	384
Clerks and kindred workers	368,650	35,097	64,843	80,737	65,620	56,115	43,511	20,936	1,791
Skilled workers and foremen	666,268	20,670	59,141	120,860	142,609	150,530	115,496	52,140	4,832
Semiskilled workers	887,855	82,141	180,097	223,962	155,492	119,537	84,344	35,888	6,394
Farm laborers	497,712	74,756	92,009	109,572	72,298	67,895	52,981	21,798	6,403
Other laborers	883,922	81,639	144,699	180,053	147,574	152,736	121,436	47,458	8,327
Servant classes	136,898	13,070	20,193	28,365	26,025	23,800	17,001	7,098	1,346
Occupation not reported	66,063	17,445	12,136	11,641	7,482	6,852	5,738	3,778	991
New workers	369,090	169,595	113,080	45,613	15,047	11,856	9,081	2,999	1,819
Female	**1,690,207**	**350,189**	**336,867**	**363,133**	**293,858**	**203,457**	**105,539**	**24,796**	**12,368**
Professional persons	64,750	2,149	11,209	19,030	14,612	10,318	5,443	1,435	554
Farmers (owners and tenants)	3,152	115	227	622	819	767	408	142	52
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	4,131	50	171	498	1,074	1,255	848	199	36
Clerks and kindred workers	371,043	80,510	89,888	86,225	61,426	34,778	14,033	2,301	1,882
Skilled workers and foremen	6,280	354	656	1,122	1,579	1,455	857	208	49
Semiskilled workers	444,547	54,477	74,874	102,850	93,164	69,092	38,136	8,625	3,339
Farm laborers	45,013	9,504	8,351	9,597	7,870	5,579	2,691	823	598
Other laborers	14,637	2,663	2,801	3,546	2,671	1,775	815	198	168
Servant classes	334,724	49,343	60,686	81,675	65,984	44,215	23,512	6,152	3,157
Occupation not reported	40,665	11,681	7,255	7,551	6,319	4,270	2,380	762	447
New workers	361,265	139,343	80,749	50,417	38,340	29,953	16,426	3,951	2,086
EMERGENCY WORKERS									
Male	**1,673,781**	**201,217**	**207,926**	**305,468**	**339,496**	**331,352**	**227,611**	**41,896**	**18,815**
Professional persons	51,617	1,053	5,504	16,281	11,778	9,742	5,606	1,277	376
Farmers (owners and tenants)	45,475	2,846	3,703	6,787	11,053	11,490	7,699	1,227	670
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	23,225	453	763	3,023	5,952	7,057	4,867	908	202
Clerks and kindred workers	122,747	11,351	16,725	27,894	28,852	22,429	12,470	2,107	919
Skilled workers and foremen	306,610	8,706	15,126	50,297	79,366	83,684	56,128	10,498	2,805
Semiskilled workers	270,454	24,200	34,914	64,718	63,535	48,207	27,609	4,669	2,602
Farm laborers	180,197	47,189	33,474	27,460	25,698	23,292	16,900	2,964	3,220
Other laborers	438,311	25,853	41,852	78,735	89,965	102,947	79,193	14,843	4,923
Servant classes	40,110	6,200	5,751	6,685	7,954	7,520	4,755	756	489
Occupation not reported	52,270	6,620	6,150	8,436	8,891	10,005	9,002	2,138	1,028
New workers	142,765	66,746	43,964	15,152	6,452	4,979	3,382	509	1,581
Female	**337,834**	**50,151**	**60,212**	**58,554**	**72,201**	**58,019**	**32,137**	**3,449**	**3,111**
Professional persons	30,696	832	3,856	8,425	8,450	5,982	2,572	296	283
Farmers (owners and tenants)	245	11	20	39	55	72	32	7	9
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	1,298	11	35	200	408	390	219	21	14
Clerks and kindred workers	82,179	14,729	22,948	16,409	15,610	8,487	3,135	271	590
Skilled workers and foremen	4,118	39	210	593	1,272	1,244	651	68	41
Semiskilled workers	98,542	5,609	10,595	16,046	24,760	23,676	15,225	1,725	906
Farm laborers	3,091	785	508	499	550	430	215	37	67
Other laborers	2,197	314	328	385	481	407	215	38	29
Servant classes	34,529	4,704	5,066	6,668	8,224	6,173	3,038	271	385
Occupation not reported	21,013	4,650	3,153	2,741	3,973	3,628	2,342	269	257
New workers	59,926	18,467	13,493	6,549	8,418	7,530	4,493	446	530
PARTLY UNEMPLOYED									
Male	**2,657,917**	**149,656**	**354,782**	**627,788**	**568,767**	**514,753**	**316,721**	**98,119**	**27,331**
Professional persons	36,272	1,007	5,365	10,264	7,096	6,152	4,216	1,850	322
Farmers (owners and tenants)	126,232	1,510	6,314	23,384	31,003	32,592	22,179	7,661	1,589
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	30,618	507	1,796	4,750	6,757	8,166	6,139	2,249	254
Clerks and kindred workers	138,298	15,558	25,002	28,708	23,131	21,702	16,797	6,439	961
Skilled workers and foremen	553,742	7,363	34,430	109,076	137,296	142,049	90,641	28,366	4,521
Semiskilled workers	670,256	38,626	111,260	191,045	147,939	108,903	53,390	13,386	5,707
Farm laborers	405,107	35,298	61,120	96,247	75,372	67,415	47,040	16,370	6,245
Other laborers	557,223	28,890	79,934	133,641	119,495	109,780	63,512	16,649	6,222
Servant classes	61,186	4,790	8,303	12,316	11,594	11,112	8,690	3,713	668
Occupation not reported	78,983	16,107	22,158	18,357	9,084	6,882	4,117	1,436	842
Female	**561,585**	**77,216**	**111,329**	**125,947**	**110,595**	**81,209**	**40,355**	**9,576**	**5,358**
Professional persons	21,887	570	4,186	6,418	4,453	3,638	1,894	487	241
Farmers (owners and tenants)	2,158	44	113	339	614	567	342	111	28
Other propprs., mgrs., and officials	1,289	23	75	182	323	383	235	56	12
Clerks and kindred workers	99,152	22,860	27,388	19,666	14,178	9,468	4,239	679	674
Skilled workers and foremen	3,627	233	497	667	859	819	410	100	42
Semiskilled workers	237,979	29,528	49,966	57,072	47,712	32,821	15,671	3,310	1,899
Farm laborers	21,095	2,803	2,818	4,539	4,547	3,477	1,820	584	417
Other laborers	5,607	750	1,163	1,301	1,098	793	338	86	78
Servant classes	142,509	13,954	19,854	31,457	32,724	25,634	13,515	3,664	1,707
Occupation not reported	26,282	6,361	5,269	4,306	4,087	3,609	1,891	499	260

TABLE 66.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, NUMBER OF OTHER WORKERS IN FAMILY, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS, AMOUNT OF INCOME, HOURS WORKED DURING THE WEEK OF NOV. 7–13, 1937, WEEKS WORKED LAST YEAR, AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE, FOR THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

SUBJECT	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All registrants	5,833,401	4,143,194	1,690,207	2,011,815	1,873,781	337,834	3,219,502	2,857,917	581,585
OTHER WORKERS IN FAMILY									
Registrants reporting	5,017,405	3,553,843	1,463,562	1,871,110	1,402,801	288,508	2,713,048	2,230,133	482,813
None	1,966,745	1,550,666	356,079	944,231	819,420	124,811	1,230,778	1,110,574	120,204
1 other worker	1,628,022	1,022,396	605,626	400,876	315,915	84,961	801,994	608,124	193,870
2 other workers	845,760	556,655	289,105	194,958	157,356	37,600	394,057	297,574	96,483
3 or more	636,878	424,126	212,752	131,047	109,910	21,137	288,217	213,861	72,356
Registrants not reporting	815,998	588,351	228,845	340,505	271,180	89,325	508,458	427,784	78,872
DEPENDENTS									
Registrants reporting	5,345,170	3,889,741	1,475,428	1,935,476	1,825,438	310,040	3,030,298	2,538,804	481,894
None	1,357,811	823,881	533,930	229,318	159,513	69,805	444,776	295,770	149,006
1 dependent	1,281,385	920,284	361,101	379,631	297,168	82,463	701,490	571,593	129,897
2 dependents	1,033,205	778,727	254,478	388,543	323,618	64,925	649,376	556,803	92,573
3 dependents	652,832	517,734	135,098	322,744	282,907	39,837	474,421	423,760	50,661
4 dependents	399,695	321,578	78,117	225,446	202,475	22,971	302,525	273,276	29,249
5 dependents	251,419	204,371	47,048	153,734	140,426	13,308	190,120	172,749	17,371
6 or more	368,823	303,166	65,657	236,060	219,329	16,731	267,590	244,653	22,937
Registrants not reporting	488,231	273,453	214,778	78,139	48,345	27,794	188,204	119,313	89,891
INCOME									
Registrants reporting	4,832,448	3,548,081	1,288,385				3,042,448	2,521,543	520,805
None	3,982,789	2,878,556	1,104,233				639,869	538,565	103,304
$1–$9	579,220	443,722	135,498				1,314,525	973,783	340,742
$10–$19	172,316	134,937	37,379				749,815	661,284	88,531
$20–$29	64,727	57,919	6,808				236,193	229,748	6,445
$30–$39	20,098	18,811	1,287				66,753	65,678	1,075
$40 or more	13,296	12,136	1,160				35,293	34,485	808
Registrants not reporting	1,000,855	597,113	403,842				177,054	138,374	40,880
HOURS WORKED									
Registrants reporting							3,118,549	2,577,194	541,355
None							693,437	571,619	121,818
1–8 hours							298,081	215,948	82,133
9–16 hours							551,178	442,674	108,504
17–24 hours							589,894	497,164	92,730
25–32 hours							399,611	347,062	52,549
33–40 hours							290,983	252,130	38,853
41–48 hours							137,382	114,313	23,069
49 or more							157,983	136,284	21,699
Registrants not reporting							100,953	80,723	20,230
WEEKS WORKED LAST YEAR									
Registrants reporting	4,738,227	3,515,308	1,220,921				3,000,339	2,485,212	515,127
None	1,476,390	941,662	534,728				84,327	56,473	27,854
1–4 weeks	347,821	242,978	104,843				99,914	67,750	32,164
5–13 weeks	965,714	733,009	232,705				451,429	340,842	110,587
14–26 weeks	1,084,360	887,675	196,685				1,066,596	906,811	159,785
27–39 weeks	546,675	447,693	98,982				721,563	623,326	98,237
40–52 weeks	315,267	262,289	52,978				576,510	490,010	86,500
Registrants not reporting	368,819	256,798	108,021				219,183	172,705	48,458
New workers	730,355	389,080	381,285						
FARM RESIDENCE									
Registrants reporting	5,737,811	4,070,295	1,887,818	1,875,155	1,842,805	332,550	3,159,378	2,805,788	553,590
On farm	879,321	705,310	174,011	295,002	266,102	28,900	627,053	575,789	51,264
Not on farm	4,858,590	3,364,985	1,493,605	1,680,153	1,376,503	303,650	2,532,325	2,029,999	502,326
Registrants not reporting	95,490	72,899	22,591	38,480	31,176	5,284	80,124	52,128	7,895

TABLE 67.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED (EXCLUDING NEW WORKERS) BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND INDUSTRY GROUP, FOR THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

AREA AND INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All industries	5,103,046	3,774,104	1,328,942	1,806,924	1,531,016	277,908	3,219,502	2,657,917	561,585
Agriculture	677,411	629,051	48,360	233,444	230,062	3,382	562,836	539,487	23,349
Forestry and fishing	43,449	43,210	239	13,269	13,129	140	34,313	34,229	84
Forestry	39,416	39,194	222	12,192	12,059	133	29,107	29,036	71
Fishing	4,033	4,016	17	1,077	1,070	7	5,206	5,193	13
Extraction of minerals	114,215	113,825	390	56,306	56,239	67	124,889	124,731	158
Coal mines	67,752	67,637	115	36,354	36,324	30	95,651	95,567	84
Oil and gas wells	14,970	14,869	101	4,006	3,997	9	9,838	9,821	17
Other mines and quarries	31,496	31,322	174	15,946	15,918	28	19,400	19,343	57
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,879,456	1,469,801	409,655	807,023	514,979	92,044	1,443,284	1,222,980	220,284
Building industry	488,233	485,300	2,933	275,305	274,636	669	407,226	406,268	958
Chemical and allied industries	35,321	29,034	6,287	7,404	7,089	405	15,633	13,417	2,216
Cigar and tobacco factories	11,741	5,716	6,025	2,548	1,775	773	6,085	3,484	2,601
Clay, glass, and stone industries	30,630	28,007	2,623	11,408	11,252	216	29,075	27,844	1,231
Suit, coat, and overall factories	29,671	16,871	12,800	3,392	2,273	1,119	45,252	30,822	14,430
Other clothing industries	82,711	18,277	64,434	63,238	3,010	60,228	65,101	23,335	41,766
Bakeries	23,575	19,437	4,138	5,976	5,620	356	9,616	7,824	1,792
Slaughter and packing houses	14,352	12,183	2,169	4,829	4,606	223	6,568	5,293	1,275
Other food and allied industries	58,066	38,866	19,200	10,394	8,741	1,653	40,726	29,181	11,545
Automobile factories	47,046	42,880	4,166	9,562	9,407	155	25,178	24,026	1,152
Automobile repair shops	20,680	20,576	104	7,555	7,540	15	9,458	9,416	42
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	69,138	68,040	1,098	13,088	13,009	79	105,484	104,953	531
Other iron and steel industries	262,427	251,595	10,832	64,084	63,475	609	155,516	151,019	4,497
Metal industries, except iron and steel	28,528	23,848	4,680	5,568	5,253	315	20,376	18,163	2,213
Shoe factories	41,791	25,159	16,632	6,401	5,501	900	45,940	31,456	14,484
Other leather industries	13,761	11,310	2,451	2,286	2,164	122	10,956	9,088	1,868
Saw and planing mills	40,393	39,943	450	12,196	12,133	63	47,427	47,082	345
Other woodworking and furniture industries	44,027	40,947	3,080	11,522	11,225	297	37,206	35,734	1,472
Printing, publishing, and engraving	40,797	30,451	10,316	11,046	8,083	2,963	23,746	19,499	4,247
Paper and allied industries	17,536	12,875	4,661	3,603	3,281	322	16,928	14,298	2,630
Cotton mills	43,562	22,032	21,530	5,398	4,197	1,201	44,025	28,850	15,155
Knitting mills	20,622	8,215	12,417	2,036	1,209	847	16,871	7,389	9,482
Silk mills	20,899	11,183	9,716	2,939	2,287	652	12,110	7,220	4,890
Woolen and worsted mills	27,054	16,795	10,259	2,589	2,161	428	31,959	20,607	11,352
Other textile mills	74,930	42,119	32,811	9,118	6,988	2,130	80,154	52,753	27,401
Independent band trades	79,005	8,482	70,523	13,363	3,201	10,162	22,074	6,330	15,744
Electrical machinery and supply factories	35,656	21,769	13,887	4,465	4,090	375	14,641	10,048	4,593
Rubber factories	16,034	12,283	3,751	3,651	3,434	217	12,001	10,325	1,676
Electric light and power plants	10,647	10,169	478	3,608	3,531	77	4,313	4,210	103
Other manufacturing industries	150,613	95,409	55,204	28,251	23,808	4,473	81,639	63,046	18,593
Transportation	386,621	360,258	26,363	176,697	172,799	4,098	220,846	214,055	6,293
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, and sewers	90,387	90,246	141	76,857	76,789	68	56,767	56,735	32
Garages, greasing stations, and automobile laundries	35,242	34,684	558	12,385	12,333	52	16,296	16,079	217
Postal service	6,034	4,340	1,694	1,387	1,121	266	6,234	5,535	699
Steam railroads	121,588	118,245	3,343	41,959	41,377	582	62,736	62,164	572
Street railroads	4,365	4,236	129	2,115	2,093	22	1,125	1,111	14
Telegraph and telephone	30,291	11,724	18,567	7,917	5,071	2,846	9,414	5,148	4,266
Truck, transfer, and cab companies	59,454	58,600	854	22,543	22,450	93	43,508	43,230	278
Water transportation	28,498	28,023	445	7,529	7,468	61	18,678	18,608	70
Other transportation and communication	10,792	10,160	632	4,205	4,097	108	5,590	5,445	145
Trade	507,146	340,931	166,215	110,002	91,811	18,191	237,980	169,337	68,643
Banking and brokerage	26,820	19,128	7,692	6,209	5,177	1,032	4,889	3,764	1,095
Insurance and real estate	32,431	19,241	13,190	7,575	5,797	1,778	10,978	8,356	2,622
Automobile agencies and filling stations	30,982	28,721	2,261	6,534	6,299	235	14,145	13,646	499
Wholesale and retail trade, except automobiles	394,847	256,455	138,392	83,599	69,052	14,547	194,789	132,434	62,355
Other trade industries	22,066	17,386	4,680	6,085	5,486	599	13,209	11,137	2,072
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	48,670	34,726	11,944	40,187	25,054	15,113	18,765	16,202	2,563
Professional service	187,846	93,630	94,216	114,980	60,846	54,134	62,510	52,007	30,503
Recreation and amusement	47,079	34,430	12,649	28,870	21,248	7,622	28,247	22,724	5,523
Other professional and semiprofessional service	140,767	59,200	81,567	86,110	39,598	46,512	54,263	29,283	24,980
Domestic and personal service	604,790	191,929	412,861	93,959	49,773	44,186	252,988	82,090	170,798
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc	235,388	105,096	130,292	36,278	23,110	13,168	64,964	34,988	29,976
Laundries and cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops	43,076	16,297	26,779	6,548	4,163	2,385	17,425	7,365	10,060
Other domestic and personal service	326,326	70,536	255,790	51,135	22,500	28,635	170,499	39,737	130,762
Not specified industries and services	655,439	496,740	158,699	362,877	316,324	46,553	241,709	202,799	38,910

TABLE 68.—PERSONS WHO REGISTERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, FOR THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	UNEMPLOYED (INCLUDING EMERGENCY WORKERS)			TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States	**7,845,016**	**5,618,975**	**2,026,041**	**5,633,401**	**4,143,194**	**1,690,207**	**2,011,615**	**1,673,761**	**337,634**	**3,219,502**	**2,657,917**	**561,585**
New England	565,394	395,431	169,963	436,166	289,895	146,271	129,228	105,536	23,692	265,656	195,999	69,666
Middle Atlantic	2,012,471	1,508,346	504,125	1,549,948	1,109,691	440,257	462,523	398,655	63,868	718,145	584,987	133,158
East North Central	1,469,281	1,139,422	329,859	1,086,048	802,698	283,350	383,233	336,724	46,509	580,755	501,421	79,334
West North Central	753,271	582,506	170,765	514,875	382,079	132,796	238,396	200,427	37,969	307,875	264,525	43,350
South Atlantic	868,660	578,833	289,827	649,988	411,734	238,254	218,672	167,099	51,573	405,716	314,760	90,956
East South Central	654,567	460,865	193,702	499,896	334,563	165,333	154,671	126,302	28,369	302,684	250,295	52,389
West South Central	736,526	546,608	189,918	533,409	386,156	147,253	203,117	160,452	42,665	336,870	286,941	49,929
Mountain	240,282	195,619	44,663	155,617	125,373	30,244	84,665	70,246	14,419	81,602	75,631	8,971
Pacific	544,564	409,345	135,219	407,454	301,605	106,449	137,110	108,340	28,770	217,199	183,367	33,832

APPENDIX B

METHODS OF ESTIMATING UNITED STATES TOTALS

The estimated total population distributed by functional class has been shown in table 6, and for the unemployed classes alone in tables 1 and 3. Table 4 gives estimated totals of the unemployed classes by age. The methods followed in estimating these United States totals have been briefly described within the report in the note on table 6. A more detailed explanation will now be given.

Two distinct methods are available for estimating the number of persons in each functional class. The two methods provide a useful check on each other. One method was used in estimating the unemployed classes, and another method in estimating the other functional classes. By either method the estimates for any functional class are made for specific age groups, by sex, and these are added together to get the total for all ages. This procedure is more accurate than estimating the total directly, as it makes allowance for differences between the age and sex composition of the population in enumerative check areas and the total population of the United States.

Method 1.—The first method is based on ratios of the number who registered to the number enumerated in the specified classes. For the unemployed classes this method utilizes ratios of completeness of registration, but for the other functional classes a different ratio is necessary.

The estimates for the unemployed classes are made as follows: Each of the ratios of completeness of registration by age, sex, and class of unemployment for enumerative check areas is divided into the corresponding total number of registrations in the United States. For example, the total number of unemployed males 25 to 34 years of age may be estimated as follows:

Percent of completeness of registration of totally unemployed males 25–34 years of age (table 50)	74. 0
Number of males 25–34 years of age in the United States who registered as totally unemployed (table 64)	852, 743
Estimated number of totally unemployed males 25–34 years of age (obtained by dividing 852,743 by .740)	1, 152, 000

A modification of this method for other functional classes is necessary because none but the unemployed classes were included in the voluntary registration. Instead of ratios of completeness of registration, therefore, the ratio of the number who registered (in all three unemployed classes combined) to the number enumerated in the specified functional class may be used.[1] For example, the total number of fully employed males 25 to 34 years of age may be estimated as follows:

Ratio of all male registrants 25–34 years of age in check areas (table 57) to number of males 25–34 years of age enumerated as fully employed (table 7)	0. 2435
Number of males 25–34 years of age in the United States who registered (table 64)	1, 785, 999
Estimated number of fully employed males 25–34 years of age (obtained by dividing 1,785,999 by .2435)	7, 335, 000

The estimates for each age group are then added together to obtain the estimated totals for all ages.

Method 2.—The estimate by method 2 is made in an identical manner for each functional class. This method does not utilize the voluntary registration, but makes use, instead, of the complete enumeration of the population in check areas and the estimated total population in the United States. The estimate for any functional class is obtained by multiplying the percentages of the population in the specified functional class for each age-sex group, in enumerative check areas, by the corresponding estimated total population in the United States. For example, the total number of unemployed males 25 to 34 years of age may be estimated by this method as follows:

Percent of males 25–34 years of age enumerated as totally unemployed (derived from table 7)	11. 36
Estimated total number of males 25–34 years of age in the United States (table 69)	10, 275, 000
Estimated number of totally unemployed males 25–34 years of age (obtained by multiplying 0.1136 by 10,275,000)	1, 167, 000

The estimates by age are added together to obtain the estimated total number in the functional class. The estimated total population, by age and sex, used in this method is entirely independent of any unemploy-

[1] This latter modification might have been used for the unemployed classes, too, but is less desirable than the ratios of completeness of registration where they are available.

ment census data. The population figures were arrived at by adjusting the 1930 population figures for births and deaths, and for immigration and emigration, by age and sex, since 1930 (partly estimated). These population figures are given in table 69. The breakdowns by age and sex should be sufficiently accurate to introduce only very minor discrepancies in the estimates based upon them. The estimated total should be quite accurate.

TABLE 69.—ESTIMATED POPULATION, NOV. 1, 1937, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

AGE	ESTIMATED POPULATION [1]		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, all ages	129,533,000	65,175,000	64,358,000
Total 15–74 years	93,063,000	46,704,000	46,359,000
15–19 years	12,105,000	6,115,000	5,990,000
20–24 years	11,531,000	5,779,000	5,752,000
25–29 years	10,887,000	5,375,000	5,512,000
30–34 years	9,987,000	4,900,000	5,087,000
35–39 years	9,066,000	4,481,000	4,585,000
40–44 years	8,700,000	4,355,000	4,345,000
45–49 years	8,046,000	4,086,000	3,960,000
50–54 years	6,888,000	3,534,000	3,354,000
55–59 years	5,782,000	2,975,000	2,807,000
60–64 years	4,487,000	2,299,000	2,188,000
65–69 years	3,304,000	1,672,000	1,632,000
70–74 years	2,280,000	1,133,000	1,147,000

[1] Adjusted for population growth and for age and sex changes since 1930 Census.

Inasmuch as areas that do not receive postal delivery service were not represented in the enumerative check sample,[2] any method of estimating United States totals from the enumerative check census must involve some assumption concerning the population not served by postal delivery routes. Estimates made by method 1 involve the implicit assumption that within any age-sex group, for each functional class, the ratio of the number registered to the number enumerated in the functional class was the same in those areas that do not receive postal delivery service as the ratio for all areas served by postal delivery routes combined. For the unemployed classes this assumption relates to the ratios of completeness of registration. Estimates made by method 2, on the other hand, assume that within any age-sex group the percentage of the population in the functional class was identical in both types of areas. For either method of estimating it would have been possible to make other assumptions concerning areas not represented in the sample.

[2] Persons residing in institutions such as penitentieries, jells, reformetories, hospitals for mental disease, etc., and enlisted men in the Army and Navy, have heen excluded from the sample, along with persons not residing in postel delivery areas. Areas not included in the sample are for the most pert, towns and villages of less then 2,500 population, outlying districts end new developments surrounding towns end cities, and very sparsely settled inaccessible pleces, such as mountainous areas that do not receive rurel or star postal delivery service. See appendix E.

The effect on the estimates of assuming different percentages in nondelivery than in delivery areas can be ascertained. The male totally unemployed may be considered for illustration. The estimated proportion of the population between 15 and 74 years of age that resides in postal delivery areas is 83 percent.[3] Assume that the response of the male totally unemployed in the areas not represented in the sample was much less complete than in the areas where the observed percent of completeness of registration was least—cities of less than 10,000 population. In cities of less than 10,000 population this ratio was 67.6 percent. It was 72.0 percent in all delivery areas. That it would have been lower than 60 percent in the areas not represented in the sample seems very unreasonable, for the difference between 60 percent and the lowest percentage of completeness for a rural-urban group is greater than the difference between the lowest and the highest percentages of completeness of registration for rural-urban groups. Assuming 60 percent as the completeness of registration in nondelivery areas, then, the percent of completeness of registration for the entire United States would have been the weighted average of 60 percent and 72 percent (the ratios of completeness of registration for nondelivery areas and delivery areas, respectively). The respective weights to apply are 17 percent and 83 percent, the percentages of population included in each group. The average ratio of completeness, then, would have been 69.9 percent instead of 72.0 percent, as was assumed. Conversely, the most extreme upper limit of the completeness of registration in nondelivery areas which it seems reasonable to assume would be in the neighborhood of 80 percent, and from this assumption the average ratio of completeness of registration for the entire United States would have been 73.3 percent. Concluding from these rather extreme assumptions, the ratio of completeness of registration of totally unemployed males would not have differed by more than 2.1 from the figure actually used. The relative variation in the ratio of completeness of registration, and thus of the estimated United States totals, would not have been greater than 2.9 percent.[4]

A similar test has been made for each of the other classes. In general, the maximum discrepancy that it is reasonable to expect due to inaccuracies of the as-

[3] Estimated hy multiplying the population figures from the enumerative check for each urhan-rural group within geographic divisions hy the sampling ratio (the total numher of postal routes from which the sample was drawn divided by the numher of postal routes in the sample) for that particular group, adding these products together for all areas, and comparing with the estimated total population in the United Stetes. The estimated proportion of the population of all ages that resides in postal delivery areas is 82 percent.

[4] The retios for all eges, instead of for specific age groups, have been used to simplify the illustration. The use of specific age groups might decrease the differences a little.

sumption with respect to nondelivery areas is a little greater than the maximum errors expected due to random sampling variations. The two types of possible errors are independent, however, and may operate in either the same or opposite directions.

On the other hand, there is considerable evidence that the actual effect of the assumption with respect to nondelivery areas is not so extreme. Three types of evidence are available:

(1) The total population of the United States may be estimated from the enumerative-check data and compared with the total given in table 69, estimated independently. The estimates made by method 1 for each functional class may be combined to provide an estimate of the total population 15 to 74 years of age in the United States. The total estimated in this manner is 93,819,000, or 0.8 percent in excess of the estimated 93,063,000 given in table 69. In addition, the total population of all ages estimated from the enumerative check is 129,244,000 [5] which compares with the estimate in table 69 of 129,533,000. The estimates in table 69 are based on the 1930 population adjusted for births and deaths and for immigration and emigration. (See p. 134.) The estimates from the unemployment census data utilize the voluntary registration, the registration in check areas, and the complete enumeration of the population in check areas. Thus the estimates arrived at by entirely independent methods agree very well. The agreement of these estimates does not provide assurance as to the accuracy of the estimates for the functional classes separately, but does support the accuracy of the enumeration in check areas and of the segregation of the registration cards for check areas from those for the complete registration.

(2) Since method 1 and method 2 of estimating the total number of persons in a functional class are based on entirely different assumptions with respect to areas not represented in the sample, the estimates by one method provide a check on those by the other. Estimates have been made by both methods for each functional class, and those for any class, in total or by sex, do not differ greatly from each other. Estimates of the functional classes by method 1 may be adjusted proportionately so that the total population 15 to 74 years of age for each sex, estimated by this method, agrees with the totals used as a base for estimating by method 2. After this adjustment the differences for each functional class are very small relative to the reliability ascribed to the estimates due to sampling variations. Thus, for the functional classes separately, the alternate assumptions with respect to areas not represented in the sample do not give different results. This check is especially assuring because there is reason to believe that for most classes the assumption involved in method 1 would have an effect opposite from that of the assumption involved in method 2.[6]

(3) An estimate of the total number of voluntary registration cards received in the United States may be made from the enumerative check data (by the technique described as the second method of estimating, above, but using percentages of the population that registered instead of the percentages of the population enumerated). The estimates obtained for each class and sex of the unemployed agree, within the limits of sampling variation, with the actual registration figures. This means that errors due to random sampling combined with errors resulting from the assumption with respect to nondelivery areas do not introduce inaccuracies noticeably larger than those expected due to random sampling alone. This is true for the estimates for those who registered, and seems reasonable for other estimated United States totals. This comparison is made and discussed in detail in appendix C.

As a result of these tests the effect of the assumption with respect to nondelivery areas appears to be relatively unimportant. The tests also provide a general check on the reliability of the estimates.

Method 1, based on ratios of completeness of registration, has been used for estimating the number in each unemployed class (tables 1, 3, 4, and 6). Method 2, based on percentages of population, has been used for estimating the other functional classes (table 6). In each case the choice of method was determined by the sampling reliability of the estimate. For the unemployed classes the estimates made from ratios of completeness of registration were subject to smaller sampling variations than those based on percentages of population. For the other classes the percentages of population provided estimates with the smallest sampling errors. To illustrate, the probability is 99 percent that the estimate made by method 1 for totally unemployed males is within 166,000, or 2.9 percent, of the number that would have been found had the census been complete (see tables 3 and 77),[7] assuming, of course, that delivery areas are representative of the United States. Had the estimate been made by

[5] Estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population under 15 or 75 years of age and over to total registrations was the same in the United States as in enumerative-check areas. (See p. 34.)

[6] It seems reasonable to assume that the *percentage of completeness of registration* was relatively low rather than high in the nondelivery areas; and therefore, estimates made on the assumption that it is the same as in delivery areas (method 1) will underestimate the number unemployed. It also seems reasonable to assume that the *percentage of population unemployed* will be relatively low rather than high in the nondelivery areas; and therefore, that estimates made on the assumption that it is the same as in delivery areas (method 2) will overestimate the number of unemployed.

[7] Appendix D describes the method of estimating sampling variations.

method 2, the corresponding maximum deviation from the true value, to be interpreted with 99 percent confidence, would have been 246,000, or 4.3 percent (table 77). Similarly, the probability is 99 percent that the estimate by method 2 for fully employed males is within 1.5 percent of the true value, but had the estimate been made by method 1 the corresponding maximum deviation of the estimate from the figure to be obtained by a complete census would have been 6.1 percent.

The estimates by method 1 for the unemployed classes when combined with the estimates by method 2 for the other functional classes give a slightly different total from the estimated total population 15 to 74 years of age given in table 69. A proportionate adjustment was made in the totals for those classes estimated by the second method so that the estimates for all classes add to the population figure in table 69. The adjustment was made separately for each sex. Only those functional classes estimated by method 2 were adjusted since this method of adjusting was most convenient, and since the amounts of the adjustments were negligible.

APPENDIX C

REGISTRATIONS IN SAMPLE AREAS COMPARED WITH THOSE FOR THE UNITED STATES

The voluntary registration cards submitted by persons residing in enumerative check areas were segregated from all other registration cards by the Post Office Department, and tabulated separately. (See appendix E.) The statistics for the registration in check areas can be compared with the corresponding statistics for the United States. Such comparisons provide a method for evaluating the sample. Three types of comparisons, to be discussed below, should be distinguished:

(1) The comparison of the sample with the universe from which it was drawn; that is, of the registrations for check areas with those for all postal delivery areas. The differences should be no larger than those expected from random sampling. This comparison can be made for cities of 10,000 or more population, because virtually all of these cities are completely served by postal delivery routes and all registration cards for these cities have been tabulated separately. Voluntary report cards for delivery areas could not be segregated for smaller cities and rural places.

(2) The comparison of the United States totals as estimated from the data for enumerative check areas with the corresponding known totals from the voluntary registration.

(3) The comparison of the registrations from all sample areas with those for the entire United States. The differences will reflect random sampling variations, and differences due to the failure to have all areas represented in the sample. Such a comparison provides a means of evaluating the types of statistics from the sample which may be considered as representative of the entire United States, and those for which generalization to the entire United States would not be justified.

Comparison of registrations in check areas and all registrations in cities of 10,000 or more population.—The following table presents voluntary registration data from the sample areas together with the corresponding data from the complete registration for cities with populations of 10,000 or more. The particular statistics selected for this comparison are those for which it was feasible to compute sampling errors. Comparisons are made for such cities by geographic divisions, as well as for the entire United States. The difference between each sample figure and the corresponding complete registration figure is shown, together with the standard error of that difference, and the probability that a difference larger than the one observed would arise from chance.[1]

The statistics that are compared within an area, either those for the entire United States or those relating to any geographic division taken alone, are not independent of each other. The statistics from one geographic division to another are independent. The effect of the lack of independence is illustrated by the fact that for a large number of regions the sex ratios within the region all deviate in the same direction; and that within any division two of each of the three deviations for the percentages of the totals have like signs. Because of the interdependence of the statistics within each division, errors within the division tend to vary in the same direction or in a particular pattern.

A test of the distribution of the probabilities found in table 70 shows that the differences between sample and universe values are no greater than would be expected from random sampling on the assumption that the statistics are independent.[2] Although the statistics within each division are not independent, this lack of independence is not associated with an excessive proportion of large deviations of sample statistics.

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[1] The probability was obtained by computing $t=\frac{d}{s_d}$, where d is the difference between the observed and the true value, and s_d is the standard error of the difference, estimated from the sample, and by referring to the distribution of t, given in Yule, G. Udny, and Kendall, M. G., *An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1937. Eleventh edition, p. 536. The standard errors were computed from random groups as explained in appendix D.

[2] The distribution of the probabilities should be rectangular if the statistics were all independent and if the discrepancies are no greater than expected from random sampling—one-tenth of them between 0 and 10 percent, one-tenth between 10 and 20 percent, one-tenth between 20 and 30 percent, etc. The actual distribution of the probabilities found in table 70 may be compared with the rectangular distribution by using the chi-square test. This test shows that the deviations are no greater than would be expected from random sampling.

TABLE 70.—COMPARISON OF STATISTICS FROM THE REGISTRATION IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS WITH STATISTICS FROM THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION, FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

DIVISION AND EXPLANATION	FEMALES PER 100 MALES				PERCENT OF ALL MALE REGISTRANTS WHO REGISTERED AS—			PERCENT OF ALL FEMALE REGISTRANTS WHO REGISTERED AS—		
	All unemployed classes	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed	Totally unemployed	Emergency workers	Partly unemployed
UNITED STATES										
Complete registration	37.8	47.9	22.9	29.1	52.7	19.7	27.6	66.8	11.9	21.2
Sample	39.5	50.0	24.1	30.4	52.5	19.5	28.0	66.5	11.9	21.6
Difference	−1.7	−2.1	−1.2	−1.3	+0.2	+0.2	−0.4	+0.3		−0.4
Standard error of difference	1.16	1.27	1.04	1.49	0.45	0.42	0.75	0.84	0.36	0.77
Probability of difference	.16	.11	.27	.38	.66	.66	.60	.72	.99	.61
NEW ENGLAND										
Complete registration	44.5	54.5	23.8	41.7	49.7	20.0	30.2	60.9	10.7	28.4
Sample	46.2	55.8	24.0	43.7	50.8	18.8	30.4	61.5	9.8	28.8
Difference	−1.7	−1.3	−0.2	−2.0	−1.1	+1.2	−0.2	−0.6	+0.9	−0.4
Standard error of difference	2.52	3.26	4.29	3.85	1.12	1.43	1.66	1.38	1.40	1.85
Probability of difference	.52	.69	.96	.62	.36	.43	.91	.66	.54	.84
MIDDLE ATLANTIC										
Complete registration	34.6	43.8	17.6	27.4	55.0	18.9	26.1	69.7	9.6	20.7
Sample	37.7	47.8	19.2	30.3	54.3	19.2	26.4	68.9	9.8	21.3
Difference	−3.1	−4.0	−1.6	−2.9	+0.7	−0.3	−0.3	+0.8	−0.2	−0.6
Standard error of difference	2.30	2.50	1.12	3.12	1.11	0.92	1.71	1.64	0.50	1.81
Probability of difference	.19	.12	.18	.37	.54	.76	.88	.63	.69	.76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL										
Complete registration	29.9	40.2	15.8	20.4	52.6	19.7	27.7	70.7	10.4	18.9
Sample	31.9	44.9	16.2	19.7	51.1	19.3	29.6	71.9	9.8	18.3
Difference	−2.0	−4.7	−0.4	+0.7	+1.5	+0.4	−1.9	−0.8	+0.6	+0.6
Standard error of difference	1.41	2.61	0.87	1.16	0.82	0.98	0.99	0.73	0.47	0.77
Probability of difference	.17	.09	.66	.56	.09	.69	.07	.32	.22	.44
WEST NORTH CENTRAL										
Complete registration	37.9	49.3	24.1	28.1	50.6	23.1	26.3	65.8	14.7	19.5
Sample	36.8	45.5	24.6	30.2	51.2	22.1	26.7	63.3	14.8	21.9
Difference	+1.1	+3.8	−0.5	−2.1	−0.6	+1.0	−0.4	+2.5	−0.1	−2.4
Standard error of difference	1.70	1.83	3.18	2.23	1.74	2.41	1.20	1.29	1.64	1.24
Probability of difference	.54	.07	.89	.37	.74	.69	.75	.09	.95	.09
SOUTH ATLANTIC										
Complete registration	58.7	73.9	39.4	44.7	51.4	18.6	30.0	64.6	12.5	22.9
Sample	56.2	66.3	39.4	47.3	54.3	18.2	27.5	64.1	12.7	23.1
Difference	+2.5	+7.6		−2.6	−2.9	+0.4	+2.5	+0.5	−0.2	−0.2
Standard error of difference	2.54	3.53	4.80	2.41	1.31	1.48	1.53	1.43	2.00	1.80
Probability of difference	.35	.08	.99	.34	.08	.79	.14	.73	.92	.91
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL										
Complete registration	53.9	69.8	34.6	37.0	52.6	15.4	31.9	68.2	9.9	21.9
Sample	51.5	66.4	35.3	34.6	52.9	16.5	30.6	68.1	11.3	20.6
Difference	+2.4	+3.4	−0.7	+2.4	−0.3	−1.1	+1.3	+0.1	−1.4	+1.3
Standard error of difference	3.21	6.26	4.14	3.57	2.35	1.87	1.75	2.78	1.95	1.58
Probability of difference	.48	.60	.87	.53	.90	.57	.48	.97	.49	.44
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL										
Complete registration	47.1	59.3	37.9	33.3	49.4	21.3	29.4	62.1	17.1	20.8
Sample	44.2	52.4	39.9	33.7	49.2	20.6	30.2	58.4	18.6	23.1
Difference	+2.9	+6.9	−2.0	−0.4	+0.2	+0.7	−0.8	+3.7	−1.5	−2.3
Standard error of difference	2.84	4.20	3.92	3.11	1.43	1.91	0.97	2.85	1.66	3.09
Probability of difference	.35	.15	.62	.90	.87	.72	.43	.24	.39	.48
MOUNTAIN										
Complete registration	31.9	38.6	21.0	29.7	47.6	27.8	24.7	57.8	25.9	16.3
Sample	46.6	58.2	41.2	31.6	46.1	28.5	25.4	57.6	25.2	17.2
Difference	−14.7	−19.6	−20.2	−1.9	+1.5	−0.7	−0.7	+0.2	+0.7	−0.9
Standard error of difference	6.10	7.53	7.90	8.81	6.18	2.50	1.90	3.47	3.54	2.35
Probability of difference	.05	.03	.03	.83	.82	.79	.73	.95	.86	.72
PACIFIC										
Complete registration	36.3	43.4	32.7	25.3	52.4	20.4	27.2	62.7	18.3	19.0
Sample	39.5	47.4	35.0	28.0	51.9	20.4	27.7	62.3	18.1	19.7
Difference	−3.2	−4.0	−2.3	−2.7	+0.5		−0.5	+0.4	+0.2	−0.7
Standard error of difference	1.67	1.80	3.46	2.24	1.01	1.57	0.85	1.11	1.48	1.24
Probability of difference	.09	.08	.52	.27	.63	.99	.57	.72	.89	.58

NOTE.—The standard errors of difference are based on 19 degrees of freedom for the entire United States and for the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions; on 9 degrees of freedom for New England, West North Central, and South Atlantic divisions; and on 7 degrees of freedom for East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions. Appendix D describes the method by which the standard errors were computed from random groups or subsamples. The standard errors for the latter 4 divisions were computed from a set of 8 random samples instead of either the 10 or 20 random samples explained in appendix D, and, therefore, are based on 7 instead of 9 degrees of freedom. The probability relating to each difference is the probability that differences larger than the one observed would occur in random sampling.

Comparison of estimated United States total registrations with the actual number registered.—From the enumerative check sample it is possible to estimate the total number of persons who registered in the unemployment census by applying the age-sex specific percentages of population that registered in sample areas to the corresponding total population in the United States (estimated independently).[3] A comparison of these totals with the actual number of registrations serves to evaluate the accuracy of the estimates and of the assumptions on which these and other estimated United States totals are based. The estimates made from the enumerative check data together with limits of sampling variation are compared with the results of the complete registration in table 71. The probability that differences as large or larger than each of the observed differences would arise from random sampling also is shown.

TABLE 71.—COMPARISON OF ACTUAL NUMBER OF REGISTRANTS WITH NUMBER ESTIMATED FROM THE ENUMERATIVE CHECK

[In thousands]

UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS	Actual number of registrants	Number of registrants estimated from enumerative check with limits of sampling variation [1]	DIFFERENCE		Probability of obtaining as large a difference by chance
			Number	Percent	
All registrants	11,065	10,905±587	−160	−1.4	0.46
Totally unemployed:					
Male	4,143	4,136±223	−7	−0.2	.93
Female	1,690	1,738±147	+48	+2.8	.34
Emergency workers:					
Male	1,674	1,583±112	−91	−5.4	.03
Female	338	321± 36	−17	−5.0	.20
Partly unemployed:					
Male	2,658	2,564±163	−94	−3.5	.11
Female	562	563± 48	+1	+0.2	.95

[1] 99 percent fiducial limits for delivery areas. See appendix D.

The estimated total number of registrations is within 1.4 percent of the actual number, and the differences for each of the estimates are within the computed limits of sampling variation.

The sampling limits of the estimates in table 71 are computed on the assumption that the average percent of the population that registered within each age-sex group is the same in those areas not served by postal delivery routes as in all other areas of the country combined. This assumption is used in estimating other United States totals, except that the particular percentage to which the assumption relates is different. Some such assumption with respect to nondelivery areas is necessary because such areas are not part of the universe from which the sample was drawn. But the fact that the deviations of the estimates from the true figures are no greater than would be expected from random sampling lends support to the statement that the sampling errors do, in fact, provide satisfactory limits of variation in spite of the assumption with respect to nondelivery areas. On the other hand, the assumptions are not exactly true, and although the sampling limits may be interpreted with considerable confidence, the probability that the true figures lie within the indicated limits is reduced to something less than 99 percent.

Comparison of detailed statistics from all sample areas with those for the entire United States.—Comparisons of the registration statistics for sample areas with those for the complete registration by age, sex, color, and occupation are given in several tables below. The figures in these tables represent the number of registrants in check areas per thousand total registrants for the specified age, sex, color, or occupational groups. Most of the comparisons are made for cities of 10,000 or more as well as for the entire population.

The ratios would all be equal if there were no sampling variations and if the sample represented all areas in the United States proportionately. The variations in the ratios may arise from three causes: First, the areas that do not have postal delivery service, and, therefore, that are not represented in the sample, are different in many characteristics from those with postal delivery service;[4] second, statistics for samples vary due to chance; and third, the proportion of all registrants represented in the sample within any geographic division depends upon the proportion of the population that receives postal delivery service.

The ratios are most erratic for those classifications for which the actual number of registrants included in the sample was small. Occurrences which are so rare that less than 100 are expected in the sample are subject to exceedingly large sampling variations. For this reason the ratios based on less than 5,000 to 10,000 registrants in the complete registration should be expected to fluctuate rather extensively, due to sampling alone. The ratios have not been computed where the base is less than 1,000, and, therefore, where the expected number in the sample is less than about 15.

The number of registrants in check areas per thousand total registrants is subject to sampling errors of the same relative magnitude as is the total number of registrants in the sample possessing the specified characteristics. Sampling errors for such totals are

[3] The method of estimating United States totals is discussed in detail in appendix B. The sampling limits of the estimates were computed from a set of 40 random samples as explained in appendix D.

[4] See footnote 2, appendix B, and chapter III, p. 24

noticeably larger than the sampling errors of percentages computed by taking the ratios of two totals that are from the same sample and correlated, such as the ratio of the population to the number unemployed. For example, the proportion of females in the sample is high, both in the total population and in the unemployed classes. Therefore, the percent of the females in an unemployed class computed from the sample is relatively more accurate than the totals from which the percentage is computed, since both the numerator and the denominator of the ratio tend to vary together, and consequently, the errors in the percentage may cancel out.

The variations of the number of registrants in check areas per thousand in the complete registration actually indicate the representativeness of the check area registration, rather than of the statistics from the enumeration. Since the two sets of statistics relate to identical areas, however, and are rather highly correlated, the same general types of errors should be present in the statistics from both the enumeration and the registration. On the other hand, the sampling errors of the statistics for check areas relating to the complete enumeration are smaller than the sampling errors of similar statistics obtained from the registration. The variations of the ratios per thousand, therefore, will exaggerate the errors expected in statistics from the enumeration.

Careful interpretation of the tables that follow indicates the characteristics of the sample on which this study is based, either for the entire United States or by geographic divisions, and gives some indication of the relative accuracy of different classes of data.

Table 72 shows the ratios of check area registrants to total registrants by age, sex, and race for the entire United States. It shows that slightly more than 15 per thousand of the registered unemployed are included in the sample. A similar comparison of the total population 15–74 years of age enumerated in check areas (table 7) with the corresponding population in the United States (table 6) shows that 15.7 persons per thousand in the United States are included.

In table 72, the ratios for female registrants are consistently higher than for males. This reflects the difference in sex composition of the population in check areas from that of the total population. (See p. 24.) The ratios for both races by age, or for the white race by age, are sufficiently stable to indicate that sampling variations are relatively small. For the Negro and other races, on the other hand, the ratios fluctuate considerably, principally because of larger sampling errors, but partly because the age composition of the Negroes residing in postal delivery areas is probably different from that of those who do not reside in such areas. The fact that the Negro population usually is concentrated within certain sections of a city rather than distributed evenly throughout the whole population makes the sampling variations for such statistics, based on sampled postal routes, very large.

The number of check area registrants per thousand total registrants for cities of 10,000 or more, by age, sex, and race is shown in table 73. For these cities virtually the entire population receives postal delivery service and is represented in the sample. The ratios, therefore, are at a higher level than those for the entire United States, and the fluctuations of the ratios should represent only variations due to sampling.[5] As a result of the removal of one of the causes of variation the ratios by age and by race are more stable than those that relate to the entire United States. This is true in spite of the fact that larger sampling errors are to be expected for a sample based on fewer observations. Less than half of the 1,640 postal routes included in the sample are located in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. (See table 76.)

The high proportion of females that was found in all check areas is still noticeable for urban check areas. Apparently the sample is overweighted with females as a result of random sampling variations as well as from the exclusion from the sample of certain rural areas and institutional populations.

Table 74 gives the number of check area registrants per thousand total registrants by race and by age for the geographic divisions. The variations of the ratio within any geographic division, as mentioned above, may reflect either sampling variations or variations due to the different character of the areas not represented in the sample. They reflect the representativeness of the sample for the entire population within geographic divisions. The variations of the ratio between geographic divisions, however, have no such significance. The general level of the ratios for a division is determined by the proportion of the total population receiving postal delivery service.[6]

[5] It is probable that some registrants receiving mail at the post office but not residing within the corporate limits of cities are included with the city totals.

[6] One exception to this is the Rocky Mountain division, where a disproportionately large sample was drawn.

TABLE 72.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

RACE AND AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**15.7**	**15.4**	**16.4**	**14.6**	**14.7**	**15.2**	**15.2**	**15.1**	**18.1**
15–19 years	15.5	15.0	16.2	13.1	12.9	14.1	14.9	14.1	16.5
20–24 years	15.7	15.4	16.3	13.8	13.3	15.3	15.2	14.8	16.6
25–34 years	16.0	15.5	17.0	15.1	15.0	15.7	15.1	14.9	16.3
35–44 years	16.0	15.7	16.7	15.3	15.1	16.3	15.4	15.4	15.5
45–54 years	15.6	15.5	15.8	15.3	15.4	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.6
55–64 years	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.0	16.7
65–74 years	15.6	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.7	14.9	15.1	12.6
Age not reported	14.1	13.3	16.2	10.1	10.5	7.7	13.7	13.7	13.8
White	**15.6**	**15.4**	**18.2**	**14.5**	**14.4**	**14.9**	**15.4**	**15.2**	**16.3**
15–19 years	15.6	15.0	16.4	13.2	12.9	14.5	15.4	14.7	16.7
20–24 years	15.6	15.4	16.0	13.7	13.3	15.2	15.4	14.9	16.7
25–34 years	15.6	15.2	16.7	14.7	14.6	15.1	15.1	14.9	16.3
35–44 years	15.7	15.5	16.2	14.8	14.6	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.6
45–54 years	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.2	14.5	15.5	15.5	15.7
55–64 years	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.5	14.8	15.5	15.3	17.7
65–74 years	16.0	16.0	16.3	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.7	14.3
Age not reported	13.5	13.2	14.7	9.4	10.1	5.3	13.3	13.4	13.1
Negro and other races	**16.4**	**15.6**	**17.5**	**16.8**	**16.5**	**16.9**	**14.5**	**14.2**	**15.3**
15–19 years	14.9	14.8	15.1	12.0	12.4	10.7	11.8	10.7	14.7
20–24 years	16.5	15.4	18.2	14.3	13.8	15.7	14.6	14.0	16.3
25–34 years	17.6	17.2	18.0	17.8	17.7	18.4	15.2	14.9	16.2
35–44 years	17.2	16.6	18.0	18.5	18.4	19.2	15.3	15.3	15.3
45–54 years	16.1	15.4	17.3	17.1	17.3	15.9	14.6	14.4	15.2
55–64 years	14.5	14.0	15.5	16.5	16.4	17.2	12.9	12.7	13.7
65–74 years	12.6	11.9	15.3	16.6	16.5	18.5	11.5	11.9	9.7
Age not reported	15.8	13.8	19.3	13.3	12.5	17.0	14.9	14.8	15.0

TABLE 73.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

[Ratio not computed where base is less than 1,000]

RACE AND AGE	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**16.2**	**17.9**	**18.7**	**16.0**	**17.6**	**16.7**	**18.4**	**16.3**	**19.1**
15–19 years	18.2	17.9	18.5	17.9	17.5	19.1	18.0	17.4	18.7
20–24 years	18.4	18.1	18.7	17.4	16.8	18.8	18.8	18.6	19.2
25–34 years	18.7	18.4	19.3	18.5	18.4	18.9	18.5	18.1	19.8
35–44 years	18.3	18.0	18.8	18.2	17.9	19.3	18.7	18.7	18.7
45–54 years	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.3	18.1	18.9
55–64 years	17.4	17.3	18.2	17.6	17.6	18.0	18.2	17.9	20.2
65–74 years	17.5	17.4	18.2	18.8	18.7	19.2	17.9	18.3	14.5
Age not reported	18.8	17.5	21.6	14.5	14.7	13.4	18.3	18.1	19.0
White	**17.8**	**17.8**	**16.2**	**17.4**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**16.1**	**17.9**	**16.6**
15–19 years	18.1	17.8	18.5	18.2	17.8	19.7	18.1	17.7	18.5
20–24 years	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.1	16.4	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.6
25–34 years	17.9	17.6	18.5	17.7	17.5	18.5	17.8	17.5	19.1
35–44 years	17.7	17.6	18.1	17.3	17.1	18.6	18.2	18.2	18.2
45–54 years	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.2
55–64 years	17.4	17.2	18.1	17.3	17.3	17.7	18.2	17.8	20.5
65–74 years	17.8	17.7	18.2	17.8	17.6	18.9	18.4	18.7	15.4
Age not reported	18.3	17.5	20.3	13.0	13.8	9.4	16.3	16.6	14.9
Negro and other races	**20.1**	**19.7**	**20.6**	**20.4**	**20.5**	**19.9**	**20.7**	**20.5**	**20.9**
15–19 years	18.8	19.4	18.2	16.0	16.2	15.4	17.1	15.3	20.6
20–24 years	20.6	19.8	21.7	19.0	19.0	18.9	22.3	21.9	23.0
25–34 years	21.3	21.5	21.1	21.5	21.9	20.2	21.6	21.5	21.7
35–44 years	20.2	19.7	20.8	21.4	21.2	22.0	20.9	21.4	19.9
45–54 years	19.5	19.0	20.3	20.5	20.7	18.8	20.0	19.5	21.0
55–64 years	18.0	17.6	18.9	19.5	19.3	20.8	18.6	18.3	19.2
65–74 years	15.5	14.5	18.3	23.9	24.1	----------	14.6	15.3	12.4
Age not reported	20.2	17.5	24.1	18.4	17.2	----------	25.4	24.5	----------

Table 75 shows the number of check area registrants per thousand total registrants, classified by sex and occupation. It shows the ratios for all registrants, and for those in cities of 10,000 or more, both for the United States and by geographic divisions. The classification by occupation is available only for the registration statistics because these data were not obtained on the enumerative check schedule. The comparison, nevertheless, is of interest in indicating the nature of the differences in the sample and the complete registration.

There are very marked occupational differences between the population in areas that are represented in the sample and those that are not represented. This is particularly noticeable in connection with agricultural occupations. For all registrants, relatively high proportions of the registrants in check areas are classified as proprietors and in professional and clerical occupations, and a relatively low proportion in agricultural occupations. This result is to be expected because of the omission from the sample of nondelivery areas—primarily either rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, or village areas—where agricultural occupations predominate.

More surprising is the fact that differences for agricultural occupations are noticeable in the ratios for the cities of 10,000 or more. These differences may not represent errors in the sample but may reflect the inclusion of registrants from the surrounding areas in the complete registration for such cities.

TABLE 74.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Ratio not computed where base is less than 1,000]

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	RACE			AGE								
	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
UNITED STATES												
Totally unemployed	15.7	15.6	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.6	15.5	15.6	14.1
Male	15.4	15.4	15.8	15.4	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.6	13.3
Female	16.4	16.2	17.5	16.4	16.2	16.3	17.0	16.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2
Emergency workers	14.6	14.5	16.6	14.6	13.1	13.6	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.7	10.1
Male	14.7	14.4	16.5	14.7	12.9	13.3	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.7	10.5
Female	15.2	14.9	16.9	15.2	14.1	15.3	15.7	16.3	14.6	15.0	15.7	7.7
Partly unemployed	15.2	15.4	14.5	15.2	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.2	14.9	13.7
Male	15.1	15.2	14.2	15.1	14.1	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.0	15.1	13.7
Female	16.1	16.3	15.3	16.1	16.5	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.6	16.7	12.6	13.8
NEW ENGLAND												
Totally unemployed	14.4	14.3	21.0	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.6	15.2	14.0	13.7	15.3	11.5
Male	14.2	14.0	23.6	14.2	13.4	14.6	13.8	15.4	14.3	13.8	15.0	9.4
Female	14.8	14.7	16.3	14.8	14.7	14.6	16.3	14.8	13.1	13.3	17.8	
Emergency workers	14.5	14.4	17.8	14.5	15.0	13.6	13.3	14.9	14.6	15.1	15.7	6.4
Male	14.4	14.4	16.4	14.4	13.2	14.6	13.3	14.6	14.9	15.7	16.7	
Female	14.7	14.4		14.7	21.1	12.0	13.3	16.3	14.5	12.1		
Partly unemployed	14.3	14.2	22.6	14.3	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.0	15.9	17.5	10.8
Male	14.1	14.0	24.2	14.1	12.7	13.5	13.7	14.5	14.0	15.2	18.0	10.1
Female	14.7	14.6		14.7	15.3	13.4	14.8	14.2	14.5	19.8		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
Totally unemployed	16.7	17.2	31.6	16.7	17.4	18.6	19.9	19.4	18.5	17.8	17.8	20.5
Male	18.1	17.0	29.3	18.1	16.8	17.9	18.9	16.6	18.1	17.7	17.5	19.1
Female	20.2	17.6	34.9	20.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	21.0	20.2	18.6	21.4	23.8
Emergency workers	18.4	16.7	30.6	16.4	17.3	17.6	19.4	16.6	16.4	17.6	19.0	17.3
Male	18.1	16.5	30.4	18.1	17.0	17.2	19.1	18.2	18.4	17.3	19.3	16.3
Female	20.2	17.7	33.2	20.2	18.5	18.9	20.7	23.2	18.6	20.6		
Partly unemployed	18.3	16.9	36.8	16.3	17.3	18.7	19.3	18.7	17.6	16.7	16.6	17.6
Male	17.7	16.6	35.9	17.7	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.3	17.6	16.3	16.5	16.1
Female	20.9	18.3	38.4	20.9	18.8	20.3	23.4	21.0	20.7	20.8	17.4	23.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Totally unemployed	17.0	16.6	17.6	17.0	17.9	16.9	17.4	16.8	16.0	17.0	16.8	15.4
Male	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.5	17.5	16.4	16.8	16.1	15.6	16.9	16.9	13.9
Female	18.4	18.1	19.7	18.4	18.6	18.3	18.9	18.6	17.4	18.3	16.0	20.0
Emergency workers	16.4	16.3	17.4	16.4	15.7	16.7	15.6	16.5	17.1	16.6	14.9	11.1
Male	16.4	16.1	18.0	16.4	15.9	16.2	15.6	16.4	17.2	16.7	15.0	12.3
Female	16.9	17.4	14.1	16.9	14.9	18.6	16.8	17.9	15.9	17.3		
Partly unemployed	17.4	17.2	19.9	17.4	16.5	17.2	17.5	18.0	17.2	17.6	16.6	14.6
Male	17.4	17.2	20.7	17.4	16.6	16.8	17.3	18.0	17.4	17.6	17.1	15.0
Female	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.4	16.3	18.6	18.9	17.5	15.1	16.6	13.3	

TABLE 74.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

DIVISION, CLASS, AND SEX	RACE			AGE								
	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	Not reported
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Totally unemployed	12.6	13.2	6.8	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.6	13.3	12.3	13.7	6.6
Male	12.7	13.0	8.8	12.7	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.3	12.6	14.0	11.4
Female	12.5	14.0	4.4	12.5	13.2	12.3	11.7	13.6	13.1	10.8	11.7	
Emergency workers	10.0	10.4	5.8	10.0	9.1	9.2	10.1	10.4	6.6	11.4	13.6	7.2
Male	10.0	10.3	6.1	10.0	6.0	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.7	11.4	12.8	7.9
Female	10.1	10.8	3.7	10.1	9.5	8.5	8.7	11.6	10.5	11.4		
Partly unemployed	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.1	14.4	12.8	12.0	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.5	9.6
Male	13.1	12.9	16.1	13.1	14.3	12.4	12.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	13.8	9.7
Female	13.3	14.2	6.4	13.3	14.5	14.6	11.2	12.7	12.7	16.4		
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Totally unemployed	15.6	15.7	15.3	15.8	14.9	15.1	16.0	16.3	15.4	15.9	15.0	13.9
Male	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.7	14.6	15.0	16.4	16.9	15.7	15.5	14.8	14.1
Female	15.3	15.8	14.6	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.2	14.8	17.1	16.2	13.7
Emergency workers	13.4	13.9	12.1	13.4	10.8	12.4	14.9	14.7	13.3	15.1	14.5	6.1
Male	13.5	14.1	12.2	13.5	10.6	11.7	15.3	15.1	13.1	16.5	14.1	6.4
Female	13.2	13.6	11.6	13.2	10.6	14.6	13.9	13.7	13.8	9.6		
Partly unemployed	14.1	14.5	13.6	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.3	13.2	16.4
Male	14.1	14.4	13.5	14.1	13.6	13.9	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.3	17.3
Female	14.4	15.0	13.7	14.4	15.9	15.3	13.3	13.9	15.3	14.9	12.5	13.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Totally unemployed	11.5	12.1	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.1	11.3	11.8	11.0	10.8	6.1
Male	11.8	12.4	10.1	11.8	11.1	12.2	12.4	11.4	12.1	11.3	11.0	9.0
Female	11.0	11.6	9.7	11.0	11.1	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.0	8.4	9.3
Emergency workers	11.3	11.4	10.6	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.5	12.3	6.9	4.6
Male	11.4	11.5	10.9	11.4	11.9	11.2	11.9	10.4	12.3	12.0	6.7	5.3
Female	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.4	7.8	13.4		
Partly unemployed	10.6	11.8	8.8	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.3	10.6	10.6	9.6
Male	10.9	11.7	9.3	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.8	11.1	10.4
Female	9.3	11.0	7.5	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.9	12.0	9.4	8.7	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Totally unemployed	12.3	13.5	9.5	12.3	13.5	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.7	12.0
Male	12.2	13.2	9.5	12.2	13.3	12.4	11.6	12.0	12.9	12.0	11.3	11.0
Female	12.7	14.4	9.5	12.7	13.8	12.5	13.4	12.7	10.9	10.2	14.2	15.0
Emergency workers	11.6	12.5	9.1	11.6	10.6	11.4	12.1	12.9	12.2	12.6	6.4	8.1
Male	11.7	12.5	8.4	11.7	10.2	10.7	11.9	13.2	12.1	13.0	9.0	8.6
Female	12.5	12.6	12.1	12.5	12.3	14.4	12.9	12.1	12.4	11.1		
Partly unemployed	12.0	13.5	8.8	12.0	12.6	11.7	12.0	12.5	12.3	10.9	11.0	11.6
Male	11.7	13.0	8.3	11.7	10.7	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.3	10.9	11.4	11.6
Female	13.7	17.1	9.8	13.7	18.4	12.4	14.2	14.5	12.0	10.3		
MOUNTAIN												
Totally unemployed	16.5	16.8	10.9	18.5	16.7	17.5	18.2	18.1	16.1	18.6	16.9	
Male	15.5	15.7	9.5	15.5	15.4	16.8	15.5	14.2	15.0	16.2	16.2	9.3
Female	20.8	21.1	16.0	20.8	19.5	20.6	19.6	24.4	20.7	20.4		
Emergency workers	17.5	17.7	12.8	17.5	16.5	13.9	17.3	20.3	17.2	19.0	19.2	9.9
Male	16.5	16.6	13.8	16.5	16.0	12.8	16.7	18.5	16.2	17.7	19.7	
Female	22.3	23.1		22.3	18.0	18.4	21.9	30.0	21.7	25.6		
Partly unemployed	16.2	19.1	20.6	19.2	23.2	20.1	18.8	18.9	18.6	20.7	22.4	
Male	18.8	18.8	18.4	18.8	21.8	19.5	18.6	18.5	16.7	20.2	24.1	
Female	22.4	21.8		22.4	27.8	24.6	21.2	22.3	18.5			
PACIFIC												
Totally unemployed	15.6	15.7	19.0	15.9	15.0	15.8	15.5	16.1	16.1	18.4	18.4	11.1
Male	15.4	15.3	16.5	15.4	13.8	15.7	15.0	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.4	10.3
Female	17.3	16.9	23.7	17.3	16.6	16.1	17.0	17.7	17.7	18.8	17.1	
Emergency workers	15.4	14.7	24.6	15.4	14.1	14.1	16.4	14.0	16.2	16.2	18.1	9.1
Male	15.0	14.3	24.3	15.0	13.9	13.8	15.2	13.8	16.0	15.9	16.4	
Female	17.0	16.2	25.7	17.0	14.9	15.3	21.6	15.3	16.9	17.3		
Partly unemployed	15.5	15.5	14.8	15.5	13.9	14.8	15.3	14.8	18.3	16.5	15.8	14.9
Male	15.1	15.2	11.9	15.1	13.0	14.2	14.8	14.8	16.1	15.6	15.3	15.9
Female	17.3	16.8	24.8	17.3	16.1	17.2	18.0	14.7	17.5	20.7		

TABLE 75.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE WITHIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Ratio not shown where base is less than 1,000]

DIVISION AND OCCUPATION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNITED STATES									
Total	15.7	15.4	18.4	14.8	14.7	14.7	15.2	15.1	18.1
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	15.8	15.5	16.7	14.9	14.8	15.8	15.3	15.1	16.1
Professional	16.6	17.5	15.4	18.5	16.4	16.7	15.5	15.6	15.5
Farmers (owners and tenants)	14.1	13.8	22.8	13.0	13.0		14.5	14.7	8.3
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	16.8	16.9	15.3	14.1	14.1	14.6	15.7	15.5	18.6
Clerks and kindred workers	17.6	17.4	17.8	16.3	15.1	16.6	16.5	16.2	17.0
Skilled workers and foremen	16.2	16.2	21.3	15.4	15.4	14.5	15.9	15.9	20.1
Semiskilled workers	16.4	16.3	16.6	15.3	15.4	15.1	16.4	15.3	16.5
Farm laborers	12.2	12.3	12.1	11.2	11.2	10.4	12.7	12.8	11.5
Other laborers	14.8	14.7	18.5	14.8	14.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.8
Servant classes	15.8	18.4	15.2	16.8	17.6	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.3
Registrants not reporting	15.5	14.4	17.2	14.8	15.3	13.6	14.0	13.3	18.1
New workers:									
15–24 years old	15.3	15.2	15.4	13.7	13.8	13.3			
25 years and over	14.8	14.0	15.3	13.8	14.2	13.3			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	18.2	17.8	18.7	18.0	17.8	18.7	18.4	18.3	19.1
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	18.1	17.9	18.7	17.9	17.7	18.7	18.4	18.3	19.1
Professional	18.0	18.4	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	16.8	19.1
Farmers (owners and tenants)	18.1	15.9		14.4	14.2		15.0	15.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	18.4	18.5	15.9	15.4	16.5		17.8	17.7	
Clerks and kindred workers	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.4	17.9	19.2	18.3	18.1	18.8
Skilled workers and foremen	17.7	17.5	23.4	17.8	17.7	21.0	17.9	17.8	23.1
Semiskilled workers	18.1	17.9	18.5	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.9	18.8	19.1
Farm laborers	13.7	13.8	11.5	13.4	13.4		13.5	13.6	
Other laborers	17.8	17.7	23.1	17.9	17.9	21.5	18.8	18.8	19.4
Servant classes	19.3	19.9	19.0	20.0	20.7	19.0	19.0	18.2	19.4
Registrants not reporting	18.9	17.8	20.9	18.5	18.5	18.2	19.0	18.2	21.0
New workers:									
15–24 years old	18.0	17.8	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.8			
25 years and over	18.7	17.2	19.5	20.5	21.8	19.6			
NEW ENGLAND									
Total	14.4	14.2	14.8	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.7
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.5
Professional	15.8	15.7	15.9	14.3	12.7	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.4
Farmers (owners and tenants)	15.0	15.1					7.9	7.9	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	18.4	18.7		13.1	13.8		12.5	12.3	
Clerks and kindred workers	17.3	16.1	18.5	14.4	14.5	14.3	15.3	14.3	16.5
Skilled workers and foremen	14.1	14.0		14.2	14.2		15.1	15.2	
Semiskilled workers	14.2	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.9	13.8	14.1	13.9	14.4
Farm laborers	8.7	8.7		11.2	11.3		14.2	14.2	
Other laborers	13.8	13.9		14.7	14.8		13.6	13.5	
Servant classes	13.9	13.3	14.2	12.8	12.2	13.7	12.3	13.7	11.3
Registrants not reporting	13.5	14.8	11.8	14.3	15.3	12.4	17.1	15.8	20.5
New workers:									
15–24 years old	14.0	14.7	13.3	15.5	14.7	18.4			
25 years and over	12.1	11.1	12.8	16.8	17.8	15.5			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	18.1	18.0	16.4	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.9	15.7	18.5
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	16.3	18.1	18.8	14.8	14.5	15.0	15.9	15.7	16.3
Professional	17.6	18.1	16.8	14.9	13.2	19.4	19.8	18.4	21.8
Farmers (owners and tenants)									
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	20.9	21.1		14.3	14.9		14.7	15.1	
Clerks and kindred workers	18.6	17.3	19.9	15.0	14.7	15.5	16.7	15.1	18.5
Skilled workers and foremen	15.4	15.3		14.0	14.0		15.7	15.9	
Semiskilled workers	16.1	16.5	15.5	14.9	15.4	13.5	15.8	15.6	16.0
Farm laborers	9.4	9.6		11.9	11.9		10.9	11.0	
Other laborers	15.3	15.3		14.7	14.8		18.0	15.8	
Servant classes	15.0	13.2	18.2	13.3	12.0	15.8	14.7	16.9	13.1
Registrants not reporting	15.0	15.6	14.1	13.0	14.1	10.8	19.4	17.8	23.0
New workers:									
15–24 years old	15.2	15.8	14.4	15.8	15.1	17.6			
25 years and over	14.1	12.5	15.4	15.2	19.0				

TABLE 75.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE WITHIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age. Ratio not shown where base is less than 1,000]

DIVISION AND OCCUPATION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
Total	**18.7**	**18.1**	**20.2**	**18.4**	**18.1**	**20.2**	**18.3**	**17.7**	**20.9**
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	18.8	18.2	20.4	18.4	18.1	20.5	18.3	17.7	20.8
Professional	18.0	18.1	17.6	18.6	18.0	19.9	17.5	16.3	19.8
Farmers (owners and tenants)	15.1	14.8		12.9	12.9		17.1	17.2	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	17.5	17.8	12.3	14.4	14.5		18.5	18.6	
Clerks and kindred workers	18.7	18.9	18.5	18.8	18.3	19.9	18.0	17.9	18.2
Skilled workers and foremen	18.4	18.3	27.2	18.5	18.4		17.5	17.4	30.2
Semiskilled workers	19.0	18.5	19.9	18.6	18.0	20.7	19.9	19.9	19.8
Farm laborers	15.8	15.7		13.9	13.8		14.8	14.6	
Other laborers	16.6	16.5	21.6	17.5	17.5		15.0	15.0	13.6
Servant classes	26.0	26.5	25.8	27.3	29.6	22.8	24.9	22.0	26.8
Registrants not reporting	20.8	19.4	23.3	18.1	17.3	20.8	20.1	18.1	25.2
New workers:									
15–24 years old	17.2	16.4	18.4	17.9	18.3	18.3			
25 years and over	20.1	17.7	21.8	20.5	19.9	21.4			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	**20.3**	**19.7**	**21.8**	**20.7**	**20.4**	**22.2**	**20.8**	**20.4**	**22.8**
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	20.3	19.8	21.5	20.5	20.3	22.2	20.8	20.4	22.5
Professional	19.0	18.9	19.3	19.4	18.9	20.8	17.6	16.1	20.4
Farmers (owners and tenants)	13.6	12.2							
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	18.5	18.7		14.8	14.7		20.4	20.5	
Clerks and kindred workers	19.1	19.4	18.7	19.8	19.3	20.8	18.9	18.9	19.0
Skilled workers and foremen	19.4	19.2	28.9	20.3	20.2		18.8	18.6	30.1
Semiskilled workers	20.0	19.5	21.0	20.6	19.9	23.3	21.6	21.7	21.3
Farm laborers	16.3	16.4		15.7	15.3		16.4	15.2	
Other laborers	19.8	19.7	26.6	20.7	20.7		20.5	20.6	
Servant classes	28.0	27.5	28.4	30.4	32.0	26.8	27.8	24.2	30.4
Registrants not reporting	23.3	21.8	25.9	20.3	18.9	24.1	22.7	21.2	26.3
New workers:									
15–24 years old	19.3	18.7	20.1	21.3	22.0	18.5			
25 years and over	22.7	19.3	24.9	26.0	25.3	27.3			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Total	**17.0**	**18.5**	**18.4**	**16.4**	**18.4**	**18.9**	**17.4**	**17.4**	**17.4**
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	17.0	16.5	18.6	16.3	16.2	16.9	17.4	17.4	17.5
Professional	18.3	19.0	17.2	18.7	18.1	20.0	15.5	15.4	15.7
Farmers (owners and tenants)	17.5	17.5		17.9	17.9		16.7	16.7	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	18.0	18.2		20.1	19.8		18.7	18.9	
Clerks and kindred workers	18.4	17.6	19.2	17.1	16.5	18.2	18.0	18.3	17.6
Skilled workers and foremen	16.4	16.4	21.8	15.5	15.5		16.8	16.8	
Semiskilled workers	17.1	16.8	17.9	16.4	16.6	15.7	17.7	17.6	18.3
Farm laborers	15.5	15.5		15.6	15.5		15.8	15.8	
Other laborers	16.1	15.9	26.0	16.2	16.2		18.3	18.3	
Servant classes	17.9	16.2	18.6	15.0	15.5	14.1	17.1	18.1	16.6
Registrants not reporting	18.9	17.5	21.4	18.9	20.0	14.0	16.1	16.6	14.3
New workers:									
15–24 years old	16.9	16.5	17.5	16.6	16.2	18.6			
25 years and over	16.2	13.9	17.8	18.5	16.7	16.0			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	**17.3**	**18.8**	**18.7**	**18.9**	**18.9**	**17.4**	**18.3**	**18.4**	**17.8**
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	17.3	16.8	18.8	16.7	16.7	17.0	18.3	18.3	17.8
Professional	18.2	18.7	17.3	17.6	18.0	16.7	16.7	16.1	18.0
Farmers (owners and tenants)	17.0	16.7		14.6	14.7				
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	18.6	18.9		23.9	23.3		17.4	18.0	
Clerks and kindred workers	18.7	18.2	19.2	18.4	17.6	19.7	18.4	19.0	17.7
Skilled workers and foremen	16.5	16.5	21.1	15.9	16.0		17.6	17.7	
Semiskilled workers	17.1	16.8	17.9	16.5	16.8	15.4	18.2	18.2	18.3
Farm laborers	15.2	15.3		12.3	12.3		19.0	19.2	
Other laborers	16.5	16.2	27.3	16.8	16.8		19.3	19.3	
Servant classes	18.4	16.3	19.4	15.3	15.8	14.4	18.1	19.0	17.5
Registrants not reporting	19.0	17.4	21.5	20.8	22.0	15.8	19.6	20.3	18.2
New workers:									
15–24 years old	17.2	16.5	18.1	17.0	15.8	21.9			
25 years and over	16.8	14.2	18.1	18.1	17.2	19.6			

TABLE 75.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE WITHIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Ratio not shown where base is less than 1,000]

DIVISION AND OCCUPATION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Total	12.6	12.7	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.1	13.1	13.1	13.3
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	12.7	12.8	12.6	10.2	10.1	10.9	13.2	13.2	13.2
Professional	14.6	14.1	15.1	12.9	11.9	14.5	11.4	11.4	11.5
Farmers (owners and tenants)	13.5	13.3		11.0	11.0		15.4	15.5	
Proprietors, managers and officials (except farmers)	12.3	12.6		8.7	8.2		10.9	11.1	
Clerks and kindred workers	16.4	17.1	15.7	12.2	12.8	11.2	14.9	14.6	15.2
Skilled workers and foremen	13.0	13.1		11.3	11.3		13.2	13.2	
Semiskilled workers	12.7	12.4	13.1	9.9	10.2	9.1	12.5	11.9	14.5
Farm laborers	12.9	12.9	13.2	9.4	9.3		15.0	14.8	24.5
Other laborers	11.2	11.2	9.1	9.2	9.2		11.5	11.5	
Servant classes	8.9	9.7	8.6	9.4	7.3	11.4	9.8	9.7	9.9
Registrants not reporting	12.9	12.1	14.5	9.2	8.6	10.7	11.3	10.3	14.7
New workers:									
15–24 years old	12.4	12.2	12.8	9.2	9.7	7.7			
25 years and over	11.2	10.8	11.6	9.2	10.1	7.6			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.3	14.6	14.3	15.4
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	13.8	14.2	12.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	14.6	14.4	15.3
Professional	15.2	15.4	14.9	17.0	15.7	19.2	16.8	14.5	
Farmers (owners and tenants)	16.7	16.9		21.1	21.2				
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	15.7	15.9		12.6	12.3		14.0	14.0	
Clerks and kindred workers	18.0	19.0	17.1	15.0	14.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	19.3
Skilled workers and foremen	15.1	15.1		16.0	15.9		15.0	14.9	
Semiskilled workers	13.4	13.5	13.0	12.1	12.3	11.5	14.2	13.6	16.0
Farm laborers	15.2	15.2		17.9	18.0		14.8	14.9	
Other laborers	11.7	11.8		12.0	11.9		13.9	13.9	
Servant classes	7.9	9.5	7.3	9.4	7.9	11.1	9.1	8.7	9.3
Registrants not reporting	13.4	10.9	17.3	12.2	8.2	19.3	14.6	13.1	
New workers:									
15–24 years old	15.5	14.9	16.1	12.4	14.5	6.0			
25 years and over	14.5	17.9	12.7	15.6	20.0	11.8			
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Total	15.6	15.7	15.3	13.4	13.5	13.2	14.1	14.1	14.4
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	15.7	15.8	15.6	13.8	13.9	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.4
Professional	14.5	14.7	14.4	15.2	16.7	14.1	13.6	12.9	14.3
Farmers (owners and tenants)	18.4	17.6		13.8	13.8		19.0	19.2	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	16.9	16.5		15.7	15.8		14.4	14.5	
Clerks and kindred workers	17.1	16.4	17.7	17.3	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.7	17.3
Skilled workers and foremen	16.9	16.9		14.3	14.5		15.1	15.0	
Semiskilled workers	16.4	16.9	15.7	14.0	15.2	12.2	14.4	14.8	13.7
Farm laborers	13.9	13.8	14.1	10.6	10.6	10.4	13.5	13.5	13.0
Other laborers	15.7	15.6	18.1	13.8	13.7		12.0	11.9	15.1
Servant classes	14.5	13.5	14.7	12.2	12.9	11.7	14.0	12.7	14.4
Registrants not reporting	14.5	13.7	15.5	15.6	17.0	13.2	12.9	11.9	15.1
New workers:									
15–24 years old	14.5	14.6	14.4	9.6	9.2	10.9			
25 years and over	14.6	16.1	14.0	11.3	10.2	12.0			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	19.0	19.9	17.9	16.4	16.4	18.3	17.5	17.2	18.2
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	19.0	19.7	17.9	18.7	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.3	18.2
Professional	16.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	18.0	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9
Farmers (owners and tenants)									
Proprietors, managers and officials (except farmers)	20.3	19.9					13.7	14.4	
Clerks and kindred workers	19.2	18.2	20.0	21.0	20.4	21.7	19.7	19.4	20.1
Skilled workers and foremen	20.3	20.4		19.2	19.3		19.2	19.0	
Semiskilled workers	20.3	21.0	19.4	19.2	19.5	18.7	17.6	17.3	18.2
Farm laborers	15.5	15.8		6.9	6.1		7.3	7.0	
Other laborers	21.3	21.2	22.5	19.1	19.0		17.7	17.6	
Servant classes	15.6	13.9	16.0	14.2	16.4	12.4	16.4	11.9	17.8
Registrants not reporting	17.8	19.5	15.9	19.1	18.6	20.0	15.1	14.5	16.3
New workers:									
15–24 years old	20.0	21.9	18.2	12.9	10.9				
25 years and over	18.6	21.7	17.7	17.2		16.9			

TABLE 75.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE WITHIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15-74 years of age. Ratio not shown where base is less than 1,000]

DIVISION AND OCCUPATION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Total	11.5	11.8	11.0	11.3	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.9	9.3
Registrants reporting not including new workers)	11.6	11.8	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.7	11.0	9.2
Professional	13.1	15.6	12.0	11.9	13.5	10.9	8.7	11.1	6.5
Farmers (owners and tenants)	12.3	12.0	20.1	15.0	15.1		11.4	11.6	
Proprietors, (managers, and officials) except farmers	11.0	11.4		10.7			9.4	7.7	
Clerks and kindred workers	14.4	14.7	14.0	10.9	10.2	11.5	13.0	11.6	15.1
Skilled workers and foremen	12.7	12.6		11.1	11.2		11.5	11.4	
Semiskilled workers	10.9	11.5	10.0	11.0	11.4	10.4	10.5	11.2	8.4
Farm laborers	11.8	11.9	11.0	11.3	11.4		11.5	11.9	6.7
Other laborers	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6		8.6	8.5	
Servant classes	10.5	11.8	10.3	14.0	13.7	14.2	9.3	10.4	9.1
Registrants not reporting	10.7	10.3	11.4	10.0	9.7	10.8	9.0	8.3	11.0
New workers:									
15–24 years	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.0	11.9	8.4			
25 years and over	10.7	12.4	10.2	12.0	13.0	11.1			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	14.4	14.7	13.9	15.7	15.8	18.0	13.8	14.0	13.1
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	14.2	14.7	13.4	15.3	15.1	16.0	13.9	14.2	13.3
Professional	15.5	17.1	14.7	14.8			8.4		
Farmers (owners and tenants)									
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	15.6	15.7							
Clerks and kindred workers	15.6	16.1	15.2	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.9	15.7	20.6
Skilled workers and foremen	14.9	14.7		14.5	14.4		15.2	15.1	
Semiskilled workers	14.5	15.3	13.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	16.8	12.2
Farm laborers	11.9	12.9					7.5	8.6	
Other laborers	13.9	13.9		14.6	14.7		11.7	11.6	
Servant classes	12.5	13.0	12.4	17.9		19.5	11.8	10.0	12.3
Registrants not reporting	14.2	12.7	16.3	19.7	20.3		9.4	9.9	
New workers:									
15–24 years old	17.5	16.7	18.1	14.4	14.4				
25 years and over	14.9	16.2	14.5						
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Total	12.3	12.2	12.7	11.8	11.7	12.5	12.0	11.7	13.7
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	12.3	12.1	12.6	12.2	11.9	13.6	12.0	11.7	13.8
Professional	11.1	14.1	9.1	12.1	13.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	11.1
Farmers (owners and tenants)	11.6	11.6		11.7	11.8		12.4	12.4	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	13.1	13.0		8.3	6.9		8.4	8.1	
Clerks and kindred workers	12.8	12.0	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.3	11.1	10.2	12.5
Skilled workers and foremen	13.2	13.2		11.2	11.2		14.4	14.4	
Semiskilled workers	14.7	14.4	15.2	13.3	12.4	14.8	14.5	12.8	20.7
Farm laborers	9.6	9.5	11.0	9.5	9.6	5.6	9.6	9.5	12.6
Other laborers	14.6	14.4	18.8	13.8	13.8		12.9	12.9	
Servant classes	12.0	14.4	11.3	14.9	15.3	14.5	12.6	15.7	11.6
Registrants not reporting	12.5	10.8	15.7	8.9	9.7	7.5	11.4	11.2	12.1
New workers:									
15–24 years old	12.8	13.4	12.3	10.6	10.7	10.4			
25 years and over	13.1	13.4	12.9	10.3	9.5	10.8			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	21.0	21.9	19.4	21.8	21.3	22.4	22.7	22.8	22.9
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	20.7	21.7	18.8	21.6	21.3	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.8
Professional	16.1	20.0	13.1	17.0	19.8	14.2	17.3	14.4	
Farmers (owners and tenants)	15.0	15.3							
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	14.7	16.0					10.4	9.2	
Clerks and kindred workers	16.6	15.6	17.5	20.2	20.3	20.0	16.1	15.5	17.0
Skilled workers and foremen	20.3	20.3		18.0	17.9		21.6	21.5	
Semiskilled workers	23.4	23.0	23.9	24.3	22.8	26.2	27.6	25.8	31.8
Farm laborers	18.5	18.5		17.3	18.1		16.4	15.9	
Other laborers	26.5	26.2		24.0	23.8		26.0	25.9	
Servant classes	17.7	19.9	17.0	23.7	24.0	23.4	21.3	25.5	19.7
Registrants not reporting	22.2	19.3	26.7	16.7	15.8		25.7	25.3	
New workers:									
15–24 years old	22.4	24.8	20.1	22.3	23.0				
25 years and over	24.1	27.8	22.5	23.6		22.4			

TABLE 75.—REGISTRANTS IN ENUMERATIVE CHECK AREAS PER THOUSAND OF ALL REGISTRANTS, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS, SEX, AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE WITHIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

[Data for persons 15–74 years of age. Ratio not shown where base is less than 1,000]

DIVISION AND OCCUPATION	TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED			EMERGENCY WORKERS			PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MOUNTAIN									
Total	16.5	15.5	20.6	17.5	16.5	22.3	19.2	16.6	22.4
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	16.5	15.4	21.8	17.1	16.2	22.8	19.3	18.9	23.4
Professional	19.8	22.3	16.8	23.8	24.4	22.8	25.4	26.5	
Farmers (owners and tenants)	13.2	13.0		8.8	8.6		15.5	15.5	
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	26.2	26.1							
Clerks and kindred workers	22.8	18.4	26.9	19.9	16.4	24.5	19.5	16.4	24.5
Skilled workers and foremen	20.4	20.5		18.1	17.9		21.6	21.6	
Semiskilled workers	17.9	16.9	21.5	19.4	18.4	21.6	21.8	21.1	26.0
Farm laborers	13.5	13.6		13.5	13.6		18.9	18.9	
Other laborers	12.6	12.5		16.7	16.8		16.2	16.2	
Servant classes	17.2	15.8	17.7	18.3	12.0	23.3	21.3	20.3	21.8
Registrants not reporting	20.6	16.5		18.2	19.0	17.0	16.9	17.9	
New workers:									
15–24 years old	16.5	16.6	16.4	18.9	18.4	20.0			
25 years and over	15.3	13.5	17.3	21.2	18.9	25.0			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	17.8	15.6	23.5	17.9	16.4	22.8	16.0	16.6	24.6
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	17.7	15.5	24.0	17.7	16.5	22.6	18.3	16.7	25.9
Professional	19.0	18.5		24.7					
Farmers (owners and tenants)									
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)									
Clerks and kindred workers	23.1	16.8	28.6	22.2	15.2	31.1	19.8	15.1	26.1
Skilled workers and foremen	19.7	19.8		19.4	19.0		20.7	20.7	
Semiskilled workers	18.1	16.1	23.3	18.1	18.3	17.6	20.3	17.0	
Farm laborers	7.1	7.2							
Other laborers	12.2	12.1		13.5	13.6		12.2	12.2	
Servant classes	18.7	18.6	18.8	16.0			15.6		18.7
Registrants not reporting				17.0					
New workers:									
15–24 years old	20.1	20.5	19.7	16.0	12.1				
25 years and over	16.3		20.9						
PACIFIC									
Total	15.9	15.4	17.3	15.4	15.0	17.0	15.5	15.1	17.3
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	15.9	15.3	17.4	15.4	14.9	17.1	15.5	15.2	17.1
Professional	17.8	18.6	16.8	15.2	14.4	16.7	18.7	19.9	16.5
Farmers (owners and tenants)	19.9	20.0		12.2	12.2		23.5	23.7	
Proprietors, managers and officials (except farmers)	17.7	17.1		11.3	12.2		20.1	19.1	
Clerks and kindred workers	17.1	17.7	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.1	17.0	17.2	16.8
Skilled workers and foremen	16.2	16.2		15.6	15.5		16.4	16.4	
Semiskilled workers	16.9	16.1	18.9	15.2	14.6	16.6	15.1	14.4	17.7
Farm laborers	11.1	11.2		12.4	12.5		10.9	11.0	
Other laborers	12.7	12.7		14.7	14.7		14.7	14.8	
Servant classes	17.9	18.1	17.7	20.7	18.4	24.6	16.5	15.0	17.5
Registrants not reporting	18.7	16.4	22.8	19.1	20.2	17.6	14.5	12.5	21.2
New workers:									
15–24 years old	16.3	16.8	15.6	13.5	12.8	16.2			
25 years and over	15.0	12.6	16.5	16.0	16.9	15.3			
Urban places of 10,000 or more	16.6	16.1	17.7	16.6	16.4	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.4
Registrants reporting (not including new workers)	16.6	16.2	17.8	16.5	16.2	17.4	17.0	16.7	18.1
Professional	17.9	18.1	17.6	15.8	15.7	15.8	20.0	21.0	18.3
Farmers (owners and tenants)	15.7	16.0							
Proprietors, managers, and officials (except farmers)	17.8	17.2		12.3	13.3		21.5	19.7	
Clerks and kindred workers	17.1	18.1	16.2	16.6	16.9	16.1	17.3	17.9	16.5
Skilled workers and foremen	16.6	16.6		16.8	16.5		17.2	17.1	
Semiskilled workers	17.5	17.1	18.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	16.9	16.1	19.1
Farm laborers	8.1	8.3		9.8	9.9		12.2	12.4	
Other laborers	13.5	13.5		15.9	15.9		15.4	15.5	
Servant classes	19.8	18.4	20.8	23.4	21.0	27.8	17.4	15.6	18.9
Registrants not reporting	15.5	10.9		20.1	23.2	16.7	17.8	14.7	
New workers:									
15–24 years old	16.2	16.8	15.4	15.5	15.0				
25 years and over	15.9	13.7	17.2	20.7		18.8			

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors have been presented for certain summary statistics at various points throughout this report. They have been stated as 99 percent fiducial limits or confidence intervals, rather than as the more conventional standard error or probable error.[1] An indication of the accuracy of the statistics is thus provided for the nontechnical as well as the technical reader. These confidence intervals establish sampling limits concerning which one may say that the statistics to be found by taking a complete census are within the range indicated, and expect to be correct in this statement 99 percent of the time. This interpretation is applicable if the conditions of random sampling have been satisfied.[2]

Some other probability value than 99 percent for which to express the limits could have been selected. If the probability had been set at 95 percent instead of 99 percent, the limits would have been from two-thirds to three-fourths as wide as those indicated. A higher probability than 99 percent would have put the limits out further. The 99 percent limits were selected because a probability of 99 percent is used rather widely, and because an occurrence which is expected only 1 time out of 100 is sufficiently rare that, for most practical purposes, these limits can be interpreted as showing the maximum error one might expect in the estimate if he could determine the true value.

In this study the variances and standard errors of statistics have been computed from a relatively small number of independent observations. It is, therefore, important to use fiducial limits instead of merely presenting standard errors and interpreting them in terms of the normal curve. The necessity for using the fiducial limit may be brought out by considering the difficulty of the more conventional procedure.

The technique ordinarily followed (when fiducial limits are not used) is to compute a mean, M, and a standard deviation, s, from a sample and to assume that the accuracy of the mean may be indicated with any specified probability value as $M \pm k \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$, where k is the abscissa in standard units of the normal curve and is determined by the probability value desired. If the probability desired is 95 percent, $k=1.96$, and for a probability of 99 percent $k=2.58$; but this solution depends upon the assumption that s, computed from the sample, is equal to σ, the corresponding standard deviation of the universe from which the sample was drawn.

In most practical problems σ is unknown, and since the standard deviation computed from the sample is subject to sampling errors the above solution depends upon the validity of s as an estimate of σ. Where s is computed from a relatively large number of observations the usual technique is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, although the probabilities will not be exactly what they are assumed to be; but where s is computed from a relatively small number of observations the assumption that it is a sufficiently good estimate of σ may not be warranted, and the sampling errors of s, as well as those of M, must be taken into account or very serious misinterpretations may result.

The fiducial limits (or confidence intervals) used in this study are based on the t distribution,[3] and take into account the concurrent fluctuations of both the sample mean and the sample standard deviation. Thus, the difficulty of substituting s for σ in the above formula is avoided, and the assumption that the standard deviation computed from the sample is equal to the corresponding standard deviation of the universe from which the sample was drawn is not involved. There is, however, an assumption that the frequency curves are normal and, therefore, that the standard deviation and the mean of any sample are independent.[4]

Where the sample standard deviation has been computed on the basis of less than 30 observations, the

[1] Fisher, R. A., *The Design of Experiments.* London: Oliver and Boyd, 1935. Pp. 195–201; Neyman, Jerzy, On the Two Different Aspects of the Representative Method: The Method of Stratified Sampling and the Method of Purposive Selection, *Journal of Royal Statistical Society:* 1935. P. 558.

[2] The extent to which the conditions of random sampling have not been satisfied, in connection with the statistics from the enumerative check, involve (1) lack of independence of statistics, discussed on p. 150, and (2) the loss from various causes of about 11 percent of the postal routes originally selected to be included in the sample. This loss is not believed to cause any serious bias in the sample.

[3] See distribution of "t"; in, Fisher, R. A., *Statistical Methods for Research Workers.* London: Oliver and Boyd, 1936. P. 166.

[4] Most of the distributions from which the sampling errors in this report have been estimated are moderately asymmetrical, although the normal curve fits the observed distributions satisfactorily. The applicability of the "t" distribution to moderately asymmetrical curves, however, is generally regarded as a fairly accurate approximation.

difference between the usual normal curve approach and the fiducial limit is very important. On the other hand, where the number of observations is greater than 100, the difference between the two approaches is, for most practical purposes, of no consequence. In the present study most of the estimates of sampling errors are based on 10, 20, or 40 independent observations, and it is, therefore, very important that the fiducial limit be used.

Computation of fiducial limits.—Fiducial limits of a mean sampled from a normal distribution may be obtained by a procedure which is the same as the ordinary procedure used in measuring standard errors except that Fisher's distribution of "t" is used instead of the normal curve.

Illustration.—Suppose it is desired to determine the 99 percent fiducial limits of the mean, $\overline{p}$, where $\overline{p}$ equals the 12.3 percent of the male population unemployed in the sample. The standard error of $\overline{p}$ is difficult to compute, but a satisfactory approximation under the conditions in which it will be used here is given by the following formula:[5]

$s_{\overline{p}}=\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(p_i-p')^2}{n(n-1)}}$ is approximately the standard error of the percentage estimated from the sample, where:

n = the number of observations in the sample.

$p_i=(p_1, p_2, \ldots . p_n)$ the value (the percentage unemployed) of the independent observations. The units for which p_i is measured are not individual postal routes but are combinations of routes and will be explained later.

$p'=\frac{\Sigma p_i}{n}$ = the mean of the percentages found in the independent observations constituting the sample.

Using this approximation, the fiducial limit of the percentage may be computed as follows:

$L_1=\overline{p}-ts_{\overline{p}}$, and

$L_2=\overline{p}+ts_{\overline{p}}$; where:

t = the value obtained from Fisher's t distribution corresponding with $n-1$ degrees of freedom for any specified probability value, say 99 percent.

For this example:

$\overline{p}=12.3$

$n=20$

$s_{\overline{p}}=.183$

$t=2.86$, from Fisher's Table, corresponding with $n-1=19$ degrees of freedom and a probability of 99 percent (or of 1 percent that the limit will be exceeded).

Then:

$L_1=12.3-2.86\ (.183)=11.8$ percent unemployed

$L_2=12.3+2.86\ (.183)=12.8$ percent unemployed

It can be said, then, that the percentage of the male population that would have been found to be unemployed by taking a complete census lies within the interval between 11.8 and 12.8, with a probability of 99 percent that the statement is correct. This interpretation may be applied to the fiducial limits of each statistic, taken by itself. A limitation on the interpretation results from the dependence of the statistics, when all the statistics in the sample are considered collectively. The exact nature of this limitation is not known, but it makes desirable the use of some caution in interpreting the probability. Attention is given to the effect of dependence in appendix C, as well as in the following discussion.

Independence.—A number of statistics based on the same sampled units generally are correlated, and an error in one of them may involve a similar type of error in the others, though perhaps to a lesser degree. Suppose, for example, that in the sample for the entire United States too many postal routes happened to be included on which the rate of unemployment was excessively high. It is quite likely that this high rate of unemployment affects workers of both sexes, and in all ages, and therefore, that a set of statistics of unemployment classified by age and sex would all tend to have errors of the same type. The statistics would not, then, be independent.

[5] See Yule, G. Udny, *An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics*. Ninth Edition. London: Charles Griffin and Co., Ltd., 1929. Pp. 214-215; for formula for standard deviation of a ratio. As defined above $\overline{p}$ is equivalent to a ratio of two means. To the extent that the approximation of Yule's formula is satisfactory, the above approximation is valid. The approximation has been tested empirically with some of the data used here and found to give accurate results. This approximation is more fully explained on p. 152.

On the other hand, the statistics from one area to another, where the areas being compared contain entirely different sampled units, are independent. Thus, the percentages of the male population unemployed, when compared for the different geographic divisions, are independent statistics.

If the statistics are not independent, and the sample happens to be unusually poor, there will very likely be more cases than expected in which the true figures will fall outside the computed fiducial limits; and conversely, if the sample happens to be an unusually good one, less than the expected number may fall outside these limits.

One other aspect of dependence or independence of statistics is, perhaps, even more important in interpreting the statistics in this report. The fact that differences found in comparing independent sets of sample statistics are consistent may be taken as fairly strong evidence that the differences are real and not merely due to chance variations. But one should not derive too much confidence from the consistency of some relationship found in a set of statistics computed from one sample, as compared with a similar set of statistics from another sample. The differences may be consistent merely because the statistics within a sample are not independent of each other.

To illustrate: There were more females per hundred males who voluntarily registered as totally unemployed in enumerative check areas in the Mountain division than in all check areas in the United States. Furthermore, similar sex ratios for the other unemployed classes were higher for check areas in this same division than for all check areas; and consequently the sex ratio for all unemployed classes combined was correspondingly higher. The consistently higher proportion of females in sample areas in the Mountain division should not be taken as very definite evidence that this proportion is really higher, and not just a sampling error. The fact that these different sex ratios for the Mountain division all come from identical sample areas, and are positively correlated, means that random errors will tend to bias these ratios in a similar direction.

Sampling units.—The postal delivery route has been used as the sampling unit. For this reason, the formulas for sampling errors must be applied to the routes and characteristics relating to these routes, and not to the individuals living on them. It is, therefore, incorrect to assume that the standard error of an observed frequency is equal to the $\sqrt{np\,(1-p)}$, where n represents the total number of persons in the sample and p the proportion having a specified characteristic. The use of this formula assumes independence for each individual. The actual procedures necessary as a result of the lack of independence of each individual included in the sample are more complex.

Each postal route constitutes an independent observation, and the total number of persons on a postal route, or the total number possessing specified attributes, such as the number of male persons classified as workers, merely represents a characteristic of the observation. In measuring sampling errors these totals have been treated as magnitudes, just as the age and weight of a person are treated as magnitudes where the individual is the unit.

The problem of measuring sampling errors may, therefore, be stated briefly as follows:

Out of a total of N postal routes in the United States, n were selected at random within certain controls.[6] What is the probability that the particular combination of routes that has been drawn in the sample will yield a mean (of certain characteristics) which differs from the corresponding mean of all N routes by more than a specified difference, d?

The actual means of these magnitudes are relatively unimportant—the average number of unemployed per postal route is of no value in interpreting unemployment—but the significant information is the ratio of two means. For example, the average number of male persons per route divided into the average number of male persons classified as workers gives a very important statistic—the percentage of the male population classified as workers in the entire sample. The sampling error of this type of ratio, either in total or specific by age, is of primary interest. Thus, the important items for which sampling errors have been computed in this study are ratios such as the percentage of the population working, the percentage of the population in each functional class, the percentage of the workers in each employed or unemployed class, and the ratio of completeness of registration of the unemployed classes.

Methods of computing sampling errors.—Empirical methods which involve minor approximations have been utilized in measuring sampling errors. The methods were adapted to the administrative tabulating and computing problems encountered. Two different methods were used. The first method involves consolidating the individual postal routes into balanced random groups; the second involves a regression technique.

Balanced random groups of the 1,640 routes.—Most of the sampling errors were computed from consolidated groups of the postal routes. The individual

[6] The controls were State, type of postal route, and size of city. See appendix E.

postal routes were combined into a number of balanced random groups, each random group being balanced in that it contained, so far as practicable, the same number of routes from each stratum within which the sample was controlled. Then, the variance of the characteristics under consideration was measured between these random groups, and the standard error of the mean was computed.

More specifically the process was as follows:

The 1,640 routes included in the enumerative check sample were classified by type of route (or size of city in which the route was located) and by geographic divisions, which were the strata that served as controls in drawing the sample.[7] The number of observations (or postal routes) in each of these strata is given in table 76.

TABLE 76.—NUMBER OF POSTAL ROUTES INCLUDED IN SAMPLE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND BY TYPE OF ROUTE AND SIZE OF CITY

DIVISION	Total	CITY AND VILLAGE ROUTES—SIZE OF CITY							Rural and star routes
		1,000,000 and over	350,000 to 1,000,000	25,000 to 350,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,500 to 5,000	Less than 2,500	
United States	1,640	133	109	307	113	70	57	64	782
New England	105	.....	8	39	15	5	.....	9	29
Middle Atlantic	290	69	19	53	30	18	10	14	77
East N. Central	368	51	28	73	24	18	14	11	149
West N. Central	231	.....	22	23	11	7	9	7	152
South Atlantic	266	.....	17	31	7	6	6	10	129
East S. Central	115	.....	.....	16	4	3	3	3	86
West S. Central	124	.....	3	25	6	3	3	2	82
Mountain	76	.....	.....	14	5	4	7	3	43
Pacific	125	18	12	33	11	6	5	5	35

The routes within each geographic division were taken at random from one route type at a time and distributed into 20 mutually exclusive groups. Since the number of routes within a city-size or route type was not equal, the groups were balanced as nearly as possible by taking routes from the next city-size group. In this way the sample postal routes within each geographic division were distributed so that 20 random groups were obtained. Then all of the data for these routes for which sampling errors were to be computed were tabulated separately for each random group. The data for the 20 random groups for each geographic division were consolidated to obtain 20 random groups for the United States.

Any statistic for which a sampling error was to be obtained was computed for each of these groups and its actual variance between random groups was calculated directly. For example, in order to get the sampling error of the percent of the male population unemployed, the number of males classified as unemployed was divided by the male population for each of these 20 random groups. The standard deviation, s, of these ratios was computed and the standard error of the mean, $\frac{s}{\sqrt{20}}$, was obtained.

Before the standard errors for geographic divisions were computed the 20 random groups for most of the divisions were consolidated into 10 random groups, in order to minimize the approximations involved, as explained below. By a similar technique another distribution of 40 random groups was obtained to provide more accurate estimates of sampling errors of certain statistics for the United States. But these were not distributed by geographic divisions.

The balancing of the random groups with an equal number of observations from each stratum gives the same variance between random groups that would have been obtained, by an analysis of variance technique, as the residual variance after extracting the variances associated with geographic divisions and with the type of route (or size of city in which the postal route was located).[8] Some imperfection arises from the fact that the number of observations in each stratum is not the same and perfect balance cannot be obtained.

There were several causes influencing the selection of the number of random groups. So far as the method outlined above is concerned, the larger the number of random groups the more accurate the result, because the estimate of variance is based on a larger number of observations. From this viewpoint it would have been better to deal with each route separately, instead of consolidating them into random groups. However, three factors were operating to reduce the number of random groups.

First, the approximation involved in dealing with ratios of means, rather than simple means, is less important for a small number of random groups than for a large number. The variances desired were variances of ratios of two means. The technique just outlined, while valid for estimating the variance of a mean, involves an approximation when used for estimating the variance of a ratio of two means. The approximation is negligible when the coefficient of variation of the means from which the ratio is computed is small, but becomes important as the size of the coefficients of variation increases.[9] The coefficient of variation is

[7] Although the sample was actually stratified on individual states, the nine geographic divisions were considered as the strata in computing sampling errors.

[8] This is true if the observations are distributed at random, and if the variance of simple means is being measured instead of the variance of ratios of means. It is approximately true, also, if the variance of ratios of means is being measured, provided the coefficients of variation of the individual means are small. (See footnote 9.)

[9] Yule, G. Udny, *An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics*. Ninth edition, revised. London: Charles Griffin and Co., Limited, 1929. Pp. 214-215. To the extent that the formulas given (by Yule) for the standard deviation of a ratio of two variables is a satisfactory approximation, the variance of the ratio of the means is the same as the variance of the mean of the ratios.

less, of course, for means of grouped observations than it is for the individual items, and the larger the number of observations in the group (and, therefore, the smaller the number of random groups) the smaller the coefficient of variation.

Second, the smaller the number of random groups the better is the opportunity to obtain an approximate balance of the different strata.

Third, the tabulation and computing work increases in proportion to the number of random groups, and, therefore, from a practical standpoint, the number of random groups was necessarily limited.

Tables 77 and 78 give sampling errors computed from 40, 20, or 10 random groups by the method outlined above. These sampling errors relate to the specified summary statistics for the United States and for geographic divisions. The tables show the number of degrees of freedom on which each standard error was based, the actual standard error, and also the 99 percent fiducial limits expressed as relative deviations from their respective means (percentages). These relative deviations are referred to as fiducial limit coefficients and are an index of relative accuracy. The fiducial limit coefficient may be more easily recognized as t times the coefficient of variation of the estimated mean. Tables 77 and 78 include sampling errors of some statistics for which fiducial limits have not been given elsewhere. Table 78, particularly, includes sampling errors by geographic divisions for percentages of workers, as well as for percentages of population. It also gives sampling errors for the fully employed.

TABLE 77.—STANDARD ERRORS AND FIDUCIAL LIMIT COEFFICIENTS OF (1) PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION, (2) PERCENTAGES OF WORKERS, AND (3) PERCENTAGES OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION, BY SEX FOR SPECIFIED FUNCTIONAL CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES [1]

DESIGNATION AND SEX	Degrees of freedom	EMPLOYED OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT		TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED AND EMERGENCY WORKERS		TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED		EMERGENCY WORKERS		PARTLY UNEMPLOYED		FULLY EMPLOYED	
		Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient
Percent of population:													
Both sexes	39			0.223	5.2	0.190	5.4	0.049	6.3	0.139	6.5		
Both sexes	19	0.166	0.8									0.208	1.5
Male	19	0.140	0.5	0.242	4.4	0.183	4.3	0.081	6.8	0.173	5.9	0.318	1.5
Female	19	0.305	2.8	0.161	5.9	0.145	5.9	0.030	10.8	0.090	8.0	0.214	3.2
Percent of workers:													
Both sexes	19			0.313	4.5	0.253	4.4	0.087	6.9	0.183	5.3	0.357	1.5
Male	19			0.291	4.6	0.219	4.4	0.097	7.1	0.207	6.0	0.343	1.4
Female	19			0.425	4.9	0.393	5.1	0.086	9.4	0.250	7.0	0.529	2.5
Percent of completeness of registration:													
Both sexes	39			0.704	2.7	0.708	2.9	1.008	2.8	0.899	4.2		
Male	39			0.738	2.6	0.794	3.0	0.965	2.6	0.939	3.9		
Female	39			0.860	4.1	0.893	4.5	1.700	5.4	1.016	7.3		
The ratio (in percent) of the number enumerated to the number who registered: [2]													
Both sexes	39			1,376	2.6	1.651	2.9	1.057	2.8	2.690	4.2		
Male	39			1,192	2.5	1.483	2.9	0.973	2.6	2.161	3.8		
Female	39			2,643	4.0	3.036	4.4	2.449	5.6	6.990	7.1		

[1] The statistics to which these standard errors and fiducial limit coefficients relate are given in tables 8 and 50, and at other places throughout the report. The standard errors are estimated from the sample. The fiducial limit coefficient may be defined as follows:

$$\text{Fiducial limit coefficient} = \frac{100 t s_{\overline{p}}}{\overline{p}}, \text{ where}$$

$s_{\overline{p}}$ = standard error of a percentage, $\overline{p}$,
t = value of t distribution associated with the proper number of degrees of freedom and (in this case) a probability of 99 percent.

Thus, the fiducial limit coefficient is a measure of relative accuracy. This coefficient multiplied by the percentage to which it relates gives the fiducial limit expressed as a deviation from that percentage.

[2] Reciprocal of the percent of completeness of registration.

TABLE 78.—STANDARD ERRORS AND FIDUCIAL LIMIT COEFFICIENTS OF (1) PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION, (2) PERCENTAGES OF WORKERS, AND (3) PERCENTAGES OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION, BY SEX FOR SPECIFIED FUNCTIONAL CLASSES,[1] FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

CLASS AND SEX	UNITED STATES		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION															
			New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific	
	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient
Degrees of freedom	[1] 19 (or 39	[1] 19 or 39	9	9	19	19	19	19	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
PERCENT OF POPULATION																				
MALE																				
Employed or available for employment	0.146	0.5	0.248	0.9	0.313	1.0	0.475	1.6	0.358	1.4	0.466	1.8	0.634	2.0	0.781	3.0	0.697	2.7	0.474	1.8
Totally unemployed	0.183	4.3	0.592	14.5	0.508	9.4	0.367	9.3	0.250	8.4	0.673	22.3	0.955	30.1	0.552	13.8	0.745	19.4	0.557	14.8
Emergency workers	0.081	6.8	0.373	34.6	0.222	15.9	0.191	17.1	0.212	23.0	0.219	27.4	0.328	33.3	0.286	28.2	0.624	42.3	0.210	24.4
Partly unemployed	0.173	6.9	0.775	23.3	0.418	13.6	0.470	14.4	0.358	17.9	0.651	25.5	0.776	30.4	0.626	23.1	0.885	51.4	0.215	11.9
Fully employed	0.318	1.5	1.045	6.0	1.059	6.4	0.888	4.2	0.593	3.1	1.122	5.8	2.062	11.2	1.508	8.8	1.371	7.6	0.940	5.0
FEMALE																				
Employed or available for employment	0.305	2.8	0.699	6.0	0.874	7.1	0.486	4.6	0.781	9.5	1.450	13.6	1.702	21.0	1.138	13.2	1.957	23.6	1.041	10.5
Totally unemployed	0.145	5.9	0.394	15.6	0.421	13.8	0.277	12.8	0.222	14.4	0.778	34.6	0.594	29.7	0.398	18.7	0.456	27.0	0.479	24.3
Emergency workers	0.030	10.8	0.072	29.4	0.061	21.7	0.032	15.3	0.057	26.5	0.076	27.6	0.058	23.7	0.083	22.6	0.134	29.1	0.111	36.0
Partly unemployed	0.090	8.0	0.426	27.1	0.270	20.4	0.123	13.0	0.218	32.2	0.439	35.7	0.355	37.2	0.301	34.9	0.234	40.0	0.143	18.6
Fully employed	0.214	3.2	0.650	9.6	0.625	8.9	0.438	6.7	0.804	16.2	0.568	8.8	0.831	19.2	0.740	15.5	1.559	31.5	0.662	10.8
PERCENT OF WORKERS																				
MALE																				
Totally unemployed	0.219	4.4	0.690	14.5	0.649	10.5	0.446	9.7	0.311	8.9	0.772	22.0	1.151	30.7	0.650	13.7	0.867	18.9	0.645	14.6
Emergency workers	0.097	7.1	0.442	35.0	0.279	17.4	0.228	17.6	0.260	24.1	0.254	26.7	0.412	35.2	0.350	28.6	0.751	42.8	0.254	25.0
Partly unemployed	0.207	6.0	0.874	22.6	0.496	13.9	0.550	14.6	0.430	18.1	0.747	25.0	0.923	30.6	0.786	24.6	1.111	54.7	0.245	11.5
Fully employed	0.343	1.4	1.338	6.6	1.054	4.6	1.053	4.3	0.455	2.0	1.490	6.6	2.368	10.9	1.615	7.9	1.355	6.3	1.147	6.2
FEMALE																				
Totally unemployed	0.393	6.1	0.853	12.7	0.950	10.9	0.788	11.0	1.019	17.6	1.600	24.8	1.791	23.5	1.034	13.7	1.522	24.2	1.297	21.3
Emergency workers	0.086	9.4	0.208	32.3	0.143	17.8	0.098	14.1	0.198	23.8	0.276	35.9	0.160	16.8	0.260	20.6	0.609	36.0	0.338	36.6
Partly unemployed	0.250	7.0	0.978	23.6	0.573	15.1	0.421	13.4	0.781	31.0	0.996	28.1	0.795	22.3	0.909	29.5	0.804	37.3	0.372	15.3
Fully employed	0.529	2.5	1.635	9.1	1.417	7.1	0.967	4.5	1.387	7.0	2.413	12.9	2.377	14.4	1.782	10.5	2.001	10.9	2.351	12.3
PERCENT OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION																				
MALE																				
Totally unemployed	0.794	3.0	1.585	7.5	1.797	7.0	1.064	4.4	1.709	7.7	3.350	14.2	4.491	16.3	2.074	9.2	4.750	26.7	1.228	6.0
Emergency workers	0.965	2.6	3.351	11.4	1.608	4.5	1.901	6.4	2.162	7.2	3.511	11.4	3.296	10.2	4.904	14.1	5.840	21.1	4.588	14.5
Partly unemployed	0.939	3.9	4.153	23.9	2.296	10.0	1.674	8.7	3.856	16.4	3.496	18.4	7.469	31.6	6.384	26.9	15.811	53.8	4.249	16.6
FEMALE																				
Totally unemployed	0.893	4.5	2.597	15.8	1.902	9.8	1.364	7.8	1.788	12.0	2.905	17.1	3.724	19.0	2.851	17.6	4.667	34.9	1.632	10.6
Emergency workers	1.700	5.4	2.652	9.6	3.151	10.1	2.980	10.8	4.732	19.9	3.347	12.8	2.141	8.1	5.274	19.1	4.266	16.9	4.909	18.2
Partly unemployed	1.016	7.3	3.455	27.4	3.471	25.1	1.257	12.0	2.383	20.0	4.117	37.2	1.836	16.4	6.140	42.2	5.110	41.2	2.215	18.0

[1] The statistics to which these standard errors and fiducial limit coefficients relate are given in tables 33 and 52, and at other places throughout the report. The standard errors are estimated from the sample. Those for the United States relating to either percentages of population or percentages of workers are based on 19 degrees of freedom, and those relating to percentage of completeness of registration are based on 39 degrees of freedom. All standard errors for the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions are based on 19 degrees of freedom, and those for all other divisions are based on 9 degrees of freedom. The fiducial limit coefficient is defined in footnote 1, table 76.

Regression method for rural-urban sampling errors.—Sampling errors of statistics for rural-urban groups were computed by a regression method, entirely different from the random group technique already explained. The method used is an approximate one, but the fact that the variances for the entire United States computed by this method are the same or within random sampling range of those found from the 40 or 20 random groups indicates a satisfactory approximation. In this method there was no consolidation into random groups—each of the postal routes was treated individually as an independent observation. The procedure was as follows:

Suppose it is desired to find the sampling error of the ratio of completeness of registration, $\frac{\Sigma Y}{\Sigma X}$, where Y represents the number who voluntarily registered as totally unemployed on each postal route, and X the corresponding number enumerated as totally unemployed. If $\overline{Y}$ is the average number registered as totally unemployed per postal route, and $\overline{X}$ the average number enumerated as totally unemployed, then $\frac{\Sigma Y}{\Sigma X}=\frac{\overline{Y}}{\overline{X}}$, and this ratio of the means is the ratio of completeness of registration for the specified postal routes; for example, in the sample postal routes for any particular city-size group.[10]

The approximate sampling error of this ratio was obtained from the formula $\frac{\sigma_{Y\cdot X}}{\sqrt{n}\,\overline{X}}$, where $\sigma_{Y\cdot X}$ is the standard error of estimate around the regression line of Y on X, and n is the number of observations (postal routes) in the sample. It would be possible to substitute the true mean of the X's (if it were known), M_X, in the sample regression equations and to obtain a predicted value, M'_Y, of the corresponding mean of the Y's. The standard error of the ratio of M'_Y to M_X would be given approximately by the above formula.[11] The ratio $\frac{M'_Y}{M_X}$ will be exactly the same as the ratio of the sample means, $\frac{\overline{Y}}{\overline{X}}$, providing the Y intercept of the regression line is zero. Furthermore, minor fluctuations of the Y intercept from 0 will not make the ratio of the sample means appreciably different from the ratio of M'_Y to M_X. For the particular regression lines found in this study the approximation of the Y intercepts to zero is fairly close, and the distribution of the ratio of the sample means is, therefore, similar to the distribution of the ratio of the predicted M'_Y to the true M_X. The sampling errors computed by this procedure are shown in table 79, below. Both the standard errors and the corresponding 99 percent fiducial limit coefficients for certain statistics are shown in this table.

The sampling errors for consolidated rural-urban groups, and those for all areas combined, were obtained by combining the variances for the individual city-size groups, rather than by the same direct regression procedure. Thus, advantage was taken of the stratification. The standard errors relating to statistics for all areas in table 77 may be compared with those in table 79, for a check on the accuracy of the regression method. Most of the sampling errors are nearly the same by whichever method they are obtained.

Sampling errors of estimated totals.—The method of computing the limits of sampling variation relating to the estimated total number in each functional class (tables 3 and 6) may be explained by illustrating the computation of the limits for totally unemployed males.

The estimated number of totally unemployed males was obtained, as explained previously, by dividing the age-sex specific ratios of completeness of registration into the total number of registered unemployed in the same age-sex group. This process is identically equivalent to multiplying the total registration figure by the reciprocal of the ratio of completeness of registration; that is, by the ratio of the enumerated unemployed to the registered unemployed. The ratio of enumerated unemployed to registered unemployed within sample areas is subject to sampling errors. If the ratio is multiplied by a figure which is not subject to sampling variations, the sampling error of the product is equal to the constant times the sampling error of the ratio. This process is followed in estimating the United States totals, where the ratio of the enumerated unemployed to the registered unemployed in check areas (for each age-sex specific group) is multiplied by the corresponding complete registration figure (which is a known figure not subject to sampling variations). Therefore, the sampling error of the total estimate is equal to the sampling error of the ratio multiplied by the total number of registrations.

[10] In the measurement of sampling errors by size of city, the only stratum recognized was the rural-urban group. Geographic divisions were not treated as separate strata.

[11] The formula for the standard error of $\frac{M'_Y}{M_X}$ should take into account the deviation of $\overline{X}$ from M_X, although this deviation is not taken into account in the formula given. The exact formula cannot be used because the true mean is unknown. The modification in the formula is not serious since the deviations of $\overline{X}$ from M_X should be relatively small. See R. A. Fisher, *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*. London: Oliver and Boyd, 1936. Pp. 140–142.

TABLE 79.—STANDARD ERRORS AND FIDUCIAL LIMIT COEFFICIENTS OF (1) PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION, AND (2) PERCENTAGES OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION, BY UNEMPLOYMENT CLASS AND SEX, FOR RURAL TERRITORY AND FOR URBAN PLACES BY SIZE[1]

CLASS AND SEX	TOTAL		RURAL TERRITORY		URBAN PLACES									
					Under 10,000		10,000 to 25,000		25,000 to 350,000		350,000 to 1,000,000		1,000,000 and over	
	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient	Standard error	Fiducial limit coefficient
PERCENT OF POPULATION														
MALE														
Totally unemployed	0.197	4.1	0.314	7.8	0.367	8.9	0.664	15.7	0.409	8.0	0.745	14.3	0.647	11.0
Emergency workers	0.098	7.4	0.149	12.8	0.254	22.0	0.324	26.6	0.193	13.9	0.450	28.8	0.278	20.2
Partly unemployed	0.202	6.2	0.340	10.3	0.646	18.5	0.560	18.6	0.528	14.9	0.521	18.3	0.346	12.6
FEMALE														
Totally unemployed	0.155	5.7	0.170	10.0	0.315	13.4	0.317	14.1	0.326	10.0	0.648	19.8	0.576	16.2
Emergency workers	0.025	7.9	0.028	14.2	0.063	20.5	0.073	24.1	0.049	12.8	0.108	25.7	0.077	25.3
Partly unemployed	0.103	8.3	0.136	18.5	0.342	24.7	0.294	22.0	0.235	14.9	0.224	17.9	0.332	23.4
PERCENT OF COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION														
MALE														
Totally unemployed	0.711	2.5	1.811	6.4	1.441	5.6	2.127	7.6	1.031	3.7	1.914	7.0	1.897	6.8
Emergency workers	0.964	2.5	2.353	6.0	2.032	5.4	2.872	7.5	2.018	5.2	2.064	5.4	1.812	4.6
Partly unemployed	1.174	4.6	2.450	9.0	3.242	13.3	3.522	14.0	2.392	9.7	2.844	12.3	2.551	10.2
FEMALE														
Totally unemployed	0.717	3.5	1.926	9.7	1.651	9.1	2.519	12.7	1.251	6.1	2.322	11.2	1.194	5.4
Emergency workers	1.359	4.1	3.481	10.3	3.155	10.1	3.317	10.7	2.313	6.8	4.398	14.5	3.707	11.0
Partly unemployed	0.885	6.1	2.109	16.9	2.226	17.4	2.562	18.8	1.847	11.5	2.609	18.3	1.567	10.3
Degrees of freedom	1,624		780		185		111		305		107		136	

[1] The statistics to which these standard errors and fiducial limit coefficients relate are given in tables 19 and 51, and at other places throughout the report. The standard errors are estimated from the sample. The fiducial limit coefficient is the percent that the fiducial limit is of the percentage to which it relates, and is defined in footnote 1, table 77.

The estimated number of totally unemployed males for all ages was obtained by adding together the estimates for each age group, but it would have been possible to estimate the total by merely multiplying the ratio of enumerated unemployed to the registered unemployed (for all ages combined) by the total number of registrations (for all ages). This latter method would give estimates subject to slightly larger sampling variations than the method actually employed. It was not feasible to compute the sampling errors applying to estimates made by specific age groups, since the statistics by age groups are not independent. The sampling errors which have been given, therefore, are those that apply to this last method of estimating.

Specifically, the sampling error for the totally unemployed males was computed as follows:

Number of enumerated totally unemployed males, sample areas (table 7) 88,859
Number of registered totally unemployed males, sample areas (table 57) 63,960
Ratio of enumerated to registered totally unemployed and its fiducial limit (percent) ..... 138.9±4.01
(The fiducial limit equals t (in this case 2.704) times 1.483, the standard error given in table 77.)
Number of males who registered as totally unemployed in the United States (table 64) 4,143,194

Estimated number of totally unemployed males and the standard error of the estimate is, therefore, equal to 4,143,194 (1.389±.0401)=5,755,000±166,000.

The estimated number of totally unemployed became 5,761,000 by adding together the estimates by age, instead of the 5,755,000 obtained above, and the fiducial limit of 166,000 is assumed to apply to the 5,761,000.

Exactly the same procedure was used in getting the sampling errors for other estimated totals, whether the estimates were based on percentages of completeness of registration or percentages of population. The standard errors of these percentages are given in table 77.

Sampling errors for statistics by age, race, and other detailed classifications.—Neither of the methods outlined above was available for computing sampling errors of statistics by age, race, or other detailed classifications. For these subjects the separate tabulation of the data for each of the routes individually was not feasible. The technique of consolidating routes into random groups, which might have been incorporated into the tabulations, was not decided upon until after the machine runs were completed.

A special sample of 173 routes was drawn from the 1,640, and tabulations were made for these routes individually. This afforded an opportunity to study sampling errors by age and color. Such sampling errors have been computed, and have served to indicate the general reliability of the data. However, in a few instances statistically significant differences are found by comparing the variances of certain statistics estimated from the 173 routes with the same variances estimated from the complete sample. These differences indicate that the 173 special sample may not give reliable estimates of variances, and, therefore, the standard errors of statistics by age and color have not been considered sufficiently reliable to publish.

The analysis of the 173 sample has demonstrated that the statistics showing the composition of the functional classes by age are subject to somewhat larger sampling variations, relatively, than are the corresponding figures not by age. However, the sampling variations of most statistics by age that relate to the entire United States are not large enough to interfere with reasonably precise interpretations. Throughout the report, cautions have been inserted with respect to the sampling variations to be expected in the detailed statistics wherever it has been considered advisable.

Use of sampling errors in testing significance of differences.—In the text of the report, chapter VI, page 51, it was stated that statistically significant differences had been found between geographic divisions in the incidence of unemployment. Similar types of statements, either that differences are or are not significant, appear elsewhere throughout the report. The technique that has been followed in determining the statistical significance of differences is a modification of the analysis of variance procedure,[12] and it has exceedingly useful applications in interpreting the data presented in this report, especially those data for geographic divisions or rural-urban groups.

The method is applicable for determining whether the differences between two or more independent statistics are significant, and answers the question: "Are the variations in a certain statistic between geographic divisions (or between any other independent groups) greater than can be explained by chance?" If the differences are greater, they may be interpreted as having statistical significance.

The procedure followed in testing the significance of the differences between geographic divisions in the percentages of the male population unemployed will describe the method.

[12] Fisher, R. A., *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*. London: Oliver and Boyd, 1936. Pp. 226-243; Snedecor, G. W., *Calculation and Interpretation of Analysis of Variance and Covariance*. Ames, Iowa: Collegiate Press, 1934.

The percent of the male population totally unemployed in sample areas for all geographic divisions combined is $\overline{p}=12.3$, and the standard error of this percentage, estimated from the sample, is $s_{\overline{p}}=0.183$. In this case, $\overline{p}$ is based on a sample of $n=1,640$ postal routes.

If the true (although unknown) standard error of $\overline{p}$ is $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{1,640}}$, where the drawing of the 1,640 observations in the sample has been at random but controlled within specified strata (*i. e.*, city-size groups or types of postal routes, and States) then $s_1^2=ns_{\overline{p}}^2=1,640\ (0.183)^2=54.9$ is an estimate of σ^2.

Furthermore, if there are no differences between the several geographic divisions in the percent of the male population totally unemployed, the percentage for each geographic division will fluctuate around the true mean, π, of which $\overline{p}=12.3$ is an estimate, with a standard error of $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n_g}}$; where n_g is the number of independent observations (postal routes) included in the sample for the geographic division and σ is $\sqrt{1,640}$ times the standard error of $\overline{p}$, as defined in the preceding paragraph. From this relationship, and on the hypothesis that there are no differences between geographic divisions in the percent unemployed, it is possible to get a second estimate of σ^2, which is independent of s_1^2, the estimate obtained above. The second estimate, s_2^2, is the "between means" variance obtained from the formula $s_2^2=\frac{\Sigma n_g d_g^2}{m-1}$; where $d_g=\overline{p}-\overline{p}_g$ is the deviation of the group mean (or geographic division mean in this case) from the mean for all groups combined; and m is the number of groups (geographic divisions).

The actual computation of this second estimate of σ^2 for the percent of the male population unemployed is as follows:

TABLE 80.—COMPUTATION OF VARIANCE BETWEEN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE PERCENT OF THE MALE POPULATION UNEMPLOYED

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Number of postal routes n_g	Percent of male population unemployed $\overline{p}_g$	$\overline{p}-\overline{p}_g=$ d_g	d_g^2	$n_g d_g^2$
New England	105	13.3	1.0	1.00	105.00
Middle Atlantic	290	15.4	3.1	9.61	2,786.90
East North Central	368	11.3	−1.0	1.00	368.00
West North Central	231	9.7	−2.6	6.76	1,561.56
South Atlantic	206	9.8	−2.5	6.25	1,287.50
East South Central	115	10.3	−2.0	4.00	460.00
West South Central	124	13.0	0.7	0.49	60.76
Mountain	76	12.5	0.2	0.04	3.04
Pacific	125	12.2	−0.1	0.01	1.25
Total	1,640	$\overline{p}=12.3$			$\Sigma n_g d_g^2=6634.01$

Then, $s_2^2=\frac{\Sigma n_g d_g^2}{m-1}=\frac{6,634.01}{8}=829.3$, which is the second estimate of σ^2, from the variation of the geographic division percentages.

If the two independent estimates of σ^2 differ no more than would be expected from random sampling variations, then the data are consistent with the hypothesis that there are no differences between geographic divisions. On the other hand, if the difference between the two estimates is greater than would be expected from random sampling (for example, if the probability is less than 1 percent that a difference as large or larger than the one observed would arise by chance) then the hypothesis is untenable and it may be said that differences between geographic divisions in the percentages unemployed are statistically significant.

To test the significance of the difference between the two estimates of σ^2, the z distribution, or the F distribution (which is an identical test in more usable form) may be used.[13] The ordinary formula for testing the significance of differences of two standard deviations is not applicable here since these estimates are based on a relatively small number of observations.

In this case s_1^2, the estimate of σ^2 obtained from the standard error of $\overline{p}$ is 54.9 and is based on 19 degrees of freedom; and the second estimate, s_2^2, obtained from the distribution of the geographic division percentages, is 829.3, based on $m-1$ or 8 degrees of freedom. F is the ratio of the larger of these variances to the smaller, and equals 15.1. From the table of F, with 19 degrees of freedom for the larger variance and 8 degrees of freedom for the smaller, the probability that F will exceed 3.17 is 1 percent. Thus, the probability that these variances are the same is very remote, and the differences between the geographic divisions, therefore, are highly significant.[14]

The same technique may be used to test the significance of the difference between the percentages of two or more of the geographic divisions. In each case $\overline{p}$ should be the percentage unemployed for the combined divisions that are being tested.

It should be emphasized that the above test involves an approximation when dealing with ratios of which both the numerator and denominator are subject to sampling errors, an approximation which is not involved when dealing with simple magnitudes. If the coefficients of variation of the variables from which the ratios have been computed are small, however, the tests should give accurate results. Furthermore, the technique is applicable only where the statistics are independent. It is impossible, for example, to use this technique to measure the significance of the differences between the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations in the percentages unemployed, because these are not independent statistics.

One caution is necessary. The sampling errors explained and presented in this appendix relate to all postal delivery areas in the United States, and their extension to the entire United States is not justified except under special circumstances. Appendixes B and C provide empirical evidence, however, that the estimated statistics with their sampling errors may be interpreted with some confidence as relating to the entire United States. No examination has been made of the validity of such generalizations of statistics for geographic divisions to their respective total populations. The statistics for rural-urban groups, except those relating to rural territory and to cities of less than 10,000 population, may be safely interpreted as representing the total populations.

[13] Refer to Fisher, R. A., *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*. London: Oliver and Boyd, 1936. Pp. 248–251, for distribution of z; and to Davies, George R., and Yoder, Dale, *Business Statistics*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1937. Pp. 528–531, for complete table of F. Also, Snedecor, G. W., *op. cit.*, p. 88.

[14] It is important to remember that there is no way of proving that the hypothesis of homogeneity is true, but only that it is false. If the two variances are no more different than would be expected from random sampling, the data are consistent with but do not prove, the hypothesis. This is especially important to remember in interpreting the sampling errors of ratios of completeness of registration, where the lack of proof that there are differences does not prove that there are none.

APPENDIX E

THE POSTAL ROUTE SAMPLE

The purpose of the enumerative check census and its relation to the voluntary registration have been discussed in the introduction and in chapter I of this volume. This appendix gives an explanation of the conditions affecting the method of sampling used in the enumerative check census, and the selection and enumeration of the sample postal routes.

The procedure to be followed in the enumerative check census was required to meet several important conditions:

(1) That the method be understood and accepted by the general public, and not be subject to partisan criticism as to its measurement of unemployment;

(2) That the check census be taken immediately after the completion of the voluntary registration. This limitation imposed a time schedule which did not permit the selection and the delineation of such sample areas as might require individual maps and descriptions for a large corps of enumerators;

(3) That it be conducted, if possible, by regular employees of the Post Office Department. This limitation required the selection of sample units in areas regularly receiving postal delivery service; and

(4) That it meet scientific tests as to its statistical adequacy.

Sampling methods considered.—Several methods of sampling the population of the United States were considered before the final selection of postal routes as the sample units was decided upon. The possibility of enumerating completely all of the population in a number of cities and rural counties selected in such a manner as to be representative of the entire country was first considered. This plan, involving a relatively small number of sample areas, had been used by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and other federal agencies in securing national data. The major difficulties of this procedure were: (1) The selection of an adequately representative sample; (2) the perfection of field enumeration controls; and (3) the training of an adequate staff within the brief period allowed for preparatory work. It was apparent that, because of the relatively few areas which could be enumerated in this type of sample, unusual economic conditions might unduly influence the employment and unemployment data secured in the sample even though the combined areas were normally representative of the population in the country as a whole. A further weakness of this type of sample was that it would require many more enumerators in certain areas than were available from the regular employees of the Post Office Department.

A second plan contemplated a complete enumeration of smaller predetermined areas such as wards, precincts, city blocks, townships, census enumeration districts, etc. This procedure would have given a larger number of sample units but would have necessitated considerable preliminary work in the selection and description of the sample units. Like the city-county method it would have required the enumeration of the population in areas not served by the Post Office Department and for which regular postal employees were not available.

Several plans involving a "skip-stop" enumeration of selected areas served by postal carriers were considered. The one receiving the most attention contemplated the enumeration of every tenth household on every tenth postal route. The objections to this type of sample were that it would be very difficult to administer and control, and that it might be difficult to convince the public that the procedure was unbiased because the enumerator (postal carrier) would apparently, though not actually, arbitrarily select the families to be enumerated.

The plan finally adopted involved the complete enumeration of selected postal routes throughout the entire country. This method was particularly advantageous because it made possible the segregation in each local post office of the voluntary registration cards received from the individuals residing on the selected routes, and thus permitted parallel tabulation to be made between the information secured on the check census and that provided by the voluntary registration. A further advantage of this method was that it utilized an established administrative area used by the Post Office Department, and did not require the preparation of maps or other descriptive material. The complete postal route sample made it possible to explain to all residents in a particular neighborhood that their route

had been selected for the check without making it necessary to give general publicity to the sample enumeration throughout an entire city or county.

The most serious disadvantage of the complete route procedure was that only about 82 percent of the nation's population resided on postal routes. The nondelivery areas are principally in small communities (in most instances those with less than 2,500 population), in newly developed or unimproved sections of cities, and in sparsely settled rural areas. It has been indicated in appendix C, and elsewhere in this report that although the exclusion of the population residing in nondelivery areas may have affected the representativeness of the sample as a measure of the entire population of the United States this did not seriously bias the sample as a measure of the registration procedure.

Selection of sample routes.—After the technical and administrative problems relating to the size of sample required to attain various degrees of reliability were considered in connection with each suggested method of sampling, complete postal routes were selected as the most satisfactory sample units. It was determined that approximately 2 percent of the postal routes in the United States should be included in the sample, and that the selection should be made so that the percentage of population would vary only slightly from State to State, except that no State should be represented in the sample by less than 10 postal routes. A quick analysis indicated that a sample of 2 percent of all postal routes would probably provide a sufficiently large number of sampling units with which to make reliable estimates for the United States as a whole and relatively reliable estimates for the major geographic divisions. At no time, however, was there an expectation that the sample would be large enough to give independent employment and unemployment estimates or direct comparisons with the registration data for individual States. That a uniform 2-percent sample of the routes in all States would provide less reliable statistics in sparsely settled areas than in urban communities was realized, but this statistical disadvantage was offset by the advantage of a uniform sampling ratio from the point of view of public relations.

The first step in the selection of the routes to be included in the sample was the classification of all the routes within each State by type (city or village, rural, star), by size of city, and by geographic location. Ten classes of routes were distinguished according to type, and by size of city for cities with 10,000 or more population in 1930. The cities within a State were listed in order of size to assure a direct proportion of sample routes for each city-size group. Cities with a population of 10,000 or more were handled as individual units, and the smaller cities and villages were grouped geographically so as to insure sampling from the routes in a contiguous area within each section of a State. A definite order for all routes in each of the ten major classifications of the groups resulted from this procedure. In order to eliminate nonresidential routes, a list of business routes was secured from each postmaster. Of the 93,628 routes in the United States, 2,132 were eliminated as entirely (or almost entirely) nonresidential. The routes were then grouped into blocks of 50—the first 50 in a class constituting the first block, the next the second block, etc.—and were numbered from 1 to 50. Within a given block, therefore, there were only the routes of a particular class, for example, the city (or village) delivery routes for a particular size group and for a given section of a State.

The exact route from each block of 50 to be used in the enumerative check was selected by the Vice President of the United States on November 19, 1937, when he chose the number "42" from among the 50 numbered disks in a hat. The route corresponding to the serial number "42" was taken from each block of 50. This gave 1,859 routes or approximately 2 percent of the 91,596 routes in the United States (excluding the 2,132 business routes). The 42nd route in each block might have any local or administrative designation whatever; the unemployment census knew these routes only by place, i. e., post office, substation, or branch name and location; for example, route number "42" might be the fifth route (in order of post office numbering) from Post Office X. From the records of the Post Office Department it was possible to determine that the fifth route from Post Office X was locally designated "route number 21."

All considerations, both theoretical and practical, indicate that this procedure gave the equivalent of a thorough shuffling and a random selection of routes within route types, size of city, and State. Of course, great differences as to population characteristics, amount of unemployment, etc., occurred within routes of a given type in a State but not as great as between route types or States.

In order to have a minimum of at least 10 sample routes in each State it was necessary arbitrarily to pick 31 routes to be added to the States of Arizona, Delaware, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, which did not have a total of at least 10 blocks of 50 routes each.

Enumeration of sample routes.—After the proper local identity had been determined for each route, the Post Office Department notified the postmasters by

telegram or letter of the routes to be enumerated, and issued instructions that all voluntary registration cards received from residents on each of these routes should be held until further notice. Forms for the route identification of these voluntary registration cards were sent immediately to all postmasters, and these registrations were forwarded to Washington in separate packages from other voluntary registrations.[1]

The necessary supplies and instructions for the enumerative check were immediately dispatched to local post offices so that the enumeration could be started within a week after the close of the voluntary registration.

Because it was regarded as of the greatest importance that no one should have advance knowledge of the areas in which the enumerative check was to be made, it was necessary to postpone the notification of individual postmasters as to the routes selected for the enumeration until after all local checking of the voluntary report cards had been completed. An examination of the post office instructions in appendix F indicates the exact timing of the return of registration cards and the beginning of the enumerative check.

The house-to-house canvass was started throughout the entire country on November 29, 1937. Only one enumerator was used on most star, rural, village, and city routes, but in some cases it was necessary to use two or more enumerators because of the density of the population. The carrier regularly assigned to the selected route was instructed to prepare in advance of November 29 an enumeration schedule (Form EC–1) for each household on his route. (See Post Office Instructions, appendix F.) He did this by entering the street address (or box number) on the form, and often added the name of the head of the family. The carrier then made a list of the street addresses (or box numbers), which he had entered on the forms. This list served as a check to insure the return of all forms.

The enumeration of all routes was conducted by regular uniformed carriers, or by regular substitute carriers, as far as possible without interfering with regular postal service. In communities where a large proportion of the population was of foreign birth, carriers familiar with the language were used to conduct the enumeration. If the information for all members of the household could not be secured on the first call a second and sometimes a third call was necessary. No more than three calls were made at any household.

Completed schedules were packaged by routes and all schedules were forwarded to Washington. No forms were sent to Washington by any postmaster until the enumerations of all his routes were completed.

The speed with which the canvass was conducted did not permit the reference of all field questions to the Washington office. In most cases they were handled by postal inspectors familiar with local conditions. Both the postal inspectors and the carriers received printed instructions (reproduced in appendix F) covering their work on the enumerative check canvass. These instructions together with the definitions on the back of the enumerative check schedule covered nearly all of the technical and administrative points raised by the enumerators.

During the field canvass 17 postal routes were eliminated for various reasons such as discontinuance or consolidation of the routes, non-residential routes, etc.

Selection of routes for tabular purposes.—For some routes no unemployment report cards could be located after the shipments were received in Washington, and for others no enumerative check schedules. Unless both the report cards and the schedules were received for a route it was eliminated as a sample unit, unless the fact that there had been no registrations from this route could be established. Both the enumerative check schedules and the report cards for each route were examined upon receipt in Washington to make sure that an identical area had been covered, and if not, the route was not used. For these reasons 202 routes were eliminated. In the final analysis, therefore, there was a total of 1,640 postal routes for which enumerative check schedules and unemployment report cards were accepted. All comparisons are based on these routes. The location of these routes is indicated by the frontispiece map, p. x.

[1] See appendix F, secs. 2–4, P 167.

APPENDIX F

SCHEDULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Page

1. The Enumerative Check Schedule 164
2. Instructions for the Enumeration 167
   Instructions issued by the Post Office Department to postmasters and other postal employees concerning the enumerative check.
3. Enumerator's Notice of Call 171
   This postal card form was used by the enumerator to arrange appointments for an interview when no one was at home on the first visit.
4. The Unemployment Report Card 172
5. Instructions for the Registration 173
   Instructions issued by the Post Office Department to postmasters and other postal employees concerning the voluntary registration.
6. Informational Pamphlet 181
   This pamphlet was distributed to postmasters, mayors' committees, and other persons who assisted in answering inquiries concerning the voluntary registration.

SPECIMEN FORM EC–1 AND INSTRUCTIONS

Printed below and slightly reduced from its actual size, is a specimen copy of EC–1 with entries made to illustrate typical situations. For the persons enumerated, these include: a fully employed head of family, a housewife, a part-time worker, a worker temporarily absent, an unemployed worker, a new worker, a full-time student, a retired invalid, and a worker on a special Government or emergency project. The specimen EC–1 Form as set out is followed by a narrative describing the manner in which an enumerator might receive the answers which are recorded on it. The instructions printed on the back of EC–1 are reproduced on the opposite page.

Form EC-1

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

Enumeration of Persons Residing on Selected Postal Routes

CONFIDENTIAL

A. Location of residence: 2102 North Lake St. (Street and number, or rural or star route box number); Madison (City, town, or village); Dane (County); Wisconsin (State)

Madison (Post office); Wisconsin (State); University Station (Post office station or branch); City delivery route No. 98; Rural route No. ____; Village delivery route No. ____; Star route No. ____

B. Does this household live on a farm? No (Yes or no)

C. Total number of persons in this household 11 D. Number less than 14 years of age 2

Line Number	NAME of each person 14 years of age or over living in this household (Enter last name first, then the given name)	Sex M or F	Color or race W, Neg, or O	Age at last birthday	Was this person working for pay (or profit) during the week of Nov. 14–20, 1937?	IF WORKING FOR PAY during week of November 14–20— Was he working full time?	If working part time— How many hours did he work during the week?	If working part time— Did he want more work?	IF NOT WORKING FOR PAY during week of November 14–20— Does he usually work for pay (or profit)?	Did he want work?	If he wanted work— Was he able to work?	If he wanted work— Was he actively seeking work?	Was this person employed on WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work during week of Nov. 14–20?
	Column No. →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					(Yes or no)	(Yes or no)		(Yes or no)	(Yes or no)	(Yes or no)	(Yes or no)	(Yes or no)	(Yes or no)
1	Johnson, Philip	M	W	56	Yes	Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	No
2	--, Martha	F	W	54	No	--	--	--	No	No	--	--	No
3	--, George	M	W	32	Yes	No	16	Yes	--	--	--	--	No
4	--, Helen	F	W	28	No	--	--	--	Yes	No	--	--	No
5	--, Arthur	M	W	24	No	--	--	--	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6	--, Peter	M	W	20	No	--	--	--	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7	--, Mary	F	W	17	No	--	--	--	No	No	--	--	No
8	Smith, Paul	M	W	80	No	--	--	--	No	No	--	--	No
9	Jones, Robert	M	W	24	Yes	Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes
10													
	Do not use this line												

IMPORTANT

1. Read carefully the instructions on other side of this form.
2. Make entries for ALL listed persons in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12
3. If answer in column 4 is "Yes," ask question 5, then questions 6 and 7 if working part time; put dashes in columns 8-11, inclusive.
4. If answer in column 4 is "No," put dashes in columns 5, 6, and 7, and ask questions in columns 8–11 as instructed.

16—6539

Calls	Date	Information obtained from: (or reason not completed)	*Signature of enumerator
1st	11-29	Mrs. Martha Johnson	Thomas E. Brown
2d			
3d			

Thomas E. Brown, the enumerator, begins his work on Monday, November 29, 1937. He has been instructed by the postmaster and furnished with a package of EC–1 Forms preaddressed for each dwelling on the route to which he is assigned, as well as a supply of EC–2 notices. The first EC–1 Form bears the address 2102 North Lake Street. It is not a farm, so he writes "No" in answer to "B". Mrs. Johnson answers the bell, and when Mr. Brown has introduced himself, explaining the purpose of his call, she gives him the following information about the members of her household.

There are 11 in all, including 2 not yet 14 years old. Mr. Brown writes in "11" and "2" for "C" and "D", respectively, and proceeds to list the names of the 9 grown-ups, and then to fill in the answers for each as Mrs. Johnson responds to the questions.

The head of the house is Philip Johnson, age 56. He was fully employed during the week of November 14–20 at a regular job. She is his wife, has always kept house for the family and does not want work for pay. Their oldest son, George, is 32. He has a regular job but was put on a part-time basis in September and worked only 16 hours during the week of November 14–20. Yes, he wants more work. Helen who is 28 has a job. She was out sick the week of November 14–20, but has since returned to work. Arthur, age 24, worked for several years up to last summer when he was laid off. He wanted a job during the week of November 14–20 and has been temporarily away from home in another city trying to find one. Peter, age 20, has not worked before but he, too, is looking for a job. Mary, age 17, is still in school. Paul Smith, age 80, is Mrs. Johnson's father who lives with her. He gave up working several years ago when his health made it impossible for him to carry on. Robert Jones, 24, is a roomer who is a laborer on a WPA project.

Mrs. Johnson also says that another family, the Smiths, live upstairs in the house. As he does not have an addressed EC–1 Form for the Smiths, Mr. Brown fills in a blank form for them and proceeds to his interview with Mrs. Smith.

16—6546

INSTRUCTIONS

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

A. Location.—Give address fully, including apartment number, floor number, rear, alley, etc., if necessary to identify the household.

B. Does this household live on a farm?—Consider as a farm any tract of land locally so regarded.

C. Total number of persons in this household.—Include all persons living in the same household unit, including servants and lodgers, also children and others **temporarily** away from this household.

D. Number less than 14 years of age.—Enter total number of persons in this household who are less than 14 years of age.

QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH PERSON

Name.—Before making the entries in any other column, list the names of all persons 14 years of age and over, then check with items "C" and "D," above, to account for every person in the household.

Write each name on a numbered line; never crowd additional names between lines or at bottom of form. For households with more than ten members 14 years of age and over, continue the listing on a second form, repeating the address.

Column 1. Sex.—Enter "M" for male and "F" for female.

Column 2. Color or race.—Enter "W" for white, "Neg" for Negro, and "O" for other. Enter persons of Mexican parentage as "white" (W). The "other" (O) group includes Indians, Chinese, etc.

Column 3. Age at last birthday.—If the exact age is not known, enter the approximate age.

Column 4. Was this person working for pay (or profit) during the week of November 14 to 20, 1937?—Enter "Yes" for each person who worked for pay (salary, wages, fees, commission, supplies, living quarters, etc.) or who worked for profit (in his own business, store, or on his own farm) at any time during the week of November 14–20. Enter "Yes" for each part-time worker, even though he worked only a few hours each day, or only a few days of that week.

Enter "No" for each person who was NOT working for pay or profit, as defined above, at any time during that week. In addition to persons who were totally unemployed, "No" should be entered for the following classes of persons:

a. Housewives and other unpaid persons engaged only in housework or helping without pay in a family business or store or on the family farm.

b. Sons, daughters, or other relatives who, without pay, help some member of the household in his work for pay or profit.

c. Full-time students, and retired or disabled persons.

d. Persons who had jobs but who were temporarily absent from work during the entire week because of sickness, strike, vacation, or other similar reasons.

FOR ALL PERSONS WORKING FOR PAY DURING WEEK

Columns 5, 6, and 7.—Answer only for persons who were working for pay or profit during the week of November 14–20. An entry of "Yes" in column 4 and of "No" in column 5 will indicate that entries are to be made in columns 6 and 7. An entry of "No" in column 4 requires dashes in columns 5, 6, and 7.

Column 5. If working for pay (or profit), was he working ful time during the week of November 14–20, 1937?—Enter "Yes" if the person says he was working full time—that is, if he worked what is generaly regarded as full time in his type of work in his locality. Enter "No" if he worked part time.

Column 6. If working part time for pay during the week, how many hours did he work?—For each person who was employed part time enter the total number of hours worked for pay or profit from Sunday, November 14, through Saturday, November 20, inclusive.

Column 7. If working part time for pay during the week, did he want more work?—Enter "Yes" if the person who worked part time during the week of November 14–20 was able to do more work and, except in unusual circumstances, was actually seeking more work.

FOR PERSONS NOT WORKING FOR PAY DURING WEEK

Columns 8, 9, 10, and 11.—Entries must be made in columns 8 and 9 for all persons who were not working for pay or profit during the week of November 14–20; that is, for all persons who answered "No" to question 4.

Entries MUST be made in columns 10 and 11 (as instructed below) if the person says that he wanted work during that week; that is, if the answer to question 9 is "Yes."

Column 8. Does this person usually work for pay (or profit)?—Enter "Yes" for all persons who usually, or customarily, work for pay or profit, even though they were not working during the week of November 14–20.

Enter "No" for persons who do not customarily work for pay—for example, full-time students, housewives, and other unpaid persons engaged only in housework, or helping without pay in a family business or on a family farm. Enter "No" for retired or permanently disabled persons, inmates of prisons, hospitals, etc.

Column 9. Did he want work?—"Want work" means that the person was anxious to obtain work for pay and, except in unusual circumstances, was actually seeking work.

Enter "Yes" for all persons who were not working during the week of November 14–20 and who wanted work.

Enter "No" for persons temporarily absent from jobs because they were on vacation, temporarily sick or disabled, etc. Enter "No" for persons who did not want work for pay, such as full-time students, wives, and other unpaid persons engaged only in housework, or helping, without pay, in a family business or on a family farm, who expected to continue these activities. Enter "No" for persons who were on strike unless they were anxious to obtain other work.

If the answer to question 9 is "No," do not ask questions 10 and 11.

Column 10. Was he able to work?—Enter "No" if the person was unable to work because of permanent disability or chronic illness.

Enter "Yes" for a person who had no job and wanted work but who, during the week of November 14–20 was temporarily ill. If the person was unable to work due to some condition having nothing to do with his health (such as a flood, snowstorm, etc.), enter "Yes."

If entry in column 10 is "No," place a dash in column 11.

Column 11. Was he actively seeking work?—By "actively seeking work" is meant that the person attempted to secure employment by contacting employment offices or prospective employers through personal visit, telephoning, or writing. Active registration in an employment office, whether visited during this week or not, should be considered as evidence of seeking work.

Enter "Yes" for persons who, during the week of November 14–20, were actively seeking work as defined above.

Enter "No" for all persons who were not actively seeking work during this week, even though they wanted work.

Column 12. Was this person employed on WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work during the week of November 14–20?—Enter "Yes" for each person listed who was employed on an emergency-work project which was supported from public funds. Include persons working on projects of the WPA or other Federal agencies under the Works Program and work-relief projects operated by State or local governments, enrollees in CCC camps, and persons employed on NYA projects or receiving NYA student aid. Do not include administrative employees of these agencies.

Enter "No" for each person not employed on such a project.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—6546

November 19, 1937.

COOPERATION—NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS
ENUMERATION OF PERSONS RESIDING ON SELECTED ROUTES

MY DEAR POSTMASTER:

1. The Administrator of the National Unemployment Census desires that an enumeration be made of all persons, including specific information for those 14 years of age or over, residing on certain selected city delivery, village delivery, rural or star routes for use in connection with the National Unemployment Census. Your office is designated as one where such enumeration is to be made.

URC FORMS FOR THE SELECTED ROUTES

2. The Unemployment Report Cards, Forms URC, submitted by persons residing on the selected routes, together with the accompanying WPA cards, if any, shall be tabulated separately by counties for each selected route. The result of the tabulation will be entered on the pink labels, with which you will be furnished, and the label attached to the outside of the package. These tabulations will also be included in the totals reported on TAB–8, and the following notation made on the form: "All selected routes included in whole or in part in the tabulation are listed on the back of the Form TAB–8." Such list of route numbers should be made on the back of the Form.

3. The route number should be entered on the lower left-hand corner of each URC Form and WPA card for the selected route. These URC Forms, with the accompanying WPA cards, shall be securely tied into one package for each selected route. On the outside of each package shall be placed the pink label showing the name of the post office, station or branch, the route number, the number of URC Forms in each class, and the number of WPA cards, for each county through which the route passes.

4. While these instructions provide that the URC Forms and the WPA cards for the selected routes shall be kept separate so that they may be readily identified by the Administrator, they should not be held until the enumeration is completed. The packages for each route shall be mailed at the same time as the mailings of all other URC Forms and WPA cards for your entire office. Second-, third-, and fourth-class offices will include these separate packages with the mailing of other URC Forms to their central accounting postmasters. First-class offices will mail separately packages containing the selected route forms and cards wrapped in one or more bundles direct to the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census at Washington. The packages so mailed should bear an endorsement in the lower left-hand corner "URC Forms and WPA cards for selected routes at ---------- ----------"
(Office) (State)

FORMS EC–1—ENUMERATION FORMS

5. Central accounting offices will be supplied direct by the Government Printing Office and first-, second-, third-, and fourth-class offices will be supplied by the central accounting office in their territory with Enumeration Forms EC–1, on which the enumeration is to be made. See sample Form EC–1 and instructions on last two pages.

6. The supply of Forms EC–1 should be sufficient to provide one for each household, family group, or individual living alone, on the selected routes. As soon as you are advised of the numbers of the selected routes at your office, you should estimate the number of these Forms needed and, if the supply furnished is inadequate, requisition for the additional Forms necessary should be made on the central accounting office for the territory in which your office is located. Likewise, if you receive a surplus the excess forms should be returned to the central accounting office.

ENUMERATION

7. The carrier regularly assigned to a selected city, village, rural, or star route shall prepare in advance one Form EC–1 for each possible residential delivery stop on his route, by entering the street address or box number on the upper left-hand portion of the Form and by entering all the information called for in the block on the upper right-hand portion of the Form. Business addresses should be included if anyone resides at such addresses.

8. If the carrier knows that more than one family receives mail or resides at a given street address, or that more than one family receives mail through any one rural or star-route box, additional Forms EC–1 should be similarly prepared, one additional Form for each additional family. The carrier will then make a list of the street addresses or box numbers, which he has entered on Forms EC–1, for a checking list to see that all Forms prepared by him are finally returned. This list should show the number of Forms for any one address or box number if more than one Form is prepared for such address or box number.

9. The actual enumeration shall be started on November 29, 1937, and must be completed on or before December 4, 1937. The Administrator of the National Unemployment Census desires that, so far as practicable, the enumeration be made by uniformed carriers. Therefore, the enumeration of persons residing on city delivery routes should be made by regular carriers or regular substitute carriers so far as practicable without interferring with regular delivery service.

10. The number of additional persons necessary should be selected from the eligible register for appointment as temporary substitutes. For foreign-speaking communities enumerators should be selected who are familiar with the languages spoken in those communities.

11. All first calls will be made by regular carriers or substitutes. If regular carriers are used for such calls, they should be relieved from their regular trips for such purpose so far as necessary, their routes to be covered by substitutes. Second calls will be made by the regular carrier on the route on afternoon trips, if the number of calls are such that he can make them on the regular trips without undue delay. If the number of second calls are such that the regular carrier cannot make them without undue delay on the afternoon trips, they should be made by substitutes, or by regular carriers using overtime. All the third calls will be made by the regular carrier on the route, if practicable, using overtime if necessary. Not more than three calls should be made.

77625—38—Vol. 4——12 16—6546

12. Village, rural-, and star-route carriers cannot be paid for any overtime used in connection with this work. It is not contemplated that regular rural carriers will make the enumeration in conjunction with their delivery of mail. The enumeration should be made by substitute rural carriers so far as practicable. If substitute rural carriers are not available for this work, a COMPETENT person, who is familiar with the territory and the location of dwellings on the route, should be employed.

13. The terms substitute city and village carriers include temporary substitutes employed in connection with this work. Postmasters will not permit regular carriers or regular substitute carriers to work an unreasonable number of hours overtime.

14. The enumeration of families residing on star routes and receiving their mail through box delivery should be confined to those who receive their mail addressed to your office. Such enumeration should not be made by the star-route carrier in connection with his regular trips. However, he may be employed, if necessary, to make the enumeration at other times. If the work is not done by the star-route carrier, a COMPETENT person, who is familiar with the territory and location of dwellings, should be employed.

15. Postmasters will see that all enumerators familiarize themselves thoroughly with these instructions and the instructions on the reverse side of the Forms EC–1, and that the enumeration is conducted strictly in accordance therewith. Forms EC–1 should be prepared, preferably with ink but if not practicable, lead pencil may be used. Each enumerator should be furnished an identification card prepared and signed by the postmaster as follows:

Date ----------

THIS CERTIFIES that ----------, an employee of this office, is detailed to enumerate persons residing in certain selected districts, for the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census.

Postmaster.

(Post office)

16. Enumerators will introduce themselves as postal employees and explain that they are taking a census of all persons residing on certain selected routes as desired by the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census. They should be courteous and polite to all persons with whom they come in contact in connection with this enumeration. It is not necessary in all instances that they interview the head of a family, as any responsible person in the household may give the desired information.

17. They may explain that a voluntary registration of the unemployed has never been attempted on a national scale and a check on the degree of response to this method is desirable; that the Administrator has arranged for a complete enumeration by postal routes in certain areas to provide this check; that this is not done to find out whether or not any individual registered, but is designed to ascertain what proportion of the registration has been obtained within specific areas, and that these areas, though perhaps not representative in the specific community, have been selected at random so as to provide a cross section of the United States.

18. Enumerators should not engage in any controversy as to whether any person should or should not have filled out a URC Form during the registration. They should avoid saying anything that might be construed as coercion, remembering that the information should be given voluntarily. Should any person object to answering any question asked, they should explain that the information is strictly CONFIDENTIAL, and that no use will be made of it in any way which might injuriously affect the individual.

19. Should a person still refuse to be interviewed, Form EC–1 should be endorsed "Refused" in the space provided in the lower right-hand corner of the form under "reason not completed," with the date and the signature of the enumerator. Refusals should not be confused with indecision or lack of information. In such cases further attempt should be made to contact some other member of the household, but no further attempt need be made when the refusal is absolute. If the answer to a particular question is refused, or if the answer is unknown, the letters "Unk" should be entered as the answer to that question.

20. Each carrier route selected will become a checking section for the purpose of checking all EC–1 Forms returned by enumerators. The returned forms will be checked against the carrier's list to see that each address has been visited. EC–1 Forms shall also be checked for completeness, as follows:

Column 12.—Where question 12 is not answered "Yes," "No," or "Unk," a call-back will have to be made to secure this information. In every instance where a call-back is made for any reason the entire form should be examined and all unanswered questions completed, if possible, including any questions which have been previously endorsed "Unk."

Column 1.—If the entries in column 1 are not completed by the enumerator they shall be completed by the checker if the name is indicative of the sex. If the column cannot be completed from the name given then a call-back will have to be made to secure the information.

Column 2.—If on any line an entry is made to show color the form will be accepted. If the entire column is left blank the color will be completed with the knowledge of the carrier, if possible. If the carrier has no knowledge as to the color of the family residing at the address given a call-back will have to be made. ***Entries made by the checking sections in Columns 1 and 2 should be in colored pencil to indicate that the information was completed in the checking section.***

Column 3.—If the age is not shown in column 3 then a call-back shall be made to ascertain the age or approximate age.

Column 4.—The answer "Yes" or "No" must appear on every line opposite the name, otherwise a call-back will be made. The answer to question 4 will determine the further check to be made of the Form. Where the answer to question 4 is "Yes" no further check need be made of that line on the Form. Where the answer to question 4 is "No" no check need be made of questions 5, 6, or 7, but there must be entries in 8 and 9. If there are entries in 8 or 9 no further check need be made.

16—6546

If the answer to question 4 is "No" and questions 8 and 9 are not answered, then a call-back is necessary. Particular care should be given call-backs where question 9 is "Yes" to see that 10 and 11 are also answered. Postmasters may use any clerical help necessary to assist the carrier in this check.

21. Enumerators should not communicate to any person information obtained in connection with their work as enumerator, being particularly careful when enumerating a family that no member thereof reads the entries made for other families. They should not exhibit the completed forms to any one and must not retain copies of them or of any parts of them.

22. They must not permit any one, not connected with the postal service, to accompany them or assist them in any way, except that they may accept assistance when necessary from individuals in securing information from persons unable to speak a language understood by the enumerator, and except also that they should make inquiries concerning absent families or absent members of families.

23. Enumerators should carry with them an extra supply of Forms EC–1 and return a completed Form for any family residing on the route for which they may not have a previously addressed Form. They should visit all dwellings on the selected routes even if they have no previously addressed Forms EC–1 for such dwellings. Forms EC–1 for vacant houses should be endorsed "VACANT" in the space provided in the lower right-hand corner of the Form under "reason not completed" with the date and enumerator's signature.

24. Where no one is at home on the first visit, proper endorsement should be made on the Form EC–1 in space in the lower right-hand corner provided for that purpose. A supply of Forms EC–2, Enumerator's Notice of Call, will be furnished all offices where the enumeration is to be made. On one side of these Forms will be stamped or written the postmaster's name and on the other side the post office and State. Enumerators will carry a supply of Forms EC–2 with them. When no one is at home, the enumerator will enter the date and street address on one of the Forms and deposit it in the private mail receptacle at the dwelling.

25. Second calls should be made in response to information furnished on Forms EC–2. Where, on second or third calls, the required information is not available from some reliable member of a household, enumerators shall attempt to secure it accurately from neighbors or acquaintances, noting on the Form that the information was obtained from such other person. Enumerators may fill out answers to some of the questions, such as farm residence, sex or color, on Form EC–1 from their own observations, without specifically asking them.

WHO TO ENUMERATE ON THE SELECTED ROUTES

26. Enumerate all persons, obtaining specific information for those 14 years of age or over whose usual place of abode on the date of the interview is with the family or in the dwelling that is being enumerated. As a rule, the usual place of abode is the place where a person usually sleeps. Where the number of persons enumerated require the use of more than one EC–1 Form at each household or other family unit the street address must be shown on all such Forms used and the Forms clipped together and numbered 1, 2, etc. The enumeration for each dwelling should include:

(*a*) Persons who usually live at the address but who are temporarily absent. Include, for example, persons away, attending school or college who usually live at the address and members of the household who may be ill in hospitals and sanitariums. Before leaving an address, the question should always be asked if all absent persons have been enumerated.

(*b*) Servants or other employees who live with the family, sleeping on the premises.

(*c*) Roomers or lodgers who usually sleep in the house.

(*d*) Guests or transient persons who may have no usual place of abode and who are stopping at the address at the time of the census.

27. Care must be taken not to overlook persons residing on selected routes, such as those without other place of abode who may be occupying space in a public building, store, warehouse, factory, shop, or garage; or a person living in a cabin, hut, or tent; or a person sleeping on a river boat, canal boat, or barge. All persons staying at construction camps and trailer camps, and persons in low-priced hotels, municipal lodging houses, missions, and similar types of shelters on the selected routes should be enumerated if they have no other permanent residence. Such enumeration should ordinarily be confined to a single visit, preferably made during evening hours. Each family group should be listed on a separate Form EC–1, but unattached individuals at the same address may be enumerated together on Forms EC–1.

28. At apartment houses each apartment shall be enumerated as a separate dwelling. At every commercial or apartment hotel or large residential club in the selected areas every permanent guest or family shall be enumerated. The enumerator should first request from the hotel management, or desk clerk, a list of the permanent guests. Where these cannot be approached directly, a sufficient number of Forms EC–1, with a return penalty envelope attached to each, should be left with the hotel management to be delivered to the guests with their mail, with verbal request that they fill out the forms promptly and mail them to the postmaster.

29. If some of the Forms have not been returned by the third day, the enumerator shall then, if practicable, make a personal call on the guests at the hotel who failed to return the Forms, to secure the information. At the end of the enumeration period, where a check of the list of the permanent guests discloses that no information has been received for a person, the name of that person and his address shall be entered on an EC–1 Form with the endorsement "Not answered" in the lower right-hand corner.

30. All persons at rooming houses, poor houses or poor farms, and at homes for the aged and disabled should be enumerated as members of a single household on the same Form EC–1.

31. All officers and employees of institutions residing on the premises are to be enumerated, but in enumerating institutions no account is to be taken of patients in hospitals, inmates of penal institutions, enlisted men at barracks,

or students at schools and colleges living in dormitories or students attending college who do not have a permanent residence at the place enumerated. However, any unemployed persons without permanent residence elsewhere who are staying in jails or other institutional buildings should be enumerated.

PUBLICITY

32. Postmasters should give the widest publicity to the fact that this enumerative check, made by house-to-house canvass on certain postal routes, will be conducted by employees of his office. It should further be emphasized that the 1,800 postal routes selected for the enumeration are distributed throughout the country so as to test nationally the degree of response to voluntary registration on URC Forms under the Unemployment Census. Thus the canvass on such routes has no local significance, but will form a part of the picture for the United States as a whole. It is possible that a route selected may be in a high grade residential neighborhood where there is little unemployment, or it may be in a poorer district where unemployment is more prevalent. In any case, it is but 1 of 1,800 units making up a national cross section.

33. ***Postmasters or postal employees will not make known to anyone the answers shown on Enumeration Forms EC–1; neither will they give to any person whatever any information concerning the number of employed or unemployed as might be disclosed by the enumeration, making no comments whatever, whether general, specific, or by implication.***

CHECKING AND DISPOSITION OF FORMS EC–1

34. Enumerators shall turn in daily the Forms EC–1 as endorsed by them. These Forms shall be examined for legibility and completeness, the completeness to be determined as outlined in Paragraph 20. Return calls shall be arranged for Forms incompleted on first (or second) visit and in accordance with appointments made on Forms EC–2. Forms EC–1 shall also be checked with the carrier's list to make sure that all are returned by the end of the enumeration period.

35. Completed Forms EC–1 shall be kept separate by routes. Green labels, which will be supplied, shall be attached to the outside of each package or packages to distinguish them by name of post office and route number. No tabulation of the Forms is necessary, and they shall not be postmarked.

36. These packages for each route shall be combined into one package, if possible, and forwarded to Central Accounting Postmasters by postmasters at second-, third-, and fourth-class offices, and postmasters at first-class offices will forward them direct to the Administrator, National Unemployment Census, Washington, D. C. Such Forms will not be forwarded before the entire enumeration is completed but the enumeration must be completed and the Forms forwarded not later than December 4, 1937.

EXPENDITURES

37. Additional expenditures made necessary by this enumeration of persons residing on certain selected routes should be made and reported in accordance with the instructions under the heading "EXPENDITURES" on Page 7 of the printed instructions of the Postmaster General dated October 28, 1937, relative to cooperation with the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census. All expenses incurred by reason of the enumeration conducted in accordance with these instructions, should be kept separate and reported separately from expenses incurred by reason of the registration.

38. Forms SR–8 and SR–9 will be furnished for reporting expenditures in connection with this enumeration, Forms SR–8 for offices having city or village delivery service and Forms SR–9 for offices not having city or village delivery service. While expenditures in connection with this enumeration may be made during both months of November and December, only one report thereof shall be made on Forms SR–8 or SR–9 as the case may be, including therein all expenditures made during the 2 months instead of a separate report for each month.

16—6546

James A. Farley

Postmaster General.

FORM EC-2

TO THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY ---------- (Date), 1937.

at ---------- (Address)

The National Unemployment Census was taken by voluntary registration between November 16 and 20, 1937, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1937. I am charged with the duty of collecting certain information called for on a special questionnaire, designed to test the degree of response to the voluntary registration.

No one was in when an enumerator called at your home. I shall therefore consider it a favor if you will indicate, in the space provided below, a time when an enumerator may see you, or some member of your family, and then mail this card which is already addressed and REQUIRES NO POSTAGE. This information must be obtained in a very few days and your cooperation is requested even though there may be no unemployed members in your household. Your prompt compliance with this request, together with an early appointment, will be appreciated.

---------- *Postmaster.*

An enumerator may see me at ..... o'clock, on ---------- (Month) (Day), 1937, at the following address: ----------

---------- (Name of member of family who can see enumerator at time indicated above)

O F O 16—6537

FACSIMILE OF THE SCHEDULE SIDE OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT CARD

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT CARD

Please fill out this card if you are totally or partly unemployed

Answer all questions promptly

It is important that EVERY totally or partly unemployed worker in your household fill out a SEPARATE report card. Additional cards can be secured from your postman or post office. You can get help in answering these questions, if you need it, at any post office or from any postal employee.

1. Print full name ..... (First) (Middle) (Last) Do you live on a farm? ..... (Yes or no)
   Print full address ..... (Street and number or R. F. D.) (City, town, or village) (County) (State)
2. Are you: (Check only one)
   (*a*) Totally unemployed and want work? ☐
   (*b*) Partly employed and want more work? ☐
   (*c*) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work? ☐
3. Are you able to work? (Check one) Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Age at last birthday ..... ____ years
5. Color or race (Check one) White ☐ Negro ☐ Other ☐
6. Sex (Check) Male ☐ Female ☐
7. How many hours did you work last week? ____ hours (If none, write "None")
   Enter total number of hours worked at ALL jobs (except WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work) during the week from Sunday, November 7, through Saturday, November 13.
8. How many weeks did you work in the last 12 months? ____ weeks (If none, write "None")
   Enter total number of weeks worked at ALL jobs (except WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work) during the 12 months from November 1, 1936, through October 1937.
9. What is your occupation, or kind of work? ..... (Examples: Tool maker, waitress, watchman, farm laborer, etc.)
   The occupation which you give in answer to this question (number 9) describes the work you do. The answer to the next question (number 10) describes the kind of business or industry in which the work is done. Enter "New worker" in both questions 9 and 10 if you have never had a steady job, and want work. Do not give the name of your company or employer as an answer to question 10.
10. Kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing, this kind of work? ..... (Examples: Machine shop, restaurant, railroad, cotton farm, etc.)
11. How many **other** workers are there in **your family** living in the same household with you? ..... ____ workers
    Count all persons working for pay or profit, or wanting work, **except yourself.**
12. How many of these workers are: ..... (*a*) Totally unemployed and want work? ..... ____ workers
    (*b*) Partly employed and want more work? ..... ____ workers
    (*c*) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work? ..... ____ workers
    Do not count yourself

    Note.—Every totally or partly unemployed worker in your family should make out and return a separate report card.
13. How many persons are mainly dependent on you for support? (Do not count yourself) ..... ____ dependents
14. What was your individual total income, cash and other, last week? ..... $____
    Do not include payments from relief, WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work.

Sign here .....

11—11911 **Mail this card before midnight November 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed**

FACSIMILE OF THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT WHICH APPEARED ON THE ADDRESS SIDE OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT CARD

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO EVERY WORKER:

If you are unemployed or partly unemployed and are able to work and are seeking work, please fill out this report card *right away* and mail it before midnight, Saturday, November 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed.

The Congress directed me to take this census. It is important to the unemployed and to everyone in this land that the census be complete, honest, and accurate. If you give me the facts I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need and want work and do not now have it.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1937.

COOPERATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

POSTMASTERS AND ALL POSTAL EMPLOYEES ARE ENJOINED TO READ AND STUDY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO COOPERATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

1. The Post Office Department has agreed to cooperate with the Administrator in a registration of the unemployed and partly unemployed to be made during the period November 16 to 20, 1937, inclusive.

2. Postmasters and all postal employees should carefully study and comply with the following instructions to the end that this work undertaken by the Postal Service shall be conducted in a systematic and satisfactory manner. A printed informational pamphlet known as Form IP–1, which will assist postal employees in answering inquiries, will be issued by the Administrator. Postmasters will be supplied, without requisition, a sufficient number of Forms IP–1 to provide one for each postal employee and a reserve supply for use by local agencies assisting in the registration will be supplied the larger offices.

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT CARDS

3. A printed form, the unemployment report card, which is referred to as the "URC" Form, will be used in securing the information. The Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., will ship supplies of this form direct to all FIRST-CLASS and CENTRAL ACCOUNTING OFFICES. The central accounting offices will, in turn, make shipments of the forms to all SECOND-, THIRD-, and FOURTH-CLASS OFFICES. A sufficient number of the forms will be furnished to all offices for the delivery of one form to each dwelling with a reserve supply for distribution on request.

WHO SHOULD FILL OUT URC FORMS

4. This registration is intended for:

(1) Persons who are totally unemployed, ABLE to work and want work, Questions 2(*a*) and 3, URC Form.

(2) Persons who are partly employed and want MORE work, Question 2(*b*), URC Form.

(3) Persons who are working on a WPA or any other emergency-work project supported by public funds, Question 2(*c*), URC Form.

Persons who do not fall into one of these three classes should NOT fill out URC Forms.

Workers at part-time or irregular jobs who are able to do more work and who want more work should fill out and mail the URC Form even though they have some employment.

Housewives and unpaid family workers engaged in domestic duties, and unpaid family workers helping in a family business, store, or on the family farm should NOT fill out URC Forms unless they are looking for other work for pay.

Full-time students at high school or college ordinarily will not fill out URC Forms even though they are seeking incidental employment. However, if they are receiving NYA student aid, or are looking for full-time work and expect to quit school when they find work, they should fill out and return URC Forms.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS BY CITY AND VILLAGE CARRIERS

5. **Unemployment report cards (URC Forms) shall be delivered to each dwelling, or place of abode, throughout the entire United States, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, on Tuesday, November 16, 1937.**

6. A supply of URC Forms shall be made available to all carriers prior to November 16, 1937, in ample time for them to arrange for their delivery on that date. This may be accomplished by delivering a supply to each carrier's desk, or placing them conveniently for the carriers.

7. Every city and village carrier shall deliver one URC Form to each dwelling, or place of abode, on his route on November 16, 1937. Such deliveries will be made to regular mail receptacles where provided. If he has reason to believe that there may be more than one person, who is unemployed or partly unemployed, residing at an address, he should supply forms accordingly. He shall also supply forms upon request.

8. It is the wish of the Department that the morning deliveries be not unduly delayed on this date resulting in inferior service to the public. Bearing this in mind, carriers shall arrange for a complete delivery of the URC Forms on their routes on November 16, 1937. If delivery of these forms is made to a certain part of the route on the morning trip EVERY dwelling on that part of the route must receive at least one form, and the carrier shall decide upon a definite ending point for subsequent delivery. All territory to which delivery was not made on the morning trip must be served on the afternoon trip, using overtime if necessary. Regardless of the method employed, complete delivery of at least one URC Form to each dwelling, or place for receipt of mail, must be made on Tuesday, November 16, 1937. Delivery of the URC Forms should not be made to places of business except upon request.

9. The following instructions cover distribution of URC Forms in special instances:

(*a*) At commercial and apartment hotels leave a supply of URC Forms in sufficient numbers for delivery to each permanent resident family or individual, and a supply sufficient in the opinion of the hotel clerk to provide for transient guests who may wish to register.

(*b*) At low-priced hotels or rooming houses, municipal lodging houses, missions, transient shelters, and types of lodging houses which provide accommodations principally for transients, leave a supply of forms in accordance with the number of families and individuals accommodated.

(*c*) URC Forms shall be delivered to all separate households at Army Posts, Navy Yards, etc., but shall not be left at barracks for enlisted men.

16—6486

(*d*) URC Forms shall not be left for prisoners in penitentiaries, jails, or other penal institutions, but shall be left for the officials and employees of such institutions who regularly reside at such addresses.

(*e*) URC Forms shall not be left for patients at medical or surgical hospitals, homes for the aged or for the blind, mental hospitals, insane asylums, sanitariums, etc., but shall be left for officials and employees of such institutions who regularly reside at such addresses.

(*f*) At poorhouses, poor farms, workhouses, etc., URC Forms should be left for officials and employees residing at such addresses and for others if it is known that there are persons in residence there who want work and who are able to work.

(*g*) URC Forms shall be left for ALL workers who reside at construction camps established in connection with emergency projects operated by WPA, or by any other emergency work project supported by public funds.

10. During the entire period of the registration, November 16 to 20, all carriers shall have with them a sufficient number of URC Forms to supply anyone making requests. Carriers will, so far as practicable, courteously answer all questions asked of them concerning the preparation of the URC Forms. Wherever the carrier does not have the information, or good service does not allow time for such answers, the person should be politely referred to the nearest post office, station, or other known place for information.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS BY RURAL- AND STAR-ROUTE CARRIERS

11. Every rural carrier, and every star-route carrier serving boxes on his route, shall deliver at least one URC Form for each family residing on his route. If he has reason to believe that there may be more than one person who is unemployed or partly unemployed residing at an address, he should supply forms accordingly. Ordinarily it will be sufficient to deliver one URC Form to each box. However, there will be many instances in which more than one family receives mail through a single box. In such cases, the rural- or star-route carrier should write the name of the head of each family on the President's message side of the form just above the words "To every worker."

12. For instructions covering distribution of URC Forms to transient lodgings, institutions, construction camps, etc., see paragraph 9.

13. During the entire period of the registration, all rural- and star-route carriers shall have with them a sufficient number of URC Forms to supply anyone requesting them. They will, so far as practicable, courteously answer all questions asked of them concerning the preparation of the forms. Wherever the carrier does not have the information, or good service does not allow time for such answers, the person should be politely referred to the nearest post office, station, or other known place for information. While attempt will be made to deliver forms to all dwellings, there may be a few too remote to reach. Rural- and star-route carriers will endeavor to contact persons from such communities adjacent to their routes who are willing to distribute such forms to neighbors and supply forms necessary. In such cases, it would be permissible to pass out forms in advance of November 16 if it would prove advantageous to do so.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS AT THE GENERAL-DELIVERY WINDOW

14. One URC Form should be delivered to every caller at the general-delivery window on November 16, 1937, but after that date to and including November 20, 1937, only to such callers as request them. Clerks at the general-delivery windows should, so far as practicable, courteously answer all questions asked of them concerning the preparation of the URC Form. If they do not have the information, or if good service does not allow time to answer such questions, the person should be politely referred to some designated employee in the office or station for the necessary assistance.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS TO POST-OFFICE LOCK BOXES

15. One URC Form shall be delivered to each post-office lock box rented by either individuals or firms on November 16, 1937.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS TO DWELLINGS OUTSIDE OF DELIVERY LIMITS

16. Postmasters will arrange for delivery of URC Forms on November 16 to each house within any reasonable distance outside of delivery limits on the same basis as within city-delivery territory. Particular care should be exercised to cover trailer, tourist, and squatter camps. Postmasters are authorized to employ such substitute carriers as are needed to assist regular carriers to cover out-of-limit territory.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS AT NONDELIVERY POST OFFICES

17. At nondelivery offices where the families are not reached through delivery by rural- or star-route carriers, postmasters are authorized to employ a competent person on November 16, if necessary, to deliver at least one URC Form to each dwelling or place of abode within a radius of approximately 1 mile of the post office. If the person making the delivery has reason to believe that there may be more than one person who is unemployed or partly unemployed residing at an address, he should supply forms accordingly. He shall also supply forms to anyone asking for them. This delivery shall also include trailer, tourist, and squatter camps. Payment for such service shall be made at the local prevailing rate, but not more than 50 cents per hour. Persons so employed should be required to familiarize themselves with the instructions in order that they may answer questions and assist the registrants. The general purpose of the instructions in paragraph 16 and this paragraph is that a URC Form be delivered to each household of your office only and not extended to patrons of other offices.

18. For instructions covering distribution of URC Forms to hotels, transient lodgings, institutions, construction camps, etc., see paragraph 9.

DELIVERY OF URC FORMS TO CCC CAMPS

19. Distribution of URC Forms to CCC camps will be made in bulk by corps area headquarters and district offices of the Civilian Conservation Corps directly to the commanding officers at these camps. Postmasters will not be required to furnish forms to CCC camps, as such distribution will be made direct by the Government Printing Office through corps areas. The forms after being completed will be mailed by the commanding officers to the postmaster at the office serving the residence address entered on the form. Upon receipt by the postmaster at the office of address, the forms will be handled by the checking section and carried through other steps of the procedure given in these instructions exactly as if they had been mailed in that city, except that the carrier will not be required to have personal knowledge of the individual. See paragraph 34(*b*).

RETURN OF COMPLETED URC FORMS

20. URC Forms may be returned by the registrant, either by dropping in a mail box, handing to carrier, or mailing in any post office, station, or branch. Forms so mailed during the period of registration should not be postmarked. Postage is not required on any mail matter used in connection with this Unemployment Registration, therefore no record need be made of such mails from a revenue standpoint.

21. While the registration dates are given as November 16 to 20, inclusive, it is realized that some postmasters, in order to register all of the patrons involved at their offices, may be required in certain instances to distribute some of the forms in advance of November 16 to persons who live in remote sections and who may not call at the post offices between November 16 and 20.

22. For various reasons all of the forms may not be returned by November 20, and forms subsequently received will be handled as follows: Forms received at delivery offices prior to the distribution to carriers on November 23, and at nondelivery offices prior to the closing hours on November 22, should be handled in the same manner as those previously received. If received subsequent to November 22 and 23, as outlined above, they will be postmarked as soon as received with the HAND POSTMARKING STAMP. (Do not use canceling machine.) After being postmarked these forms will be checked only for the purpose of inserting the city (town or village), county, or State, if omitted, and should be forwarded at the end of each day to the Administrator, National Unemployment Census, Washington, D. C.

PRELIMINARY REVIEW

23. As fast as forms are received from registrants, they shall be segregated into a unit to be known as a "Checking Section." These sections should be set up and in operation not later than November 17. As the forms are received in the checking section, they will be given to a group of employees for the purpose of checking the address (line 2 of question 1). If the city (town or village) shows the registrant's address to be a post office other than the checking office, the form will be immediately postmarked in the lower left-hand corner (money order, parcel post, or any stamp showing office and date may be used) and enclosed in an official penalty envelope. The envelope should be addressed to the postmaster at the office of address furnished by the registrant and in the lower left-hand corner should be writen "URC Form" and the envelope mailed without delay. If a postmaster does not have official envelopes available, he will mark out the address "National Unemployment Census" and write on the address side of the URC Form the name of the post office to which it is to be forwarded. Under no circumstances should these forms be held, but they must be forwarded promptly. All such forms forwarded must be postmarked.

24. While eliminating the nonlocal forms the checker will check the local forms and supply the city (town or village), county, and State, if omitted. After this check has been completed the forms will be distributed throughout the checking section for further review in accordance with the detailed instructions that are to follow. Forms received from other offices will be immediately taken into the checking section on the same basis as forms mailed locally.

NOTE.—It is particularly important that the county and State shown on the form be the county and State of residence rather than the county and State in which the post office is located.

25. In the instructions to follow, it will be noted that clerks in the checking section may accept blanks where some questions are not answered. In other instances, clerks in the checking section may insert answers to questions, and in cases where certain specified questions are not answered, it will be necessary to contact the registrant. Where it is necessary to make further contact with the registrant, the person making the contact should see that all questions are answered. After the forms are once received into the custody of the postmaster they will not be released for any purpose except in two instances:

(1) When they are mailed to the postmaster at the registrant's home city, and

(2) When final disposition is made either to the Central Accounting Postmaster, or forwarded to the Administrator, National Unemployment Census, Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—The fact that certain questions may be accepted in blank is not to be interpreted to mean that answers to these questions are not desired, and registrants should be instructed to answer all of the questions and further instructed to enter but one check mark in answer to Question 2.

26. For the guidance of the checking unit in the operations to be completed after the preliminary check is made on line 2, the following detailed instructions are given:

Question No. 1, line 1.—At least one initial and the last name must be legibly shown either on line 1 or in the signature at the bottom of the form. Where name is not given in either place, the registrant should be contacted. Name will be accepted either printed or written with ink or pencil or typed.

The last question on line 1, "DO YOU LIVE ON A FARM", should be completed by the checker, if left blank, and the checker has the information. If a city address is shown, the answer would be "NO." If the checker has definite information of the residence of the registrant, he may insert "YES" or "NO", and in rural districts the rural carrier may be consulted if necessary. If the checker cannot fill in the answer to the question from the information of the street address, from the information furnished by the rural carrier, or from his personal knowledge, he should answer the question with the word "UNKNOWN." Consider as a farm anything that is locally regarded as a farm.

Question No. 1, line 2.—The city (town or village), county, and State should have been entered by the previous checker, but if it has not, it shall be entered by the second checker. (General Delivery or Box Number is a sufficient address.) If the street address is left blank, the form will be accepted if the registrant is known to the postmaster. If unknown to the postmaster, the form will be endorsed in the upper right-hand corner "UNKNOWN."

Question No. 2.—The registrant must be contacted when none of the three squares is checked. He must also be contacted if both squares "a" and "b" are checked or all three are checked.

Answers will be accepted where both "*a*" and "*c*", or "*b*" and "*c*" are checked. It is, of course, desired that only one check mark be made in answer to Question No. 2; therefore in every instance where it is necessary to contact the registrant, a correction should be made where more than one square has been checked.

Question No. 3.—The registrant must be contacted if this question is not answered.

Question No. 4.—The registrant must be contacted if this question is not answered. If the registrant does not know his exact age, he should give his approximate age. Where the form shows the year of birth, it will be accepted as submitted.

Question No. 5.—The form will be accepted as submitted, or in blank.

Questions Nos. 6, 7, and 8.—If all three questions are not answered, it indicates that the registrant failed to note the right-hand portion of the form and he should be contacted. Unless all three of these questions are unanswered, the following will prevail:

Question No. 6.—Will be accepted as submitted, or in blank.

Question No. 7.—Will be accepted as submitted, or in blank, *except* where the answer to 2(*b*) is checked; then if blank, the registrant shall be contacted.

Question No. 8.—Will be accepted as submitted, or in blank.

Questions Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.—The answers to these questions will be accepted as submitted, or in blank.

Signature.—The registrant should sign the form. However, if the signature line is blank and the necessary name information is given on Line No. 1, the form will be accepted. It is understood that where registrants cannot write it is permissible for them to have others complete their forms.

27. When it is necessary for the registrant to be contacted, endorse the word "contact" with colored pencil in the upper left-hand corner of the form over the words "It is important that." In such cases the checker will examine the entire form and make a colored pencil circle around the number of every unanswered question including Question 2, if not properly answered.

28. All forms sent out for additional information either by regular carriers or special contact employees must be returned to the checking section for final complete check. If the form is satisfactory or after November 22 shows an endorsement that the registrant could not be contacted, the checker will draw a line through the word "contact" in the upper margin of the form. As the forms are checked and found to be acceptable, they will be folded so that the addresses are readily visible to distributors.

CONTACT SERVICE

29. It will be necessary for all postmasters at delivery and nondelivery offices to arrange for a personal contact service in connection with the checking unit. Where there are but few persons to be contacted on a carrier route, it will be possible to distribute such forms to the carriers, who will make the contact necessary to complete the forms. Where the number of forms is such as would interfere with good postal service, then the contact should be made by specially trained personnel. **Under no circumstances will the forms be released from the custody of the Postal Service,** except that the form may be handed to the registrant to be completed in the presence of the postal employee. Whenever the registrant is contacted, an effort should be made to complete the answers to all questions on the form.

30. The person making contact should be thoroughly familiar with the form and have the ability to assist the registrant in completing it. It is possible that the contact person will not always find the registrant at home. In such instances attempts should be made to complete the information through the knowledge of members of the family. If the contact employee is unable to complete the form, arrangements should be made to contact the registrant at a subsequent time. The contact personnel must be sufficient in number to complete contacts on or before November 22 in nondelivery offices and before distribution to the carriers on November 23 at delivery offices. Regular carriers will keep incompleted forms in their custody for further attempt to contact the registrants, but in no instance will they retain the forms after November 22, when they are to be returned to the checking section. All contacts with registrants must be completed and the forms rechecked before the distribution of forms to the carriers on November 23.

31. When a form has been completed the contacting employee will endorse "completed" and his name on the side of the form bearing the address "National Unemployment Census" before returning it to the checking section. In the event the contacting employee cannot complete the form, and it is necessary for him to return it, he will endorse the date he called at the address given and reason for failure to secure the information.

NOTE.—It will be necessary for close supervision to be given forms on which the registrant must be contacted and to the personnel engaged in this work, in order that the information be completed before Nov. 22 at nondelivery and Nov. 23 at delivery offices.

DISTRIBUTION TO AND CHECK BY CARRIERS

32. Prior to November 16, postmasters at offices only where WPA workers reside will be furnished direct by local officials of the Works Progress Administration distinctive cards which will bear the name and address of all persons appearing on the rolls of that agency. Immediately after November 16 these cards will be distributed to carrier districts in accordance with the addresses shown and the carriers should be instructed to hold such cards for consideration in the check to be made on November 23. At nondelivery offices such cards will be held for a final check when the alphabetical check of forms is made.

33. As the URC Forms are checked in the checking section and found to be acceptable, they will be transferred to the city distributing section for distribution to the carriers. This will include forms mailed locally, and those received from other offices and CCC camps. Acceptable or completed forms should not be mixed with the forms that are given to carriers in order that they may contact the registrants for additional information. The carriers will hold such forms on their desks until after completion of their last mail delivery on Tuesday, November 23, when all forms will be cased as though intended for delivery.

34. After the URC Forms are distributed in the carrier's routing case, the carrier will make a check as follows:

(*a*) An examination will be made of each separation to determine whether there is more than one URC Form for the same name and address, and if so, one or more of them will be endorsed, "Duplicate" in the upper right-hand corner (above the words "Separate report card"), and all forms for the same person shall be fastened together with clips. Reasonable care should be exercised in determining that forms are in fact from the same individual. After the duplicates have been ascertained and clipped to the original, the carrier will then case all WPA cards with the URC Forms. The carrier will then check the URC Forms with the WPA cards to ascertain whether he has a URC Form for every person for whom he has a WPA card. Where it is ascertained that the carrier has a URC Form for the person named on a WPA card he will encircle with pencil the letters "WPA" in Question 2 (*c*). The "WPA" card should then be checked in the space provided indicating that a URC Form has or has not been received for the person listed on the card. After completion of this transaction the WPA cards will be withdrawn from the carrier cases and examined to see that all are checked and they will then be returned to the checking section in accordance with local office instructions.

(*b*) The carrier will then examine the name and address on all of the URC Forms in his case. If he has knowledge that he is delivering mail to the individuals shown on the URC Forms or that they reside at the addresses given, the forms will be considered completed and set aside. If the carrier has no knowledge that a registrant lives at the address given and the form does not show that it has been previously completed by some contact employee, he will allow the URC Form to remain as cased, and during delivery on the following day (November 24) he will make inquiry at the address given to determine if the person named on the form lives or has been living at that address. If he receives information that the registrant lives or has lived at the address given, such forms shall then be included with the other completed forms. The procedure outlined in this paragraph is not applicable to forms received from CCC camps, which forms will be overprinted in a manner that will make them distinctive from the general URC Forms. CCC camp forms will be cased and checked for duplicates the same as other forms, however, it will not be necessary for the carrier to have a personal knowledge as to the residence of CCC registrants.

(*c*) If it is ascertained upon inquiry that the person does not live or has not lived at the address given, the carrier should endorse the form in the upper right-hand corner (above the words "Separate Report Card"), "Unknown at Address Given." Forms so endorsed should be kept separate and not mixed with the accepted forms, and all forms will be returned to the checking section in accordance with local office instructions. This check is for the purpose of eliminating fictitious registrations and care should be taken not to exclude legitimate forms of transients. The necessary overtime for regular carriers to make contacts and checks on addresses is authorized.

35. The checking process as outlined under the preceding paragraph No. 34 will be applicable to both rural and star-route carriers, except that in nondelivery offices the transactions must be completed before the close of business November 22.

36. At delivery offices, registrants giving general delivery or out-of-limit territory addresses and registrants at nondelivery offices should be contacted, when necessary, the same as in delivery territory. When all forms are completed that can be completed they should be arranged in alphabetical order by surnames. After the forms are so arranged they will be checked for duplicates and all duplicates attached to the original in accordance with paragraph 34 (*a*). In out-of-limit territory postmasters will not make a further check to determine whether the registrant lives at the address given, unless he has reason to believe such check advisable. However, at nondclivery offices the postmaster should check the name of each registrant and whcre such registrant is unknown to him he should make every effort to ascertain if the person is known in the community. If the registrant is unknown the form will be endorsed "UNKNOWN" in the upper right-hand corner and placed with the questionable forms. WPA cards may be furnished at nondelivery offices and also for territory outside delivery limits. Where such WPA cards are received they will be arranged in alphabetical order and suitable endorsements made in accordance with paragraph 34(*a*) under the instructions to carriers.

NOTE.—Postal employees will not under any circumstances destroy duplicates or apparent fictitious forms.

FURTHER CONTACT ON WPA CARDS

37. After the WPA cards are returned to the checking section they will be examined to see that a check is made in one of the two squares on the card showing that a URC Form was or was not received. If it is found that no check mark is on these cards they will be returned to the carrier for endorsement from memory, if possible. All WPA cards checked to show that a URC Form has been received will be separated into counties and disposed of in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 47. All WPA cards checked to show that a URC Form has not been received from the person will be given further consideration as follows: A contact employee will visit the address shown on the card and make a courteous inquiry as to the failure to receive a URC Form. It is not intended that any forms be filled out at this time as the registration will be closed and the only purpose of the visit is to ascertain why a form was not filled out. Any answer or explanation made by either the individual or a member of his family will be accepted without question and so endorsed in the space provided on the card. If the person has removed or is unknown at the address given the card will be so endorsed. Not more than one attempt will be made to secure this information. If it is not obtained on the first visit the card will be endorsed to show the reason such information could not be obtained. After being endorsed the cards should be returned to the checking section.

SORTING AND TABULATION

38. After the checking of the forms is completed and proper endorsements made the forms will be sent to the checking section for sorting and counting. Offices serving more than one county will first separate forms for EACH county and all further sorting and tabulation will be done SEPARATELY for EACH COUNTY.

39. Duplicate forms will have been clipped together with the original by the carriers and will remain clipped together throughout the entire tabulating process. A count of such duplicates will first be obtained by counting only the EXTRA forms in every instance where two or more forms are clipped together. In all succeeding counts, duplicate forms clipped together with original shall be counted as one form.

40. After arrangement by COUNTIES the forms will be separated into two groups (the COUNTIES being kept separate) as follows:

Group (1)—Questionable forms.—These will include:

Forms endorsed in the upper right-hand corner of the form with "Unknown at Address Given"; "No such Address", etc.

Forms on which no answer is given to Question 2.

Group (2)—Acceptable forms.—These will include:

All forms not included in Group 1.

41. Postmasters at nondelivery offices of the second, third, and fourth class shall mail the URC Forms and WPA cards and their reports not later than the close of business on *Monday, November 22.* In transmitting the forms and cards to the central accounting postmasters they shall be kept separate by counties, and on top of the forms and cards for each county will be placed a form letter TAB–8 to the central accounting postmaster as follows:

Central Accounting Postmaster:

Attached herewith are URC Forms and WPA cards;

---------- County ---------- State.

---------- (Number) Questionable URC Forms Group 1.

---------- (Number) Acceptable URC Forms Group 2.

---------- (Number) Duplicate URC Forms.

---------- (Number) WPA cards.

NOTE.—The two groups of URC Forms and WPA cards shall be tied separately.

42. At all delivery offices the instructions as to the separation of the cards and forms and tabulation set forth above will be followed; however, a different method as to reporting and disposition of the forms and cards will be used by all *first-class offices.*

43. *At delivery offices of the second and third class,* it is believed that postmasters will be in a position to submit their reports to the central accounting postmasters with the close of business November 24. They should prepare a report for each county as indicated above to the central accounting postmaster at the close of business November 24, and the cards and forms should be mailed to the central accounting postmaster at that time or not later than the following day. A tabulation of each county on Form TAB–8 shall be attached to the cards and forms for each county when mailed to the Central Accounting Postmaster.

44. *At offices of the first class,* postmasters shall make a separation and tabulation in accordance with the instructions set forth under nondelivery offices. This tabulation should be started as soon as any forms are available and shall be completed at the earliest time possible after November 24. It *must* be completed no later than the close of business, November 26. On the night of November 26 (or before, if possible), a letter shall be sent to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, reporting the number of forms and cards by counties, as shown in each item on Form TAB–8.

45. *At central accounting offices,* postmasters shall submit reports for their local office not later than November 26, the same as other first-class offices. They will prepare in advance suitable checking lists by offices and forms for tabulation by counties in order that the reports from district offices may be tabulated as soon as received. Where Form TAB–8 has been submitted by a district office (including second-class offices) the figures to be tabulated may be taken from the Form TAB–8 and the forms and cards need not be verified. Postmasters at nondelivery offices whose reports have not been received by November 25, shall be directed by telegram to forward the missing reports immediately. Postmasters at delivery offices of the second and third class whose reports are not received by November 26, shall be directed by telegram to submit their reports immediately. On November 27, central accounting postmasters will report to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, the results of the consolidated tabulation for all second-, third-, and fourth-class offices. This report should be submitted on Form TAB–8, using one form for each county. In the letter transmitting the Forms TAB–8 for each county he should advise the number of delinquent offices by classes. Forms TAB–8 from district and second-class post offices shall be filed at the central accounting office.

46. A letter should be sent to the Post Office Inspector in Charge on November 27, *listing* the delinquent offices. As soon as all reports are in and tabulated another report will be made to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, advising that all second-, third-, and fourth-class offices have reported and giving the corrected totals for each county, by States, within their districts.

DISPOSITION OF URC FORMS AND WPA CARDS

47. Postmasters at second-, third-, and fourth-class offices will forward URC Forms and WPA cards to the central accounting postmaster, with Form TAB–8 for each county. First-class offices including cities at which central accounting offices are located shall as soon as practicable after November 26, forward all URC Forms and WPA cards to the Administrator, National Unemployment Census, Washington, D. C. URC Forms and WPA cards shall be separated in accordance with the instructions on the Form TAB–8. Central accounting postmasters shall consolidate all URC Forms and WPA cards received from second-, third-, and fourth-class offices, the two groups of URC Forms and WPA cards being kept separate by counties. Immediately after November 27, the URC Forms and WPA cards tabulated in the report of November 27, will be forwarded to the Administrator, National Unemployment Census, Washington, D. C., the two groups of URC Forms and the WPA cards being tied separately by counties. A consolidated Form TAB–8 will be enclosed with forms and cards with each county. When all offices have reported and the corrected report submitted to the Department the URC Forms and WPA cards received subsequent to November 27 will be promptly forwarded to the Administrator. While the final report to the Department will be a corrected total report on Forms TAB–8 for each county, the Form TAB–8 enclosed with the URC Forms and WPA cards will only show the total of the cards enclosed. The packages containing forms and cards addressed to the Administrator will be endorsed in the lower left-hand corner "URC Forms for ---------- County ---------- State." The package that contains copies of the tabulated report for the county should bear a further endorsement "Tabulated Report Enclosed." All such mailings should be wrapped and tied in such manner as will prevent the packages from breaking in transit.

Postmasters and all employees must understand that the results of these tabulations should not be made known to any person other than provided for in the above instructions; that is, the central accounting postmasters, the Post Office Department, and the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census. Further, postmasters or postal employees will not make known to anyone the answers given by registrants on the individual cards. These instructions do not provide for any separation of acceptable forms and separation of such forms to show the unemployed, partly unemployed, or other information shall not be made.

PUBLICITY

48. Under date of October 6, 1937, the Administrator mailed a letter to all mayors in cities of 2,500 or more population, asking them to appoint a committee of representative persons in the community who will assist generally with the publicity, or in any other manner needed, to make this registration a success. These mayors were asked to appoint postmasters as members ex-officio of the committee. Postmasters will make use of such available assistance as they may consider necessary. Cooperation with outside agencies will be limited to the mayor's committee, and the procedures followed must be within the scope of these instructions.

49. *Posters 20" x 30"* will be received by the postmasters in towns of 2,500 population and up direct from the manufacturer. Shipments will begin on October 26 and distribution will be completed in about 10 days. The packages will be addressed to the postmaster and marked for the immediate attention of the Mayor's Committee on the National Unemployment Census. The postmaster should withdraw a sufficient number of posters so that at least two may be displayed in post offices, stations and branches, and other Government buildings in his community. The postmaster should then notify the chairman of the mayor's committee of the arrival of the posters and turn the remainder over to him for distribution throughout the community. In the case of towns under 2,500 population two posters will be sent to each postmaster for display in his post office.

50. *Window cards 13" x 15"* will be received direct from the manufacturer by all delivery offices sufficient in number to permit distribution of one card to every "food store", "general merchandise store", "general store", and "drug store" on all *regular mail delivery* routes, and two or more for display in post offices, stations, and branches. Shipments will begin about October 25 and the window cards will be in the hands of all postmasters not later than November 5. All nondelivery offices will receive two of these window cards which are to be displayed by the postmaster in a prominent place in the post office between the dates of November 16 and November 20, inclusive. Delivery of window cards is to be made by the letter carriers on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9 and 10.

51. Postmasters will arrange for such available publicity as they believe would be advantageous in their respective communities with the understanding that all such publicity will be without cost. This publicity may be in the form of radio broadcasts, newspaper publicity, or other means available. There will be sufficient printed information on URC Forms and informational pamphlets to eliminate the necessity of any postmaster circularizing local mimeographed letters of information.

52. The local publicity should include the information that the URC Forms will be distributed to every household on November 16; that additional copies may be obtained upon request at any post office or station or other known place of information; and it should specify the location of post-office stations or other places of information where the individual may call and obtain assistance in completing the answers to the questions on the form. It should further inform that the completed URC Forms may be returned by dropping them in any mail box, post office, or station and that no postage is required.

53. The publicity should also urge that all questions on the forms be answered and stress should be laid on the fact that the forms should be mailed not later than November 20. **The widest publicity possible should be given to the fact that** the registrants in answering line 2 of Question 1 should show the county and State of residence and not the county and State in which their post office is located. The street address should be the residence address. Postmasters shall use their discretion as to what other information is necessary, but particular care should be given that misinformation is not publicized and that the information given is in accordance with these instructions and the information contained in Form IP–1.

EXPENDITURES

54. It is the wish of the Department that our cooperation with the Administrator in this registration be handled at a minimum expense using the present personnel insofar as practicable. All expenses incident to this work will be paid from the post-office revenues and reports thereof made as hereinafter explained. Where the work is performed by a regular employee and no substitute is used to replace that employee while engaged in this work, there will be no expenditure involved. Where a substitute employee is used in lieu of the regular employee engaged on this special work, the pay of the substitute will be considered the expenditure made. In addition to replacement expenditures, the entire cost of all substitutes engaged in registration work will be charged, as will the overtime put in by regular employees while engaged in work in connection with this registration. Night differential should also be included.

55. Under the law, village, rural, and star-route carriers cannot be paid for any overtime used in connection with this work. It is not contemplated that the additional work involved with these employees will be sufficient as to work an undue hardship on any individual. However, there may be instances in connection with the village delivery service where it would work a decided hardship on the carrier to perform all of the duties set forth in these instructions. In such instances postmasters are authorized to use the substitute village carrier to the extent necessary and such substitute time should be reported with other expenditures of Form SR–6.

56. There may also be instances where the contacts to be made by rural or star-route carriers will be in such numbers that they will interfere with good postal service and in these instances the substitute rural carrier or other person may be employed. The rate of pay will be the same as for other temporary employees at nondelivery offices, not to exceed 50 cents per hour, plus 5 cents per mile for vehicle. Report of such expenditures shall be made on Form SR–7.

NOTE.—It must be understood that star-route carriers are under contract. Any contact service performed by them will be voluntary, as they are not required to perform such service under their contract. They are, however, urged to cooperate in every way practicable.

57. All central accounting postmasters will make a report to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, SR Section, at the close of business October 31, 1937, as to the total cost of overtime and auxiliary service chargeable to this registration used during the month of October. All postmasters at first- and second-class post offices (including central accounting offices) and postmasters at third-class post offices having village delivery service will make a similar report at the close of business, November 30, 1937. All postmasters mentioned above should submit a report whether or not additional expenditures are involved. If no additional expenditures are involved, the report should so state. This report will be submitted on Form SR–6 which will be furnished by the Department without requisition.

58. It is not anticipated that any additional expenditures will be involved in third- and fourth-class post offices relative to the clerical work necessary in connection with this registration. However, in any instance where the postmaster believes that the additional work involved by this registration places an unreasonable burden on the clerical force a report should be made to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, setting forth the conditions and time involved, and consideration will be given to authorizing additional clerical allowances in such instances.

59. Paragraph 17 provides for a house-to-house delivery at all nondelivery offices, which may require additional expenditures. Paragraph 56 provides for assistance on rural and star routes in specific instances which will require additional expenditures. Such expenditures should be reported not later than November 30 to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, SR Section, and an allowance will be issued. The report from nondelivery offices should be submitted on Form SR–7, which will be furnished without request.

NOTE.—No vehicle allowance will be authorized, except where needed on rural or star routes. Where additional street-car fares are necessary, such fares are authorized, and the amount used should be included in the report on Form SR–6.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL NEEDED

60. At all post offices of the first and second class and at third-class offices having delivery service, any additional personnel necessary must be selected from the Civil Service eligible list, provided a list is available. If no list is available, then additional employees may be employed in accordance with paragraph 74, page 81 of the current Postal Guide. The necessary additional personnel need not be bonded provided they are to be used exclusively in connection with this registration. At third- and fourth-class offices not having delivery service, the postmasters should, where additional assistance is necessary, select COMPETENT persons to make the distribution of the forms and further contacts necessary.

RENTAL OF OUTSIDE QUARTERS

61. Postmasters should arrange in all post offices, stations, and branches sufficient organization to assist registrants in completing the URC Forms. By reason of the short duration of this census, it is not believed that any general renting of outside facilities will be necessary. However, in some areas in large cities where there are a number of lodging houses and transient places or a large foreign population it may be advisable to obtain outside quarters where such persons may call advantageously for the assistance necessary. If such quarters are believed to be necessary it is possible that they may be obtained in local municipal buildings, such as schools, armories, etc. If rented outside quarters are believed necessary, authorization for the rental of such quarters must be obtained in advance. It is expected that the problem of registering the foreign population will be a serious one in connection with this Census; therefore postmasters must arrange in foreign-speaking communities for interpreters to render all the assistance necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE

62. It is believed that these instructions, together with the Pamphlet of Information, Form IP–1, are sufficient in detail to eliminate much correspondence, if the instructions and the pamphlet are thoroughly read. However, if any subject is not thoroughly understood by a postmaster at any first-, second-, third-, or fourth-class post office, correspondence should be had with the central accounting postmaster in order that the point at issue might be explained.

63. Attention is invited to the short period of time covering this registration. By reason of the time limit, it is very necessary that all postmasters make a close study of the instructions and the informational pamphlet, Form IP–1, as soon as they are received in order that the inquiry may be answered by the central accounting postmaster before the registration dates. Central accounting postmasters will arrange for sufficient personnel to promptly answer all communications as received.

64. Central accounting postmasters requiring information on subjects not covered by the instructions will write to the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, if time permits; if not, by telegraph, night letter, collect at the Government rate. Except during the closing dates covering the period of the Census, correspondence should be in letter form, and telegrams will be used ONLY where the time element demands their use.

SUPPLIES

65. *URC Forms* will be furnished all first-class offices direct from the Government Printing Office, and they will be furnished all second-, third-, and fourth-class offices through the central accounting office for the district. The supply of these forms will reach every post office before November 5. If not received by that date, the central accounting postmaster should be advised. Immediately upon receipt of these instructions and the cooperation to be given by the Post Office Department is understood, postmasters shall make a check of the number of forms received to determine whether they have a sufficient supply for their needs. If the supply on hand is insufficient, additional forms will be ordered by all offices, *including first-class offices*, from their respective central accounting postmasters. Postmasters shall keep a close check on the forms available in order that there will not be a shortage of forms at any post office. If there is a danger of a shortage occurring at any time during the registration, telegrams shall be sent collect to the *central accounting postmaster* for the additional forms needed.

66. Any office having an apparent excess of forms which they know will not be needed shall forward such forms to the central accounting postmaster as soon as the excess number is determined. Central accounting postmasters shall keep a close check of forms on hand and telegraph the First Assistant, Division of Post Office Service, if a shortage is anticipated.

67. *Post Office Department instructions.*—The instructions dated October 28 relative to cooperation with the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census will be furnished in sufficient numbers to all post offices for the issuance of one to each employee. These instructions will be mailed to all post offices direct by the Government Printing Office.

68. *Informational pamphlets, Forms IP–1*, will be furnished in sufficient numbers to all post offices for the issuance of one to each employee, and will be mailed to all post offices direct by the Government Printing Office. An additional supply of Forms IP–1 will be furnished the larger offices to permit a limited supply to local agencies assisting in the registration.

69. *Forms SR–6*, the monthly report of expenditures at first- and second-class post offices and third-class offices having delivery service, and *Forms SR–7*, for reporting expenses at third- and fourth-class offices, will be mailed direct by the Government Printing Office.

70. *Forms TAB–8*, for reporting tabulation by counties, will also be mailed direct by the Government Printing Office.

71. *General use of post-office supplies.*—It is not believed that any excessive use of post-office supplies in connection with this registration will be made at second-, third-, and fourth-class offices. At first-class offices a record should be made of paper, pencils, twine, clips, and other supplies used in connection with this registration and a report made to the Fourth Assistant, Division of Building Operations and Supplies, Equipment and Supplies Branch, of the amount used immediately following the close of the registration.

72. **I desire to impress upon postmasters and all postal employees who will be concerned in handling this work the importance of giving the matter careful advance thought and consideration and of effecting such arrangements as will result in this exceptional task being performed in a manner which will reflect credit on the Postal Service.**

James A. Farley

Postmaster General.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—6486

INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET

SECTION I

WHAT IS THE CENSUS?

1. Plan of the National Unemployment Census.

At the direction of the Congress, the President has approved a plan for a census of all unemployed and partly unemployed workers. All persons at work on emergency work projects of the Government are also included in this census.

The number of the unemployed will be determined from information secured by a voluntary individual registration. A card to be filled in and returned to the post office will be delivered to every dwelling on November 16, 1937. These cards will then be forwarded by the post office to the National Unemployment Census. Completed cards must be mailed before midnight, November 20, 1937. No postage stamps are needed.

The form of the registration card to be used in this census was determined by a statutory committee composed of Cabinet members and heads of the Federal agencies most directly concerned with the problems of unemployment.

The census will be taken under the direction of John D. Biggers, Administrator. In order to secure a maximum of efficiency at a minimum cost, the existing facilities of the Federal Government will be utilized wherever possible. The Post Office Department will distribute the cards, and furnish helpful information to registrants. Tabulations determined by the National Unemployment Census Administrator will be made by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. A committee of experts appointed by the Central Statistical Board, Washington, D. C., will advise the Administrator on the many technical problems which will arise in this census.

2. Mayors' Unemployment Census Committees.

In 16,000 cities and towns the mayors have been asked to form citizens' committees, representative of the varied interests of the community, to collaborate with the postmaster and give whatever assistance is necessary to assure a complete and accurate registration of the unemployed. This will be accomplished by providing publicity, furnishing speakers, the creation of special committees to deal with certain phases of the problem, and otherwise to provide a complete educational service. Unemployment is a major community problem, and it is felt that the information derived from this census will be of value in its solution.

3. The Unemployment Report Card.

The card to be used in this census, shown on page 8, lists 14 questions about each individual who registers. Each question is fundamental for an understanding of the problem of unemployment. The President has said in his message to every worker: "It is important to the unemployed and to everyone in this land that the census be complete, honest, and accurate."

To a large extent the card is self-explanatory, and in most instances it will be filled in by the individual without assistance. However, this pamphlet will assist you to provide more complete information about the census and the questions on the report card.

Cards will be distributed by postal employees to dwellings throughout the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. Only one card will be left at each dwelling unless the carrier has reason to believe that there are two or more unemployed workers. Additional cards will be available at any post office or can be obtained upon request from any carrier. All post-office employees will endeavor to answer inquiries concerning the census and the report card and will, upon request, give assistance in filling out the report card or refer the person making the inquiry to the nearest post office.

The confidential nature of the answers to questions on the Unemployment Report Card will be respected by the Administrator of the National Unemployment Census. The names of signers will not be published or made public in any manner.

4. Advantages of Registering.

The President has stated in his message to every worker: "If you give me the facts, I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need and want work and do not now have it." Registration on the Unemployment Report Card is in no sense registration for a job. Individual jobs will not be provided in this way. The Congress directed that the census be taken to provide information "* * * to aid in the formulation of a program for reemployment, social security, and unemployment relief for the people of the United States, * * *."

SECTION II

WHO SHOULD REGISTER?

5. Individual Registration.

Each person in every family should fill out and return an individual Unemployment Report Card to the post office if he is included in any of the groups described in the following paragraph entitled, "Persons Who Should Register." An adequate supply of cards should be made available upon request, in order to assure the inclusion in the census of each person who should register.

6. Persons Who Should Register.

a. All persons who are totally unemployed, *able* to work, and *want* work. Included in this group are the following:

(1) Persons who have worked for pay, who are *able* to work, and still *want* work.

(2) Persons who formerly had their own business, farm, or professional practice, and no longer work at it, who are *able* to work, and *want* work.

(3) Persons now looking for their first jobs.

b. All persons who are partly employed, able to do more work and want *more* work. Included in this group are the following:

(1) Persons working part-time at regular jobs, who are able to do more work, and want *more* work.

(2) Persons employed part time on irregular work (including casual workers) who are able to do more work, and want *more* work.

c. All persons working full time or part time on projects of WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work projects which are supported by public funds. Included in this group are the following:

(1) Persons working on Works Progress Administration projects or on emergency projects of other Federal agencies under the Works Program.

(2) Enrollees working in CCC camps.

(3) Persons employed on NYA work projects.

(4) Persons receiving NYA student aid.

(5) Persons working on emergency work projects conducted by State or local governments as part of a work relief program.

7. Persons Who Should NOT Register.

a. The following groups of employed persons should NOT fill out and return Unemployment Report Cards:

(1) Persons who are working full time for wages or commission, or persons who devote full time to their own business, farm, or professional practice. Note that some of these workers may be looking for another job, but they should not register.

(2) Persons who are working part time (except on emergency work projects which are supported by public funds) and who do *not* want more work.

(3) Persons who are on strike unless actively seeking another job.

(4) Persons who are temporarily sick or disabled but have a full time job to which they will return as soon as they get well.
(5) Persons who are on vacation or are taking time off from a job to which they will return.
(6) Administrative employees of WPA, NYA, CCC, or other agencies which are conducting emergency work projects which are supported by public funds.

b. Other groups specifically excluded from registration are:
(1) Persons who are unable to work because of permanent disability or chronic illness.
(2) Persons who have retired or who do not want work.
(3) Young persons excluded from work because of State child labor laws or local ordinances.

8. Special Groups.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 list the general definitions covering those who should and those who should not fill out and return the Unemployment Report Card. There are, however, certain groups of persons regarding which questions will arise frequently:

Housewives engaged in domestic duties, or helping in a family business, store, or on the family farm should *not* fill out cards unless they are able to do other work and are looking for work for pay. Note that some housewives are regularly employed for pay or profit either part time or full time, and that these women should follow the instructions for other full-time and part-time workers.

Unpaid family workers (that is, persons whose work is in the home, the family store, on the family farm, etc., without pay) who formerly had a paid job, or who are looking for a first job, should fill out the card if they are able to work and want a job for pay. However, unpaid family workers who expect to continue at their present work should not fill out the card.

Full-time students at high school or college ordinarily will not fill out cards even though they are seeking incidental employment. However, if they are receiving NYA student aid or are looking for full-time work and expect to quit school when they find work they should fill out and return cards.

Inmates of institutions, such as penitentiaries, jails, hospitals, homes for the aged, insane asylums, etc., should not fill out Unemployment Report Cards, and no cards will be left by the post office for their use. Persons other than inmates in such institutions are eligible to register if they can qualify in the groups mentioned in paragraph 6 above. Inmates at poorhouses, poor farms, etc., who are receiving institutional care in place of home or work relief and who are *able* to work and *want* work, should fill out and return Unemployment Report Cards.

SECTION III

HOW TO REGISTER

Question 1. *Name, Address, and Farm Residence.*

The name should be printed clearly and distinctly. Give the first name, middle name or initial, and last name.

The address given should be the one at which the registrant lives or the one he considers as his usual residence. A person temporarily away from home should give his or her *home* address. "General delivery" or "P. O. Box (number)" are not satisfactory entries for the registrant's address. Abbreviations should not be used.

It is important that the name of the county be filled in correctly even though it is not ordinarily given as a part of the address. *The county given should be the county in which the worker actually lives. This may not be the same as the county in which his post office is located.*

Do you live on a farm? Enter "Yes" or "No." Any tract of land locally so regarded should be considered a farm. The answer should be "Yes" only if the person is living on a farm at the time of registration.

Question 2. *Are you: (a) Totally unemployed and want work? (b) Partly employed and want more work? (c) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work?*

Check only one item. The check should show which of the three statements, "a", "b", or "c" describes the employment status of the registrant at the time the card is filled out. If the worker is totally unemployed, is able to work, and wants work, he should check "(a)"; if he is partly unemployed, is able to do more work, and wants more work, he should check "(b)"; if he is employed on a WPA or other emergency work project which is supported by public funds, he should check "(c)". Workers who check "2 (c)" should not check either "a" or "b". Temporary employment in private business or industry is not "emergency work." (For a discussion of "Who Should Register" and "Who Should Not Register", and "Special Groups" see Sec. II.)

Question 3. *Are you able to work?*

Workers who return a report card should be able to work and should check "Yes." (See "Who Should Register", Par. 6, Sec. II.)

Question 4. *Age at last birthday.*

Enter age in years. If the exact age is not known, the approximate age should be given.

Question 5. *Color or race.*

Check either "White", "Negro", or "Other." Persons of Mexican parentage should check "White." Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and others who are not white or Negro, should check "Other."

Question 7. *How many hours did you work last week?*

Enter number of hours. The figure entered here should be the total number of hours worked for pay or profit during the week from Sunday, November 7, through Saturday, November 13.

All time worked at odd jobs or in return for compensation other than cash (for example, janitor service in return for free rent) should be included. If the person did not work during this week, the entry should be "None."

Hours worked on WPA, NYA, or other emergency work projects which are supported by public funds should not be included. Hours worked by unpaid family workers, including housewives, in family business or on the family farm, etc., should not be counted.

Question 8. *How many weeks did you work in the last 12 months?*

Enter number of weeks. This entry should show the total number of weeks in which the person did any work for pay or profit during the 12 months from November 1, 1936, through October, 1937. The number of weeks worked on a WPA, NYA, or other emergency work project which is supported by public funds or in a CCC camp, should not be included. If the exact number of weeks worked is not known, approximate figures will be acceptable. Example: If the person worked at some time during each week of the past year, the entry should be "52." If he worked for the past 6 weeks full time and had no previous employment during the year covered, the entry should be "6."

Question 9. *What is your occupation, or kind of work?*

The registrant should look at question 10, "Kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing, this kind of work?", before answering this question. The specific kind of work the person usually does should be entered in question 9 and the type of establishment, business, or industry in which the work is done should be entered in question 10.

Thus, for example, if the person has been a filing clerk in the office of a department store the answer to question 9 should be "filing clerk" and the answer to question 10 should be "department store." Care should be taken to avoid general descriptions such as "clerk", "engineer", etc. Use instead such terms as "saleslady", "filing clerk", "typist", "stationary engineer", "civil engineer", etc. The term "laborer" should be avoided if it is at all possible to indicate the specific type of work done, such as "ditch digger", "lumber stacker", "stevedore", etc. The term "mechanic" should also be avoided if more specific designation is possible such as "carpenter", "electrician", "auto repair man", etc.

If the registrant has never had a steady job other than at emergency employment such as on WPA, NYA, CCC, etc., he should enter "new worker" in both 9 and 10.

Entries of "None", "Unemployed", etc., are not acceptable. If the registrant is not working now, he should give the kind of work he usually does when he has a job. If he is partly unemployed and wants more work, he should enter the kind of work he usually does.

A woman who has done only housework in her own home and registers because she is now seeking other work should enter "new worker." A woman who usually does housework for *wages* and registers as totally or partly unemployed should enter an occupation

such as "servant", "cook", or "chambermaid", and the entry in question 10 should state the kind of place in which she worked, such as "private family", "hotel", "boarding house", etc.

Question 10. *Kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing, this kind of work?*

This question is so closely related to question 9 that the two should be considered together. This question calls for the kind of establishment or business or industry in which this person works, as "cotton mill", "coal mine", "grocery store", "bank", etc. The name of the employer should not be given as an answer to this question.

In answering this question, the word "company" should be avoided wherever possible and should never be used without additional description. An oil company, for example, may operate oil wells, or a pipe line, or an oil refinery, or a cottonseed mill, or it may be engaged in selling oil. In such a case the terms "oil refinery", "oil wells", "pipe line", etc., should be used, and not the term "oil company."

If the registrant was in business for himself while engaged in the occupation given in question 9, he should enter the kind of business and "own shop", "own business", or "self-employed."

Question 11. *How many other workers are there in your family living in the same household with you?*

The registrant should enter the number of *all workers, except himself,* in his family who are working for pay or profit, or who are able to work and want work. Lodgers, boarders, servants, and others not related to the head of the family in which they live should answer "None" to this question and to question 12.

Question 12. *How many of these workers are: (a) Totally unemployed and want work? (b) Partly employed and want more work? (c) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work?*

This question refers to those workers reported in answer to question 11 who are unemployed or partly unemployed. In answering question 12 the registrant should enter under "(a)" all those in his family, except himself, who have no employment but who are able to work and want work; under "(b)", all those in his family except himself, who are employed part time only, are able to do more work, and who want more work; and under "(c)", all those in his family, except himself, who are employed on a WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work project which is supported by public funds.

Question 13. *How many persons are mainly dependent on you for support?*

The registrant should include all persons who are mainly dependent on him for their support; such as young children, elderly parents without other means of support, etc. Such persons need not be living in the same household as the person registering. The registrant should not include himself as a "dependent."

Question 14. *What was your individual total income, cash and other, last week?*

The income reported in answer to this question should be that of the registrant and not the income of the family. It should be his (or her) income during the week from Sunday, November 7, through Saturday, November 13. If payments of wages, rent, interest, or pensions are received on a monthly basis, include one-fourth of the amount of such payments in the total. If such payments are received on a semimonthly basis, include one-half of the amount of such payments in the total.

Include all money earned, all gifts received, or money contributed by relatives or others; pensions, retirement benefits, and annuities received from former employers, insurance companies, or fraternal insurance funds; rents and interest received, and any other income from property. Wages should be for hours entered in question 7, page 12.

Include the estimated value of noncash income, such as goods received as gifts, produce from own farm or garden consumed during the week, value of board or room furnished free by others, whether or not in return for services rendered.

Do not include earnings on WPA, NYA, or other emergency work projects which are supported from public funds.

Do not include relief in cash or kind from public or private relief agencies or old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, or other similar aid from State or local governments.

Do not include unusual payments, such as from sale of year's crop, from sale of property, or from lump-sum insurance payments.

A MESSAGE TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES, MAYORS' COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND OTHERS COOPERATING IN THE NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS

The President has approved plans for taking a national census of the unemployed and the partly unemployed. As Administrator, I am going to need your help, and I appeal for your support.

This is a very big job, and to be really valuable this voluntary registration of the unemployed must be honest and as nearly complete and accurate as is humanly possible.

The success of this undertaking will depend to a great extent upon the postal employees who will give the report cards and helpful information to those who wish to register. It is hoped that the following pages will make the task an easier one.

John D. Biggers

Administrator.

INDEX TO DATA PRESENTED IN TABLES

INDEX TO DATA PRESENTED IN TABLES

The following index contains references to the tables in this volume. The references are classified under the headings that are listed below:

Total population.
Persons employed or available for employment.
Unemployed classes—data separately for—
  Totally unemployed.
  Emergency workers.
  Partly unemployed.
Employed classes—data separately for—
  Part-time workers.
  Fully employed.
  Ill or voluntarily idle.
Persons not available for employment.
Miscellaneous.

Under each of these headings references may be found to data concerning estimated United States totals, age, race, farm or nonfarm residence, and other subjects. Classification by sex is not shown in the index because nearly every table includes this classification. Neither are references made to percentages of population which appear in nearly all of the tables. Almost all tables for rural-urban groups or for geographic divisions include the corresponding summary statistics for the United States, although this is not indicated in the index. Except as otherwise indicated, the data referred to are for enumerative check areas.

	Tabla numbar and area		
	United States	Rural and urban	Geographic divisions
Total Population [1]			
Estimated United States totals	6, 69		
Number enumerated	7	21, 28, 30	35, 36
By age:			
Estimated Unitad States totals	69		
Number enumerated	7	21, 28	36, 43
Percent distribution	7		
By race	14		
By farm or nonfarm residence	17		
By race:			
Number enumerated	14	21, 29	36, 44
By aga	14		
By farm or nonfarm residence:			
Number enumerated	17	30	35
By age	17		
Rural by farm or nonfarm residence, and urban:			
Number enumerated	35		35
Persons Employed or Available for Employment			
Estimated United States totals	6		
Number enumerated	7	22, 28, 30	35, 37

[1] Persons 15 to 74 years of age only, axcept in tabla 59.

	Table numbar and area		
	United States	Rural and urban	Geographic divisions
Persons Employed or Available for Employment—Continued			
By age:			
Numbar anumerated	7	22, 28	37, 43
Parcent distribution	7		
By raca	14		
By farm or nonfarm residenca	17		
By race:			
Number enumerated	14	22, 29	37, 44
By aga	14		
By farm and nonfarm residence:			
Number anumaratad	17	30	35
By age	17		
Rural by farm or nonfarm residance, and urban:			
Numbar anumerated	35		35
Sampling variations of:			
Estimatad number of persons	6		
Parcent of population	6, 77		78
Unemployed Classes			
DATA SEPARATELY FOR TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED, EMERGENCY WORKER, AND PARTLY UNEMPLOYED CLASSES			
Estimated United States totals	1, 3, 6		
Parcent of workers	3, 6		
Numbar enumeratad	7	23–25, 28, 30	35, 38–40
Parcent of workers	4, 8	19	33
By bours worked (for partly employed)	10, 11	31	45
By age:			
Estimatad United States totals	4		
Number anumerated	7	23–25, 28	38–40, 43
Parcent distribution	7		
Parcent of workers	4, 8		
By bours workad (for partly employed)	11		
By race	14		
Percent of workers	15		
By farm or nonfarm residence	17		
Percent of workers	18		
Number registared in cback araas	57	28	43
By race	57		
By occupation	60	61	
Number registarad in all areas	64		
By race	65		
By occupation	66		
Completeness of registration	2, 50	53	54–56
By race	50		
Registrants in cback areas par tbousand total registrants	72	73	74
By race	72	73	
By raca:			
Number enumerated	14	23–25, 29	38–40, 44
Percent of workers	15		
By aga	14		
Percent of workars	15		
Numbar registered in cback araas	57	29	44
By age	57		
By occupation	60	61	

	Table number and area		
	United States	Rural and urban	Geographic divisions
Unemployed Classes—Continued			
By race—Continued			
Number registered in all areas	64		
By age	64		
Completeness of registration	2, 50	53	54–56
By age	50		
Registrants in check areas per thousand total registrants	72	73	74
By age	72	73	
By farm or nonfarm residence:			
Number enumerated	17	30	35
Percent of workers	18		
By age	17		
Percent of workers	18		
Number registered in check areas	58		35
Number registered in all areas	66		
Completeness of registration	51	51	
Rural by farm or nonfarm residence, and urban:			
Number enumerated	35		35
Number registered in check areas	35		35
Completeness of registration	1		
Number registered in check areas	57	28, 29, 30	35
Dependents	58		
Income (for totally unemployed and partly unemployed)	58		
Industry	62	63	
Hours worked (for partly unemployed)	58		59
Other workers in family	58		
Weeks worked last year (for totally unemployed and partly unemployed)	58		
Number registered in all areas	64, 66		68
Dependents	66		
Income (for totally unemployed and partly unemployed)	66		
Industry	67		
Hours worked (for partly unemployed)	66		
Other workers in family	66		
Weeks worked last year (for totally unemployed and partly unemployed)	66		
Registrants in check areas per thousand total registrants	75	75	75
By occupation	75	75	75
Sampling variation of—			
Estimated number of persons	3, 6		
Percent of completeness	51, 52, 77	51, 79	52, 78
Percent of population	3, 6, 77	20, 79	34, 78
Percent of workers	3, 6, 77		78

(See also MISCELLANEOUS.)

	Table number and area		
	United States	Rural and urban	Geographic divisions
Employed Classes			
DATA SEPARATELY FOR PART-TIME WORKER,[1] FULLY EMPLOYED, AND ILL OR VOLUNTARILY IDLE CLASSES			
Estimated United States totals	6		
Percent of workers	6		
Number enumerated	7	26–27, 28, 30	35, 41–42
Percent of workers	8	19	33
By hours worked (for part-time workers)	10, 11	31	46
By age:			
Number enumerated	7	26–27, 28	41–42, 43
Percent distribution	7		
Percent of workers	8		
Hours worked (for part-time workers)	11		
By race	14		
Percent of workers	15		
By farm or nonfarm residence	17		
Percent of workers	18		
By race:			
Number enumerated	14	26–27, 29	41–42, 44
Percent of workers	15		
By age	14		
Percent of workers	15		
By farm or nonfarm residence:			
Number enumerated	17	30	35
Percent of workers	18		
By age	17		
Percent of workers	18		
Rural by farm or nonfarm residence, and urban:			
Number enumerated	35		35
Sampling variations of:—			
Estimated number of persons fully employed	6		
Percent of population fully employed	6, 77		78
Percent of workers fully employed	6, 77		78
Persons Not Available for Employment			
Estimated United States total	6		
Number enumerated	7, 12	28, 30	35
By age:			
Number enumerated	7	28	43
Percent distribution	7		
By race	14		
By farm or nonfarm residence	17		
By race:			
Number enumerated	14	29	44
By age	14		
By farm or nonfarm residence:			
Number enumerated	17	30	35
By age	17		
Rural by farm or nonfarm residence, and urban:			
Number enumerated	35		35
Sampling variations of:			
Estimated number of persons	6		
Percent of population	6		

[1] For the partly unemployed, see UNEMPLOYED CLASSES.

Miscellaneous

	Table
Emergency workers estimated from the enumerative check compared with persons employed under The Works Program	5
School attendance for males by age and occupational status, and for females by age, occupational status, and marital condition, 1930	9
Gainful workers, 1930, and persons employed or available for employment in enumerative check areas, 1937, by sex and race, as percentage of population	13
Percentage of population classified as gainful workers, by age, sex, and farm or nonfarm residence, 1930	16
Percentage of population in each unemployment class by sex, and farm or nonfarm residence, in enumerative check areas for four major geographic divisions	32
Percentage of females 16 years of age and over gainfully occupied, 1870–1930, and percentage of workers (employed or available for employment) in 1937	47
Percentage of females classified as gainful workers, by age: 1910, 1920, and 1930	48
Gainful workers in 1930, and persons employed or available for employment in 1937, adjusted to comparable definition of workers, by age and sex for the United States	49
Comparison of statistics from the registration in enumerative check areas with statistics from the complete registration for urban places of 10,000 or more, by geographic divisions	70
Comparison of actual number of registrants with number estimated from the enumerative check	71
Number of postal routes included in sample, by geographic divisions, and by type of route and size of city	76

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